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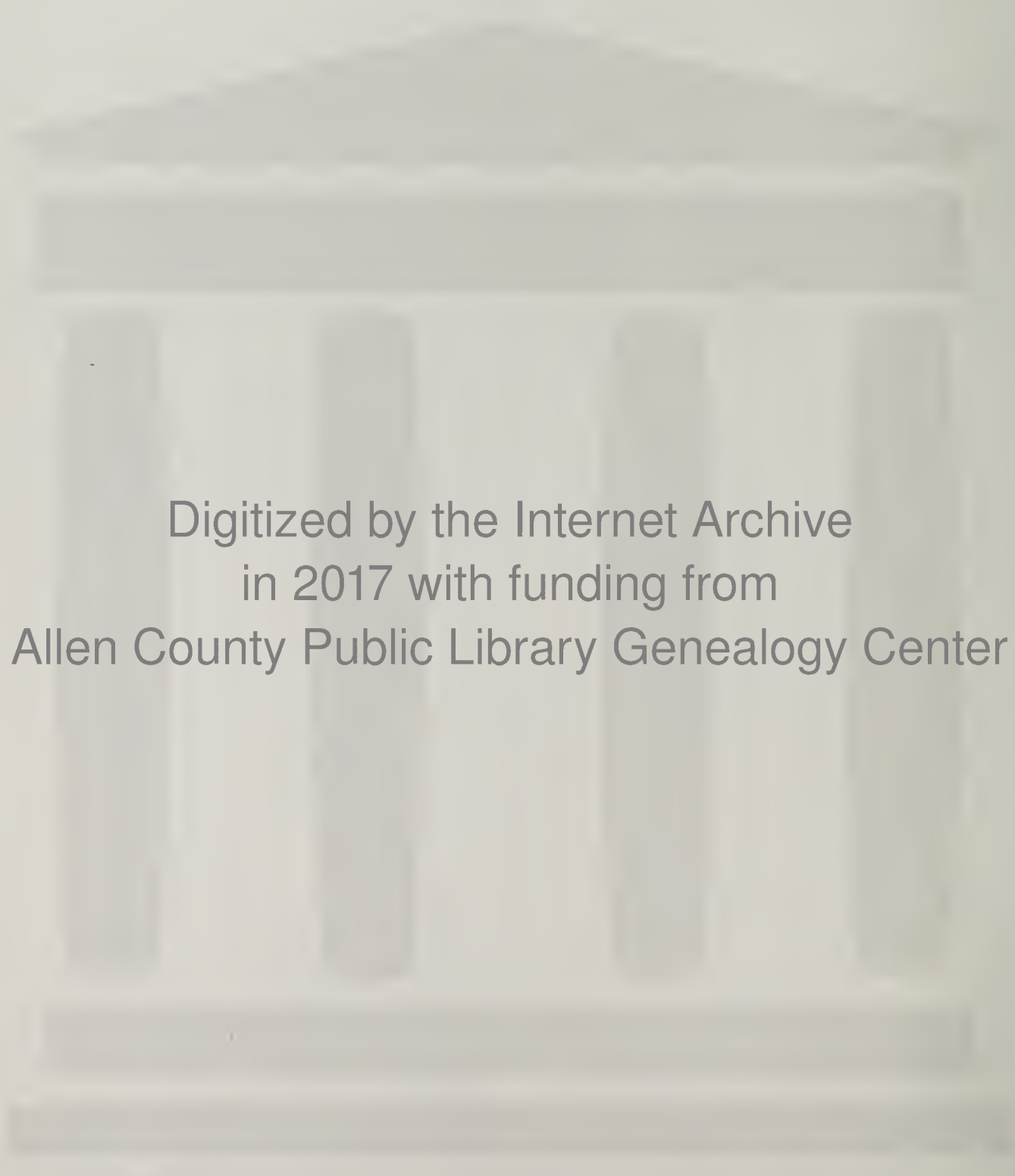
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James Sweeney  
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# THE WHITE CITY.

THE

Historical, Biographical and Philanthropical Record

OF

ILLINOIS,

BY

JOHN MOSES AND PAUL SELBY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED A SKETCH OF THE DISTRICT OF  
COLUMBIA, THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED  
STATES, AND ILLINOIS

AT THE

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

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CLASSIFIED AND ILLUSTRATED.

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CHICAGO:

CHICAGO WORLD BOOK COMPANY.

1893.

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JOHN MOSES.





PAUL SELBY.



FOR MORE THAN FORTY YEARS  
CONSPICUOUSLY IDENTIFIED WITH THE AGRICULTURAL, ME-  
CHANICAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE  
STATE OF ILLINOIS;  
SECRETARY AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF  
AGRICULTURE;  
COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND THE UNITED STATES TO  
THE FRENCH UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867;  
ILLINOIS COMMISSIONER TO THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION AT  
PHILADELPHIA IN 1876;  
SECRETARY AND LEADING SPIRIT OF THE CHICAGO INTER-  
STATE EXPOSITION, AND  
DIRECTOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE ILLINOIS EXHIBIT IN THE WORLD'S  
COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION OF 1893 — TESTED IN MANY HON-  
ORABLE POSITIONS AND FOUND WANTING IN NONE —  
THIS VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY  
THE AUTHORS.



JOHN PARKER REYNOLDS.

## Acrostic

---

T o, him who scans this Title Page with care  
H ow great reward, since he alone can share  
E ach thought the artist's brain conceived, whose pen  
C onveyed the picture to the gaze of men.  
H ere, the "White City;" and 'tis well to see  
I n twelve "Trunk Lines" what strong supports there be.  
C olumns of "Seals" of every State appear;  
A ttached are names, now noted far and near;  
G rand Arch these Columns crowns, in blocks of stone—  
O n each a name familiar as your own—  
W hile Brackets give support. Study them well,  
O r, on their symbols let your eye now dwell.  
R ewarded you will be to then pursue  
L ines practical, artistic—*all* in view;  
D ownward your glance should fall to left and right,  
B eholding Man's and Nature's skill and might.  
O pen the gateway to the great "World's Fair,"  
O ur own Columbia welcoming you there;  
K indred, indeed, though other lands, to-day,  
C laim an allegiance that you gladly pay.  
O f all the means by which you may attain  
M ore than a passing view,—true knowledge gain,  
P ermit the "Gate Ajar" to bring to you  
A world of wonders, as you glance it through.  
N ow, *our* White City ever swings this way;  
Y ou may its pages read, and *will* you, pray?



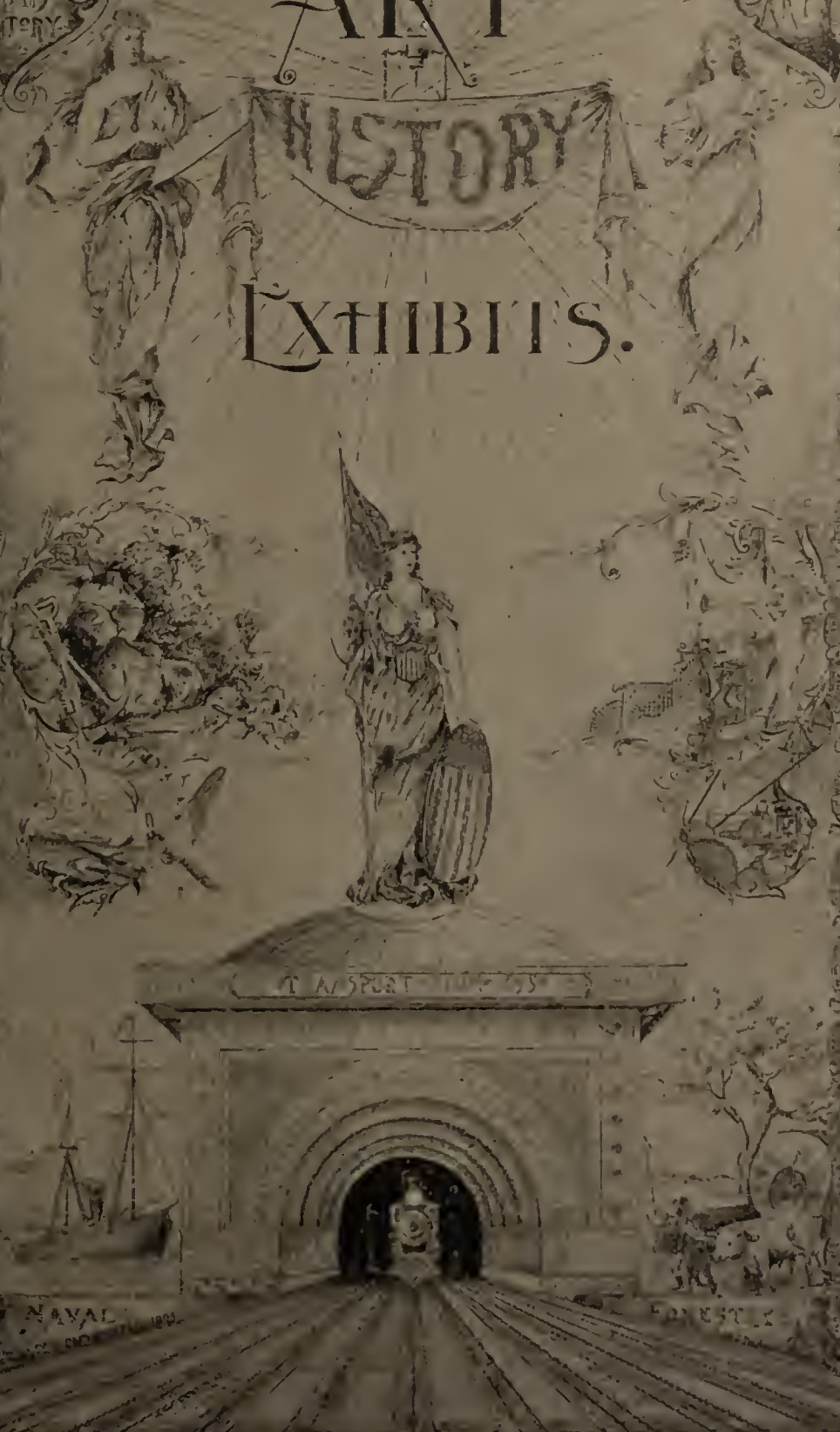
# WHITE CITY

LIBERAL ARTS  
ELECTRICAL  
ADMINISTRATION  
MACHINERY  
GOVERNMENT  
FISHERIES  
MINES  
AGRICULTURE  
ART  
TRANSPORTATION  
APPLIED CULTURE

## ART HISTORY EXHIBITS.

- MAINE
- NEW HAMPSHIRE
- VERMONT
- MASSACHUSETTS
- RHODE ISLAND
- CONNECTICUT
- NEW YORK
- NEW JERSEY
- PENNSYLVANIA
- DELAWARE
- MARYLAND
- VIRGINIA
- EAST OF WEST VIRGINIA
- NORTH CAROLINA
- SOUTH CAROLINA
- GEORGIA
- FLORIDA
- ALABAMA
- MISSISSIPPI
- LOUISIANA
- TEXAS
- ARKANSAS

- MISSOURI
- KENTUCKY
- TENNESSEE
- OHIO
- INDIANA
- ILLINOIS
- MICHIGAN
- WISCONSIN
- IOWA
- MINNESOTA
- NORTH DAKOTA
- SOUTH DAKOTA
- KANSAS
- NEBRASKA
- COLORADO
- WYOMING
- IDAHO
- MONTANA
- NEVADA
- CALIFORNIA
- OREGON
- WASHINGTON



CHICAGO  
ROCK ISLAND  
PROFICIENT

ATCHAFALAYA  
TOPEKA  
SANTA FE R.R.



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## DESCRIPTIVE.

**I**LLINOIS, before the coming of the "pale faces," was occupied by several fierce and warlike tribes of Indians. The Illinois Indians were a powerful confederation of several tribes; they were constantly at war with other Indian tribes and with the whites, until their numbers became so decimated that they gave up the struggle and followed their chief, Du Quoin, to the Indian Territory. The Kickapoos were the relentless enemies of the whites, with whom they were almost constantly at war. When finally driven from the State they migrated to Mexico to avoid American rule.

Fur-traders and missionaries from Canada were the first to visit this land. In 1673 Father Marquette and the fur-trader, Louis Joliet, reached the Mississippi via the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, descended it to the Illinois River and paddled up that sluggish stream, everywhere welcomed with "festivals and peace-pipes" by the Aborigines. In 1679 La Salle and Tonti made further explorations, and in 1680 La Salle and Father Hennepin founded Fort Grève-Cœur. Kaskaskia and Cahokia were established as Catholic missions, and soon a flourishing French commerce sprang up between the Mississippi Valley and the Great Lakes via the Illinois and Chicago Rivers.

This territory was first settled and governed by the French, first from Quebec and then from New Orleans, until 1763, when it was ceded to the English. Virginia claimed Illinois as part of her territory by right of charter, and governed it until 1784, when it was ceded, with other territory "northwest of the Ohio River," to the United States. Illinois was organized as a Territory in 1809, and became a State in 1818.

**TOPOGRAPHY.**—Greatest length, north and south, 385 miles; greatest width, 218 miles. Of its 56,650 square miles, 56,000 are land and 650 water. Has 288 streams. Mississippi River forms its western boundary for 700 miles. The Ohio and Wabash Rivers bound the State on the southeast. Shore line on Lake Michigan, 110 miles. Chicago connected with the Mississippi River by canal to La Salle, and the Illinois River to the Mississippi. Navigable waterways, 4,100 miles. State a vast prairie, well timbered in many localities. Elevation from 340 feet at Cairo to 1,140 feet—the highest point in northwest portion of State.

**AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, &c.**—The soil of Illinois is the most uniformly productive in the world, its farm products having reached \$270,000,000 in one year. Ranks second as a corn producing State, with an average crop for 10 years of 227,000,000 bushels. Wheat belt lies south of Springfield—annual product for 13 years, 30,000,000 bushels. Average oat crop over 70,000,000 bushels. The other leading farm products are rye, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, grass seed, flaxseed, broom-corn, sorghum, etc. State abounds in fine fruit, and has 300,000 acres of orchards and vineyards. The peaches from the Alton country are famous, and the apple yield has reached 600,000 bushels. Cherries and plums thrive, and strawberries, raspberries and other small fruits are raised in vast quantities. More than 3,000,000 pounds of grapes and 300,000 gallons of wine have been produced from the vineyards in a single year. Number of nurseries, 434; seed farms, 21.

**LIVE STOCK.**—On account of the immense yield of hay, corn, and oats, Illinois is especially adapted to stock raising. State ranks first in value of horses, second in swine, and fourth in dairy products. Number of horses in 1890, 1,123,973, value, \$83,301,912; swine, 5,433,250, value, \$30,517,479; milch cows, 1,072,473, value, \$24,259,339.

**MINERALS.**—The first coal discovered in the United States was near Ottawa, by Father Hennepin. State ranks second in production of bituminous coal. Coal area, 37,000 square miles, with over 1,000 mines. Product of 1890, 12,638,000 tons; value, \$11,755,000. State ranks high in production of limestone, and has 104 quarries. Value of building stone quarried, \$1,084,556; value of lime produced, \$366,245.

**MANUFACTURES.**—Illinois leads in manufacture of distilled spirits, ranks fourth in fermented liquors, first in packing of meat, second in production of steel, fourth in pig iron. Wool industry important.

**EDUCATIONAL.**—Students enrolled in common schools, 778,319; permanent school fund over \$12,800,000; school age, 6—21. Students in private schools, 105,000. Normal University, Normal, over 1,100 students; Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale, 1,400 students; Cook Co. Normal, Chicago; University of Illinois, Urbana, over 500 students.

## SUMMARY.

Settled at Kaskaskia in 1720	
Founded by Frenchmen.	
Organized as Territory in 1809.	
Admitted as State in 1818.	
Population in 1860.....	1,711,951
"    "    1870.....	2,539,891
"    "    1880.....	3,077,871
"    "    1890.....	3,826,351
Voting Population.....	1,072,663
Electoral Votes.....	24
U. S. Representatives.....	22
State Senators.....	51
"    Representatives.....	153
Area (square miles).....	56,650
Population to Square Mile.....	55
Real & Personal Property, \$797,000,000	
Railroads (miles).....	10,189
Square Miles to Mile of Railroad... ..	5.5
Yearly Manufactures.....	\$415,000,000

## LARGEST CITIES.

Chicago.....	1,438,010
Peoria.....	41,024
Quincy.....	31,494
Springfield.....	24,963
Rockford.....	23,584
Joliet.....	23,264

## LEGAL.

### STATUTES OF LIMITATION.

Judgments, 7 years.  
Open Accounts, 5 years.  
Notes, 10 years.  
Redemption Tax Sales, 2 years.

### LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Unwritten Contracts, 5 years.  
Foreclosure Mtg. and Tax Sales, 1 yr.  
Real Actions in State, 20 years.

### HOMESTEAD AND EXEMPTION.

Necessary wearing apparel, Bible, school books and family pictures.  
Personal property for each person \$100  
Additional for head of family residing with them (not including money or wages due debtor)..... \$300  
Homestead farm or lot and buildings thereon..... \$1,000

### INTEREST.

Legal Rate, 5 per ct.  
By Contract, 7 per ct.  
Forfeit for Usury, all the Interest.  
3 Days Grace.

### MARRIED WOMEN.

Hold all property acquired by descent, gift or purchase as if unmarried.

















# The Prairie State ILLINOIS



● BANKING TOWNS  
Scale of Miles  
0 10 20 30 40 50 60

# The PRAIRIE STATE



POLITICAL ···· OUR HONORED MEN ····

OGLESBY  
STEVENS  
FULLER  
FALLOM

GRANT · LINCOLN · LOGAN  
SHERIDAN

EDUCATION

KASPER  
LA SALLE  
MARQUETTE  
JOLIET  
LA SALLE

MANUFACTURING

FULLER  
···  
···  
···  
···

1855

# PREFACE.



HERE is a decided tendency to move forward in this world and, in fact, it has become a necessity, if one would keep abreast of the times. Though not always expressed, the thought which lies back of action in these closing Nineteenth Century days is to make the most of opportunities; in other words, to become educated in the various schools which the world affords, and to gain such knowledge from sources which bring about the best results with the least expenditure of time and labor.

No amount of assurance will enable a publisher of the present day to stem the tide of popular opinion, and force upon the people a work which is lacking in merit, simply by *claiming* he has the best the market affords. *He must prove it.*

While it is impossible to bring before the reader, in this connection, more than a synopsis of our publication—"The White City"—we desire to briefly cover its most prominent features: As its name implies, it has been brought down to the present period, and has an important connection with the "event" of this century—the Columbian Exposition. Thirty volumes constitute the Series, in which the States and Territories find representation—the larger and older Commonwealths occupying a volume each.

The history of the State—or Territory—occupies first place, and includes its Resources and Industries, Important Societies.

## PREFACE.

Charities and a chapter devoted to its connection with the World's Fair, the authors being well-known writers, and capable of presenting the subject in a most comprehensive and attractive manner. Then follows a brief sketch of the District of Columbia, with which each State and Territory is connected through its representatives in Congress; which is, in turn, succeeded by the biographies of the Presidents of the United States, setting forth, in addition to the life, the most important events of each administration.

The Commonwealths have been invited, through their National and State Commissioners, to contribute such statistics, etcetera, as will be of interest at this particular time, as well as of future value. A similar request has been extended to every Church organization represented in our land; while the Young Men's Christian Association, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Grand Army of the Republic and other Societies have also been solicited to co-operate with us in a work which will be of untold benefit to the States, severally and collectively. We need not particularize where such information has not been furnished us, or has been received too late for publication; such State volume speaks for itself.

Thirty full-page half-tone engravings illustrate the text of each State History, not including the fourteen most important buildings of the Exposition; the District of Columbia is likewise pictorially represented by its chief attractions, while the portraits of the Presidents form a highly valuable and interesting accession to the work. Our State Map will also be appreciated, being brought down to the present, and combining useful data unnecessary to specify in this connection.

A distinctive feature of our publication is the Department devoted to the most prominent EXHIBITS, and we need scarcely mention that it is one of the most valuable, since to the attendant upon the Columbian Exposition, it is an encyclopedia of reference, and to one deprived of the privilege of a personal visit, it affords more practical information than could otherwise be ob-

PREFACE.

tained by months of laborious study; the illustrated pages, produced by our own artists for this publication, alone, lending a charm to what might become monotonous if the old-time methods were here employed. A Classified List covers such exhibits as are not included in this Department.

We trust we shall not be considered guilty of egotism when we claim for "The White City" a most prominent place among the publications of the day. It has received the endorsement of Governors of the States, and the World's Fair Commissioners have spoken words of highest commendation. By the appraisal of the people we are now willing to abide, believing that the substantial character of the work, latest and most valuable information and choice illustrations, cannot but meet the approval of all who give it an unprejudiced perusal.



# History of Illinois.

## CHAPTER I.

### INTRODUCTORY.

IMPORTANCE OF STATE HISTORY — “THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY”  
— ORIGIN OF THE NAME — TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL, CLIMATE  
AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.



CORRECT understanding of the history of the States is necessary in order to more fully comprehend and illustrate the history of the Nation of which the several States, by their union, form constituent parts. The original States, indeed, as political divisions, are older than the Union and each of them, in their early struggles for existence and autonomy, as well as many of the Territories of a later period, have evolved a history as full of romantic interest as it is of political and moral instruction.

The greater part of the territory which was subsequently organized into the State of Illinois was known and attracted eager attention from the nations of the old world—especially in France, Germany and England—before the close of the third quarter of the seventeenth century. More than one hundred years before the struggle for American Independence began or the geographical division known as the “Territory of the Northwest” had an existence; before the names of Kentucky, Tennessee, Vermont or Ohio had been heard of, and while the early settlers of New England and Virginia were still struggling for a foothold among the Indian tribes on the Atlantic coast, the “Illinois Country” occupied a place on the maps of North America as distinct and definite as New York or Pennsylvania. And from

that time forward, until it assumed its position in the Union with the rank of a State, no other section has been the theatre of more momentous and stirring events or has contributed more material, affording interest and instruction to the archæologist, the ethnologist and the historian, than that portion of the American Continent now known as the "State of Illinois."

What was known to the early French explorers and their followers and descendants, for the ninety years which intervened between the discoveries of Joliet and LaSalle, down to the surrender of this region to the English, as the "Illinois Country," is described with great clearness and definiteness by Capt. Philip Pittman, an English engineer who made the first survey of the Mississippi River soon after the transfer of the French possessions east of the Mississippi to the British, and who published the result of his observations in London in 1770. In this report, which is evidently a work of the highest authenticity, and is the more valuable because written at a transition period when it was of the first importance to preserve and hand down the facts of early French history to the new occupants of the soil, the boundaries of the "Illinois Country" are defined as follows:

"The Country of the Illinois is bounded by the Mississippi on the west, by the river Illinois on the north, by the Ouabache and Miamis on the east and the Ohio on the south." \*

From this it is evident that the country lying between the Illinois and the Mississippi Rivers to the west and northwest of the former stream, was not regarded as a part of the "Illinois Country," and this agrees generally with the records of the early French explorers, except that they regarded the region which comprehends the site of the present city of Chicago—the importance of which appears to have been appreciated from the first as a connecting link between the Lakes and the upper tributaries of the rivers falling into the Gulf of Mexico—as belonging thereto.

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\* "The present state of the European Settlements on the Mississippi, with a Geographical description of that River by Capt. Philip Pittman, London, printed for J. Nourse, Book-seller to his Majesty, 1770."



The "Country" appears to have derived its name from *Inini*, a word of Algonquin origin, signifying "the men," euphemized by the French into *Illini* with the suffix *ois*, signifying "tribe". The root of the term, applied both to the country and the Indians occupying it, has been still further defined as "a perfect man" (Haines on "Indian Names"), and the derivative has been used by the French chroniclers in various forms though always with the same signification—a signification of which the earliest claimants of the appellation, as well as their successors of a different race, have not failed to be duly proud.

It was this region which gave name to the State of which it constituted so large and important a part. Its boundaries, so far as the Wabash and the Ohio Rivers (as well as the Mississippi from the Ohio to the mouth of the Illinois) are concerned, are identical with those given to the "Illinois Country" by Pittman. The State is bounded on the north by Wisconsin; on the east by Lake Michigan, the State of Indiana and the Wabash River; southeast by the Ohio, flowing between it and the State of Kentucky; and west and southwest by the Mississippi, which separates it from the States of Iowa and Missouri. A peculiarity of the Act of Congress defining the boundaries of the State, is the fact that, while the jurisdiction of Illinois extends to the middle of Lake Michigan and also of the channels of the Wabash and the Mississippi, it stops at the north bank of the Ohio River; this seems to have been a sort of concession on the part of the framers of the Act to our proud neighbors of the "Dark and Bloody Ground." Geographically, the State lies between the parallels of  $36^{\circ} 59'$  and  $42^{\circ} 30'$  north latitude, and the meridian of  $10^{\circ} 30'$  and  $14^{\circ}$  of longitude west from the city of Washington. From its extreme southern limit at the mouth of the Ohio to the Wisconsin boundary on the north, its estimated length is 385 miles, with an extreme breadth, from the Indiana State line to the Mississippi River at a point between Quincy and Warsaw, of 218 miles. Owing to the tortuous course of its river and lake boundaries, which comprise about three-fourths of

the whole, its physical outline is extremely irregular. Between the limits described, it has an estimated area of 56,650 square miles, of which 650 square miles is water—the latter being chiefly in Lake Michigan. This area is more than one and one half times that of all New England, Maine being excepted, and is greater than that of any other State east of the Mississippi, except Michigan, Georgia and Florida—Wisconsin lacking only a few hundred square miles of the same.

When these figures are taken into account some idea may be formed of the magnificence of the domain comprised within the limits of the State of Illinois—a domain larger in extent than that of England, more than one-fourth of that of all France and nearly half that of the British Islands, including Scotland and Ireland. The possibilities of such a country, possessing a soil unequalled in fertility, in proportion to its area, by any other State of the Union, and with resources in agriculture, manufactures and commerce unsurpassed in any country on the face of the globe, transcend all human conception.

Lying between the Mississippi and its chief eastern tributary, the Ohio, with the Wabash on the east and intersected from northeast to southwest by the Illinois and its numerous affluents, and with no mountainous region within its limits, Illinois is at once one of the best watered, as well as one of the most level States in the Union. Besides the Sangamon, Kankakee, Fox and Des Plaines Rivers, chief tributaries of the Illinois, and the Kaskaskia draining the region between the Illinois and the Wabash, Rock River, in the northwestern portion of the State, is most important on account of its valuable water-power. All of these streams were regarded as navigable for some sort of craft, during at least a portion of the year, in the early history of the country, and with the magnificent Mississippi along the whole western border, gave to Illinois a larger extent of navigable waters than that of any other single State. Although practical navigation is now limited to the Mississippi, Illinois and Ohio—making an aggregate of about 1,000 miles—the importance of

the smaller streams, when the people were dependent almost wholly upon some means of water communication for the transportation of heavy commodities as well as for travel, could not be over-estimated, and it is not without its effect upon the productiveness of the soil, now that water transportation has given place to railroads. The whole number of streams shown upon the best maps exceeds 280.

In physical conformation the surface of the State presents the aspect of an inclined plane with a moderate descent in the general direction of the streams toward the south and southwest. Cairo, at the extreme southern end of the State and the point of lowest depression, has an elevation above sea-level of about 300 feet, while the altitude of Lake Michigan at Chicago is 583 feet. The greatest elevation is reached at Scale's Mound in the northwestern part of the State—about 820 feet—while a spur from the Ozark Mountains of Missouri, projected across the southern part of the State, rises in Jackson county to a height of over 500 feet. South of this ridge, the surface of the country between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers was originally covered with dense forests. These included some of the most valuable species of timber for lumber manufacture, such as the different varieties of oak, walnut, poplar, ash, sugar-maple and cypress, besides elm, linden, hickory, honey-locust, pecan, hack-berry, cotton-wood, sycamore, sassafras, black-gum and beech. The native fruits included the persimmon, wild plum, grape and paw-paw, with various kinds of berries, such as black-berries, raspberries, strawberries (in the prairie districts) and some others. Most of these native growths were found along the streams farther north except the cypress, beech, pecan and a few others.

A peculiar feature of the country, in the middle and northern portion of the State which excited the amazement of early explorers, was the vast extent of the prairies or natural meadows. The origin of these has been attributed to various causes, such as some peculiarity of the soil, absence or excess of moisture, recent upheaval of the surface from lakes or some other bodies of

water, the action of fires, etc. In many sections there seems little to distinguish the soil of the prairies from that of the adjacent woodlands, that may not be accounted for by the character of their vegetation and other causes, for the luxuriant growth of native grasses and other productions has demonstrated that they do not lack in fertility, and the readiness with which trees take root when artificially propagated and protected, has shown that there is nothing in the soil itself unfavorable to their growth. Whatever may have been the original cause of the prairies, however, there is no doubt that annually occurring fires have had much to do in perpetuating their existence and even extending their limits, as the absence of the same agent has tended to favor the encroachments of the forests. While originally regarded as an obstacle to the occupation of the country by a dense population, there is no doubt that their existence has contributed to its rapid development when it was discovered with what ease these apparent wastes could be subdued and how productive they were capable of becoming when once brought under cultivation.

In spite of the uniformity in altitude of the State as a whole, many sections present a variety of surface and a mingling of plain and woodland of the most pleasing character. This is especially the case in some of the prairie districts where the undulating landscape covered with rich herbage and brilliant flowers must have presented to the first explorers a scene of ravishing beauty, which has been enhanced rather than diminished in recent times by the hand of cultivation. Along some of the streams also, especially on the upper Mississippi and Illinois, and at some points on the Ohio, is found scenery of a most picturesque variety.

From this description of the country it will be easy to infer what must have been the varieties of the animal kingdom which here found a home. These included the buffalo, various kinds of deer, the bear, panther, fox, wolf and wild-cat, while swans, geese and ducks covered the lakes and streams. It was a veritable paradise for game, both large and small, and, as well, for

their native hunters. "One can scarcely travel," wrote one of the earliest priestly explorers, "without finding a prodigious multitude of turkeys, that keep together in flocks often to the number of ten hundred." Beaver, otter and mink were found along the streams. Most of these, especially the larger species of game, have disappeared before the tide of civilization, but the smaller, such as quail, prairie chicken, duck and the different varieties of fish in the streams, protected by law during certain seasons of the year, continue to exist in considerable numbers.

The capabilities of the soil in a region thus situated can be readily understood. In proportion to the extent of its surface, Illinois has a larger area of cultivable land than any other State in the Union, with a soil of superior quality, much of it unsurpassed in natural fertility. This is especially true of the "American Bottom," a region extending a distance of ninety miles along the east bank of the Mississippi, from a few miles below Alton nearly to Chester, and of an average width of five to eight miles. This was the seat of the first permanent white settlement in the Mississippi Valley, and portions of it have been under cultivation from one hundred to one hundred and fifty years without exhaustion. Other smaller areas of scarcely less fertility are found both upon the bottom-lands and in the prairies in the central portions of the States.

Extending through five and one-half degrees of latitude, Illinois has a great variety of climate. Though subject at times to sudden alternations of temperature, these occasions have been rare since the country has been thoroughly settled. Its mean average for a series of years has been  $48^{\circ}$  in the northern part of the State and  $56^{\circ}$  in the southern, differing little from other States upon the same latitude. The mean winter temperature has ranged from  $25^{\circ}$  in the north to  $34^{\circ}$  in the south, and the summer mean from  $67^{\circ}$  in the north to  $78^{\circ}$  in the south. The extreme winter temperature has seldom fallen below  $20^{\circ}$  below zero in the northern portion, while the highest summer temperature ranges from  $95^{\circ}$  to  $102^{\circ}$ . The average difference in temperature between

the northern and southern portions of the State is about  $10^{\circ}$ , and the difference in the progress of the seasons for the same sections, from four to six weeks.

Such a wide variety of climate is favorable to the production of nearly all the grains and fruits peculiar to the temperate zone. These belong to the period of development and will be enumerated under the head of "Industries."





RELIEF MAP OF ILLINOIS.





## CHAPTER II.

### EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

DISCOVERIES OF JOLIET, MARQUETTE AND LA SALLE—SAD FATE OF THE LATTER—HENRY DE TONTY—THE INDIAN CONFEDERATION AT “STARVED ROCK.”



THREE powers early became contestants for the occupancy of the North American Continent. The first of these was Spain, claiming on the ground of the discovery by Columbus; England, basing her claim upon the discoveries of the Cabots, and France, maintaining her right to a considerable part of the continent by virtue of the discovery and exploration by Jacques Cartier of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, in 1534-5, and the settlement of Quebec by Champlain seventy-four years later. The claim of Spain was general, extending to both North and South America, and while she early established her colonies in Mexico, Cuba and Peru, the country was too vast and her agents too busy seeking for gold to interfere materially with her competitors.

The Dutch, Swedes and Germans established small though flourishing colonies, but they were not colonizers nor were they numerically as strong as their neighbors, and their settlements were ultimately absorbed by the latter. Both the Spaniards and French were zealous in proselyting the aborigines, but while the former did not hesitate to torture their victims in order to extort their gold while claiming to save their souls, the latter were more gentle and beneficent in their policy and by their kindness succeeded in winning and retaining the friendship of the Indians

in a remarkable degree. They were traders as well as missionaries, and this fact and the readiness with which they adapted themselves to the habits of those whom they found in possession of the soil, enabled them to make the most extensive explorations in small numbers and at little cost, and even to remain for unlimited periods among their aboriginal friends. On the other hand, the English were artisans and tillers of the soil with a due proportion engaged in commerce or upon the sea, and while they were later in planting their colonies in Virginia and New England, and less aggressive in the work of exploration, they maintained a surer foothold on the soil when they had once established themselves. To this fact is due the permanence and steady growth of the English colonies in the New World and the virtual dominance of the Anglo-Saxon race over more than five-sevenths of the North American Continent—a result which has been illustrated in the history of every people that has made agriculture, manufactures and legitimate commerce the basis of their prosperity.

The French explorers were the first Europeans to visit the "Country of the Illinois," and for nearly a century they and their successors and descendants held undisputed possession of the country, as well as the greater part of the Mississippi Valley. It is true that Spain put in a feeble and indefinite claim to this whole region, but she was kept too busy elsewhere to make her claim good, and in 1763 she relinquished it entirely as to the Mississippi Valley and west to the Pacific Ocean, in order to strengthen herself elsewhere.

There is a peculiar coincidence in the fact that, while the English colonists who settled about Massachusetts Bay named that region "New England," the French gave to their possessions from the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi, the name of "New France," and the Spaniards called all the region claimed by them, extending from Panama to Puget Sound, "New Spain." The boundaries of each were very indefinite and often conflicting, but were settled by the treaty of 1763.

As early as 1634, Jean Nicolet, coming by way of Canada, discovered Lake Michigan—then called by the French, “Lac des Illinois”—entered Green Bay and visited some of the tribes of Indians in that region. In 1641 zealous missionaries had reached the Falls of St. Mary (called by the French “Sault Ste. Marie”), and in 1658 two French fur-traders are alleged to have penetrated as far west as “La Pointe” on Lake Superior, where they opened up a trade with the Sioux Indians and wintered in the neighborhood of the Apostle Islands near where the towns of Ashland and Bayfield, Wisconsin, now stand. A few years later (1665), Fathers Allouez and Dablon, French missionaries, visited the Chippewas on the southern shore of Lake Superior, and missions were established at Green Bay, Ste. Marie and La Pointe. About the same time the mission of St. Ignace was established on the north shore of the Straits of Mackinaw (spelled by the French “Michillimacinae”). It is also claimed that a French traveller named Radisson during the year 1658–9 reached the upper Mississippi, antedating the claims of Joliet and Marquette as its discoverers by fourteen years. Nicholas Perrot, an intelligent chronicler who left a manuscript account of his travels, is said to have made extensive explorations about the head of the great lakes and as far south as the Fox River of Wisconsin, between 1670 and 1690, and to have held an important conference with representatives of numerous tribes of Indians at Sault Ste. Marie in June, 1671. Perrot is also said to have made the first discovery of lead mines in the West.

Up to this time, however, no white man appears to have reached the “Illinois Country,” though much had been heard of its beauty and its wealth in game. On May 17, 1673, Louis Joliet, an enterprising explorer who had already visited the Lake Superior region in search of copper mines, under a commission from the Governor of Canada, in company with Father Jacques Marquette and five *voyageurs*, with a meagre stock of provisions and a few trinkets for trading with the natives, set out in two birch-bark canoes from St. Ignace on a tour of exploration south-

ward. Coasting along the west shore of Lake Michigan and Green Bay and through Lake Winnebago, they reached the country of the Mascoutins on Fox River, ascended that stream to the portage to the Wisconsin, then descended the latter to the Mississippi which they discovered on June 17th. Descending the Mississippi, which they named "Rio de la Conception," they passed the mouth of the Des Moines, where they are supposed to have encountered the first Indians of the Illinois tribes, by whom they were hospitably entertained. Later they discovered a rude painting upon the rocks on the east side of the river, which from the description is supposed to have been the famous "Piasa Bird," which was still to be seen, a short distance above Alton, within the present generation. Passing the mouth of the Missouri River and the present site of the city of St. Louis, and continuing past the Ohio, they finally reached what Marquette called the village of the Akanseas, which has been assumed to be identical with the mouth of the Arkansas, though it has been questioned whether they proceeded so far south. Convinced that the Mississippi "had its mouth in Florida or the Gulf of Mexico," and fearing capture by the Spaniards, they started on their return. Reaching the mouth of the Illinois, they entered that stream and ascended past the village of the Peorias and the "Illinois town of the Kaskaskias"—the latter being about where the town of Utica, La Salle County, now stands—at each of which they made a brief stay. Escorted by guides from the Kaskaskias, they crossed the portage to Lake Michigan where Chicago now stands, and returned to Green Bay, which they reached in the latter part of September.

Such is the record of the first visit of white men to the "Country of the Illinois."

Joliet returned to Canada to report the success of his expedition, while Marquette, who had been much enfeebled by disease and his journey, after recruiting for a year at the St. Xavier Mission on Green Bay, set out in the latter part of October, 1674, with two companions to return to the village of the Kaskaskias on the Illinois. Early in December they reached the mouth of

the Chicago River, which they found frozen over. Marquette was already prostrated by illness, and being unable to proceed, his companions built a cabin for him, as supposed on the south branch about six miles from the mouth of the river, where he spent the winter. His journal, which was discovered some fifty years ago, makes mention of visits received from the Indians with presents of provisions. He appears also to have been visited by a trader and surgeon who had already established themselves in the vicinity. In April, 1675, he reached the village of the Kaskaskias and established a mission which he named "The Immaculate Conception." His stay, however, was brief. Forced by ill-health to abandon his mission, he attempted to return to Canada by the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. Having reached Sleeping Bear Point, nearly opposite the St. Xavier Mission, the *voyageurs* were compelled by a storm to suspend their journey. Here he died and was buried. A year later a band of Ottawa Indians, who had the greatest reverence for the self-denying missionary, exhumed his remains, and taking them to the St. Ignace Mission, they were reinterred beneath the chapel with impressive ceremonies, in which both the French and Indians took part.

The next and most important expedition to Illinois—important because it led to the first permanent settlements—was undertaken by Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, in 1679. This eager and intelligent, but finally unfortunate, discoverer had spent several years in exploration in the lake region and among the streams south of the lakes and west of the Alleghanies. It has been claimed that, during this tour, he descended the Ohio to its junction with the Mississippi; also that he reached the Illinois by way of the head of Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage, and even descended the Mississippi to the 36th parallel, ante-dating Marquette's first visit to that stream by two years. The chief authority for this claim is Pierre Margry, La Salle's biographer, who bases his statement ostensibly on conversations with La Salle and letters of his friends. The absence of any allusion to these discoveries in La Salle's own papers of a later date addressed to

the King, is regarded as fatal to this claim. However this may have been, there is conclusive evidence that, during this period, he met with Joliet while the latter was returning from one of his trips to the Lake Superior country. With an imagination fired by what he then learned, he made a visit to his native country, receiving a liberal grant from the French Government which enabled him to carry out his plans. With the aid of Henry de Tonty, an Italian who afterward accompanied him in his most important expeditions, and who proved a most valuable and efficient co-laborer, under the auspices of Frontenac, then Governor of Canada, he constructed a small vessel at the foot of Lake Erie, in which, with a company of 34 persons, he set sail on the seventh of August, 1679, for the West. This vessel (named the "*Griffon*") is believed to have been the first sailing-vessel that ever navigated the lakes. His object was to reach the Illinois, and he carried with him material for a boat which he intended to put together on that stream. Arriving in Green Bay early in September, by way of Lake Huron and the straits of Mackinaw, he disembarked his stores and loading the *Griffon* with furs, started it on its return with instructions, after discharging its cargo at the starting point, to join him at the head of Lake Michigan. With a force of seventeen men and three missionaries in four canoes, he started southward, following the western shore of Lake Michigan past the mouth of the Chicago River, on November 1st, and reached the mouth of the St. Joseph River, at the southeast corner of the Lake, which had been selected as a rendezvous. Here he was joined by Tonty, three weeks later, with a force of twenty Frenchmen who had come by the eastern shore, but the *Griffon* never was heard from again, and is supposed to have been lost on the return voyage. While waiting for Tonty, he erected a fort, afterward called Fort Miami. The two parties here united, and, leaving four men in charge of the fort, with the remaining thirty-three, he resumed his journey on the third of December. Ascending the St. Joseph to about where South Bend now stands, he made a portage with his canoes and stores across to the

headwaters of the Kankakee which he descended to the Illinois. On the first of January he arrived at the great Indian town of the Kaskaskias, which Marquette had left for the last time nearly five years before, but he found it deserted, the Indians being absent on a hunting expedition. Proceeding down the Illinois, on January 4, 1680, he passed through Peoria Lake and the next morning reached the Indian village of that name at the foot of the lake, and established friendly relations with its people. Having determined to set up his vessel here, he constructed a rude fort on the eastern bank of the river about four miles south of the village; with the exception of the cabin built for Marquette on the South Branch of the Chicago River in the winter of 1874-5, this was probably the first structure erected by white men in Illinois. This received the name *Creve-Cœur*—"Broken Heart" which, from its subsequent history, proved exceedingly appropriate. Having dispatched Father Louis Hennepin with two companions to the Upper Mississippi, by way of the mouth of the Illinois, on an expedition which resulted in the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony, La Salle started on his return to Canada for additional assistance and the stores which he had failed to receive in consequence of the loss of the *Griffon*. Soon after his departure, a majority of the men left with Tonty at Fort *Creve-Cœur* mutinied, and having plundered the fort, partially destroyed it. This compelled Tonty and five companions who had remained true, to retreat to the Indian village of the Illinois near "Starved Rock," between where the cities of Ottawa and La Salle now stand, where he spent the summer awaiting the return of La Salle. In September, Tonty's Indian allies having been attacked and defeated by the Iroquois, he and his companions were again compelled to flee, reaching Green Bay the next Spring, after having spent the winter among the Pottawatomies in the present State of Wisconsin.

During the next four years (1681-1683) La Salle made two other visits to Illinois, encountering and partially overcoming formidable obstacles at each end of the journey. At the last

visit, in company with the faithful Tonty, whom he had met at Mackinaw in the spring of 1681, after a separation of more than a year, he extended his exploration to the mouth of the Mississippi, of which he took formal possession on April 9, 1682, in the name of "Louis the Grand, King of France and Navarre." This was the first expedition of white men to pass down the great river and determine the problem of its discharge into the Gulf of Mexico.

Returning to Mackinaw, and again to Illinois, in the fall of 1682, Tonty set about carrying into effect La Salle's scheme of fortifying "The Rock," to which reference has been made under the name of "Starved Rock." The buildings are said to have included store-houses (it was intended as a trading post), dwellings and a block-house erected on the summit of the rock, and to which the name of "Fort St. Louis" was given, while a village of confederated Indian tribes gathered about its base on the south, which bore the name of La Vantum. According to the historian, Parkman, the population of this colony in the days of its greatest prosperity was not less than 20,000.

La Salle's future history was as romantic as his final fate was tragical. Returning to Canada in the fall of 1683, he met on the way a new commandant sent to displace him in Illinois. Continuing his journey to France, he was there entrusted with the execution of a plan to establish a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi—sailing from Rochelle in the mid-summer of 1684, with a fleet of four vessels carrying nearly 300 colonists. After various delays, it entered the Gulf of Mexico, but failed to find the mouth of the Mississippi. Dissension arose between La Salle and the sailing-master of the fleet; one vessel was captured by Spaniards; another stranded on the Gulf coast, while the master of the fleet sailed away with the third, for France, leaving La Salle and his fellow-voyagers on the fourth, to their fate. Landing on the shore of what has since been named Matagorda Bay, in the present State of Texas, he erected a fort. Reduced to great destitution two years after (January, 1687) he started with a portion of his followers for Canada. Reaching the bank of the



Trinity River, he was murdered by some of his own men, on March 19, 1687, closing the career of one of the most brilliant and intrepid explorers the world has ever known. His death was partially avenged by the killing of the leaders of the conspiracy a few days after.

During the previous year, Tonty had descended the Mississippi in search of La Salle, and returning, built a fort at the mouth of the Arkansas, leaving six men in charge. Here a portion of the survivors of La Salle's party, including his brother Cavelier, his nephew and one Joutel, arrived in the summer of 1687, and in September following reached Fort St. Louis.

Tonty retained his headquarters at Fort St. Louis for eighteen years, during which he made extensive excursions throughout the West. The proprietorship of the fort was granted to him in 1690, but in 1702 it was ordered by the Governor of Canada to be discontinued on the plea that the charter had been violated. It continued to be used as a trading-post, however, as late as 1718, when it was raided by the Indians and burned. Deprived of his command, Tonty entered the service of Iberville, who founded the first colony in Louisiana in 1700. In reference to this remarkable man, who proved so efficient and faithful an aid to La Salle in all his great undertakings, the following extract from Moses' "History of Illinois" is worthy of quotation, at least for its romantic interest:

"According to the Indian tradition, which, although of doubtful authenticity, is more in harmony with the romantic and poetic life of the old explorer, at the close of a day in the mid-summer of 1718, he once more arrived at Fort St. Louis in a canoe paddled by two faithful followers. His hair frosted by many years of exposure, enfeebled in body, forsaken by those whom he had befriended, he returned at last to the familiar scene of his former triumphs where, his last hours consoled by the ministrations of his church, his valiant spirit passed away. Brave, generous and true, no man contributed more to the advancement of trade and the occupation of the "Illinois Country"

at this early period than the poorly requited Chevalier Henry de Tonty."

Having lost a hand in battle, Tonty carried one made of copper, which gave him the name of "the iron-handed."

Other explorers who were the contemporaries or early successors of Marquette, Joliet, La Salle, Tonty, Hennepin and their companions in the Northwest, and many of whom are known to have visited the "Illinois Country," and probably all of whom did so, were Daniel Greysolon du Lhut (called by La Salle, du Luth), a cousin of Tonty, who was the first to reach the Mississippi directly from Lake Superior, and from whom the city of Duluth has been named; Henry Joutel, a townsman of La Salle, who was one of the survivors of the ill-fated Matagorda Bay colony; Pierre Le Sueur, the discoverer of the Minnesota River, and Baron la Hontan, who made a tour through Illinois in 1688-9, of which he published an account in 1703.

Chicago River early became a prominent point in the estimation of the French explorers and was a favorite line of travel in reaching the Illinois by way of the Des Plaines, though probably sometimes confounded with other streams about the head of the lake. The Calumet and Grand Calumet, allowing easy portage to the Des Plaines, were also used, and the St. Joseph from which portage was had into the Kankakee, were probably parts of the route first used by La Salle. The admiration excited in the minds of the explorers by their discoveries is indicated in the fact that the name which they sometimes attached to both the Des Plaines and the Illinois, as well as the country about the head of Lake Michigan, was "The Divine."



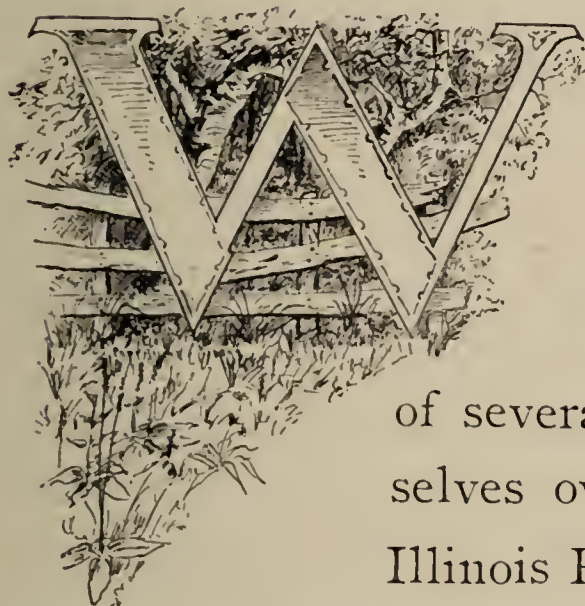
FIRST STATE HOUSE, KASKASKIA.



## CHAPTER III.

### ABORIGINES AND EARLY MISSIONS.

ABORIGINAL OCCUPANTS OF THE SOIL—EARLY FRENCH MISSIONS ON THE UPPER ILLINOIS AND AT CAHOKIA AND KASKASKIA.



WHEN the early French explorers arrived in the "Illinois Country" they found it occupied by a number of tribes of Indians, the most numerous being the "Illinois," which consisted of several families or bands that spread themselves over the country on both sides of the Illinois River, extending even west of the Mississippi; the Piankashaws on the east, extending beyond the present western boundary of Indiana, and the Miamis in the northeast, with whom a weaker tribe called the Weas were allied. The Illinois confederation included the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Cahokias, Tamaroas and Mitchigamies—the last being the tribe from which Lake Michigan took its name. There seems to have been a general drift of some of the stronger tribes toward the south and east about this time, as Allouez represents that he found the Miamis and their neighbors, the Mascoutins, about Green Bay when he arrived there in 1670. At the same time, there is evidence that the Pottawatomies were located along the southern shore of Lake Superior and about the Sault St. Marie (now known as "The Soo"), though within the next fifty years they had advanced southward along the western shore of Lake

Michigan until they reached where Chicago now stands. Other tribes from the north were the Kickapoos, Sacs and Foxes, and Winnebagoes, while the Shawnees were a branch of a stronger tribe from the southeast. Charlevoix, who wrote an account of his visit to the "Illinois Country" in 1721, says: "Fifty years ago the Miamis were settled on the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, in a place called Chicago from the name of a small river which runs into the lake, the source of which is not far distant from that of the River Illinois." It does not follow necessarily that this was the Chicago River of to-day, as the name appears to have been applied somewhat indefinitely, by the early explorers, both to a region of country between the head of the lake and the Illinois River, and to more than one stream emptying into the lake in that vicinity. It has been conjectured that the river meant by Charlevoix was the Calumet, as his description would apply as well to that as to the Chicago, and there is other evidence that the Miamis who were found about the mouth of the St. Joseph River during the eighteenth century, occupied a portion of Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana, extending as far east as the Scioto River in Ohio.

All of these tribes (except the Winnebagoes) are assigned to the Algonquin, or Canadian family, who were generally friendly to the French. On the other hand, the Iroquois, who were located south of the lakes and about the headwaters of the Ohio, were the deadly foes of the French and of their aboriginal friends, the Algonquins, as shown by their attacks upon the Illinois Indians about "Starved Rock," as recited in the last chapter. From the first, the Illinois seem to have conceived a strong liking for the French, and being pressed by the Iroquois on the east, the Sacs and Foxes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos on the north and the Sioux on the west, by the beginning of the eighteenth century we find them much reduced in numbers gathered about the French settlements near the mouth of the Kaskaskia (or Okaw) river, in the western part of the present counties of Randolph, Monroe and St. Clair. In spite of the zealous efforts

of the missionaries, the contact of these tribes with the whites was attended with the usual results—demoralization, degradation and gradual extermination. The latter result was hastened by the frequent attacks to which they were exposed from their more warlike enemies, so that by the latter part of the eighteenth century, they were reduced to a few hundred dissolute and depraved survivors of a once vigorous and warlike race.

During the early part of the French occupation, there arose a chief named Chicagou (from whom the city of Chicago received its name) who appears, like Red Jacket, Tecumseh and Logan, to have been a man of unusual intelligence and vigor of character, and to have exercised great influence with his people. In 1725 he was sent to Paris, where he received the attentions due to a foreign potentate, and on his return was given a command in an expedition against the Chickasaws, who had been making incursions from the South.

Such was the general distribution of the Indians in the northern and central portions of the State, within the first fifty years after the arrival of the French. At a later period the Kickapoos advanced farther south and occupied a considerable share of the central portion of the State, and even extended to the mouth of the Wabash. The southern part was roamed over by bands from beyond the Ohio and the Mississippi, including the Cherokees and Chickasaws, and the Arkansas tribes, some of whom were very powerful and ranged over a vast extent of country.\*

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\*A native leader who exerted a powerful influence over the Illinois Indians, as well as those of the Northwest generally, nearly a hundred years after Marquette's and La Salle's visits to the country, was Pontiac, the famous chief of the Ottawas. He was a zealous friend of the French, and between 1759 and 1765 made a desperate effort to recover what the French had lost at Quebec in the former year. He organized the Indians of the Northwest into a confederation and succeeded in capturing nearly all the posts held by the English, except Detroit and Fort Pitt, where he was compelled to accept defeat. This ended what was known as "Pontiac's War." Coming to Illinois some years later, he remained about the French settlements in the vicinity of St. Louis. In the spring of 1769, according to a French authority, while participating with other Indians in a carousal at Cahokia (opposite St. Louis), he was treacherously assassinated by a Kaskaskia Indian, said to have been hired with a barrel of whisky by an Englishman named Williamson, to commit the deed. This act, according to Indian tradition, was fearfully avenged a few months later in an attack by the Pottawattomies upon the ancient village of La Vantum and "Starved Rock," the latter then receiving its name from the fate of the attacked party, all of whom are said to have perished except a half-breed.

The Pottawatomies, with their relatives, the Ottawas and the Chippewas, together with a remnant of the Shawnees, ultimately became dominant in Northern Illinois, until they were defeated by Gen. Anthony Wayne at Presque Isle, in 1794, when the treaty of Greenville with them and other tribes the following year, curbed their influence. The Illinois Indians were described by their friends, the early missionaries, as "tall of stature, strong, robust, the swiftest runners in the world and good archers, proud yet affable," and yet it was added, they were "idle, revengeful, jealous, cunning, dissolute and thievish."

The earliest civilized dwellings in Illinois, after the forts erected for purposes of defense, were undoubtedly the posts of the fur-traders and the missionary stations. Fort Miami, the first military post, established by La Salle in the winter of 1679-80, was at the mouth of the St. Joseph River within the boundaries of what is now the State of Michigan. Fort *Creve-Cœur*, partially erected a few months later on the east side of the Illinois a few miles below where the city of Peoria now stands, was never occupied. Mr. Charles Ballance, the historian of Peoria, locates this fort at the present village of Wesley, in Tazewell County, nearly opposite Lower Peoria. Fort St. Louis, built by Tonty on the summit of "Starved Rock," in the fall and winter of 1682, was the second erected in the "Illinois Country," but the first occupied. It has been claimed that Marquette established a mission among the Kaskaskias, opposite "The Rock" on the occasion of his first visit in September, 1673, and that he renewed it in the spring of 1675 when he visited it for the last time. It is doubtful if this mission was more than a season of preaching to the natives, celebrating mass, administering baptism, etc.; at least the story of an established mission has been denied. That this devoted and zealous propagandist regarded it as a mission, however, is evident from his own journal. He gave to it the name of the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception," and although he was compelled by failing health to abandon it almost immediately, it



is claimed that it was renewed in 1677 by Father Allouez,\* who had been active in founding missions in the Lake Superior region, and that it was maintained until the arrival of La Salle in 1680. The hostility of La Salle to the Jesuits led to Allouez' withdrawal, but he subsequently returned and was succeeded in 1688 by Father Gravier, whose labors extended from Mackinaw to Biloxi on the Gulf of Mexico. He spent some time among the Peorias previous to 1700, and while laboring among the latter, at a still later period, he received a wound, in an attack incited by the "medicine men," from which he died at Mobile in 1706.

There is evidence that a mission had been established among the Miamis as early as 1698, under the name "Chicago," as it is mentioned by St. Cosme in the report of his visit in 1699-1700. This, for the reasons already given showing the indefinite use made of the name Chicago as applied to streams about the head of Lake Michigan, probably referred to some other locality in the vicinity, and not to the site of the present city of Chicago. Even at an earlier date there appears, from a statement in Tonty's Memoirs, to have been a fort at Chicago—probably about the same locality as the mission. Speaking of his return from Canada to the "Illinois Country" in 1685, he says: "I embarked for the Illinois October 30, 1685, but being stopped by the ice, I was obliged to leave my canoe and proceed by land. After going 120 leagues, I arrived at Fort Chicagou, where M. de la Durantaye commanded."†

According to the best authorities it was during the year 1700 that a mission and permanent settlement was established by Father Jacques Pinet among the Tamaroas at a village called Cahokia (or "Sainte Famille de Cahokia"), a few miles south of the present site of the city of East St. Louis.‡ This was the

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\*Shea's "History of the Discovery of the Mississippi."

†Historical Collections of Louisiana, Vol. II., p. 67.

‡The first French settlement on the Gulf of Mexico was established at Biloxi, at the head of Mississippi Sound in the present State of Mississippi, by the brothers Iberville and Bienville, natives of Montreal, in 1698. The next year they established a settlement on Dauphin Island opposite the mouth of Mobile Bay and in 1700 another at "Poverty Point," on the Mississippi thirty-eight miles below New Orleans. In 1718 New Orleans was founded as an emporium for the lower Mississippi region.

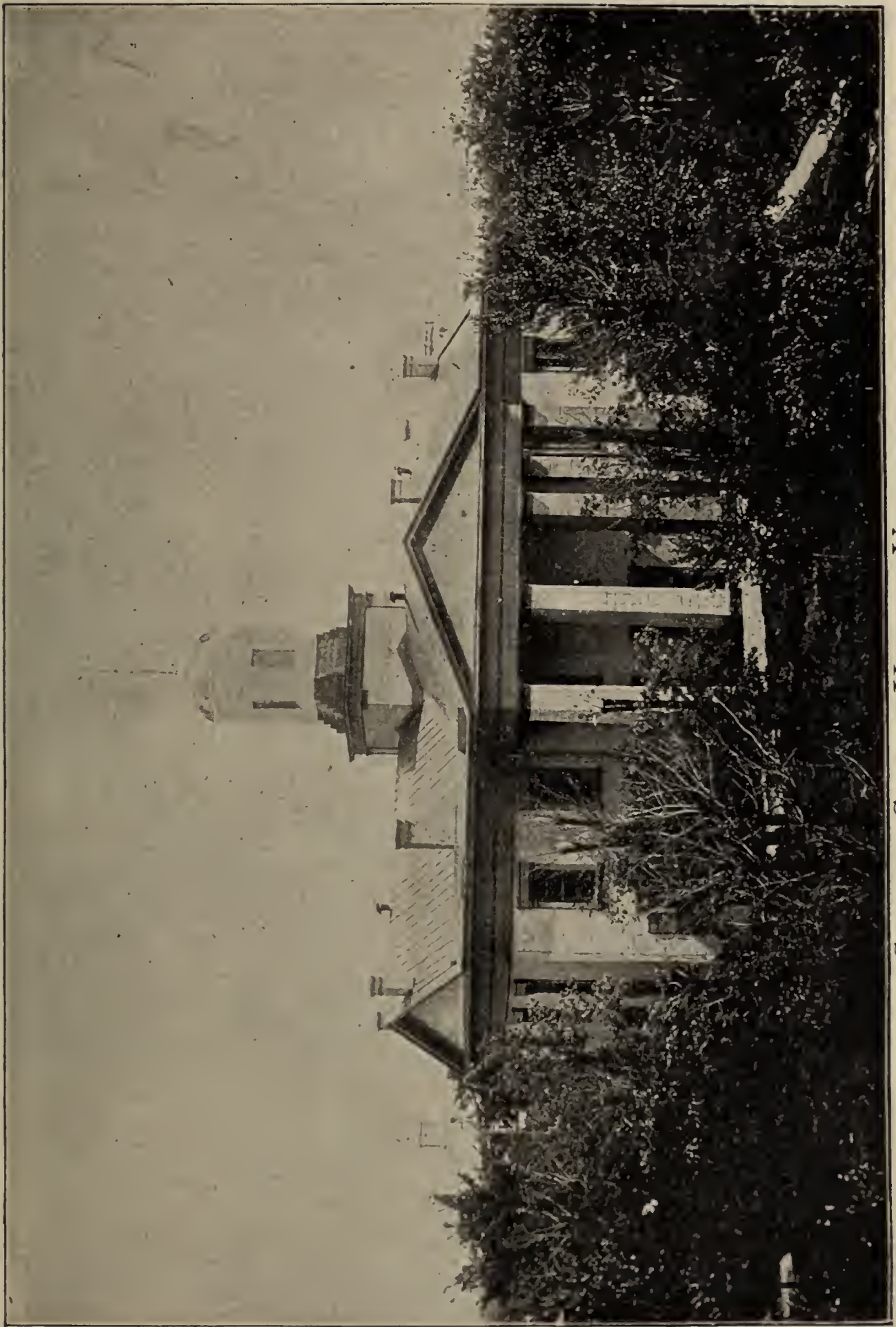
first permanent settlement by Europeans in Illinois, as that at Kaskaskia on the Illinois was broken up the same year.

A few months after the establishment of the mission at Cahokia (which received the name of "St. Sulpice"), but during the same year, the Kaskaskias, having abandoned their village on the upper Illinois, were induced to settle near the mouth of the river which bears their name, and the mission and village—the latter afterward becoming the first capital of the Territory and State of Illinois—came into being.\* Among the earliest missionaries connected with the Cahokia mission were Fathers Bergier and Lamoges, and among those connected with that at Kaskaskia were Fathers Gabriel Marest and Jean Mermet.

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\*This identity of names has led to some confusion in determining the date and place of the first permanent settlement in Illinois, the date of Marquette's first arrival at Kaskaskia on the Illinois being given by some authors as that of the settlement at Kaskaskia on the Mississippi, twenty-seven years later.





SECOND STATE HOUSE, VANDALIA.



## CHAPTER IV.

### PERIOD OF FRENCH OCCUPATION.

FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS—THE GROUP OF FRENCH VILLAGES ABOUT KASKASKIA—NEW FRANCE—ILLINOIS ATTACHED TO LOUISIANA.



AS may be readily inferred from the methods of French colonization, the first permanent settlements gathered about the missions at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, or rather were parts of them. At later periods, but during the French occupation of the country, other villages were established, the most important being St. Philip and Prairie du Rocher; all of these being located in the fertile valley now known as the "American Bottom" between the older towns of Cahokia and Kaskaskia. There were several Indian villages in the vicinity of the French settlements, and this became for a time the most populous locality in the Mississippi valley and the centre of an active trade carried on with the settlements near the mouth of the Mississippi.\* Large quantities of the products of the country, such as flour, bacon, pork, tallow, lumber, lead, peltries, and even wine were transported in keel-boats or batteaus to New Orleans; rice, manufactured tobacco, cotton goods and such other fabrics as the simple wants of the people required, being brought back in return. These boats went in convoys of seven to twelve in number for mutual protection, three months

\*Vincennes on the Wabash, settled in 1710, was the settlement nearest to the group of villages in the American Bottom.

being required to make a trip, of which two were made annually—one in the spring and the other in the autumn.

A prominent landmark of this interesting locality was Fort Chartres, a strong fortress erected by the French in 1720, and afterward rebuilt on a larger and more substantial scale, in 1754. It was erected in the Mississippi bottom, about eighteen miles northwest of Kaskaskia. Capt. Philip Pittman, the English engineer who visited it in 1766, describes it as “an irregular quadrangle” with the exterior sides 490 feet in length, the walls two feet, two inches thick and eighteen feet high. It enclosed an area of more than five acres, in which were erected barracks, officers’ quarters, store-houses, magazines and everything required to make a complete fortress of that time. The importance attributed by the French to the protection of this locality is indicated by the fact that the cost of this fortress is said to have been \$1,000,000. Pittman says: “It is generally allowed that this is the most commodious and best built fort in North America.” In 1756 it stood one mile from the river, but ten years later, when Pittman visited it, the river had encroached to within eighty rods of the walls, and for a generation scarcely a vestige of this structure has remained, all that had not been removed to Kaskaskia and other points for building purposes, having fallen into the river. While it belonged to France, the seat of government of the “Illinois Country” was here, and it became the headquarters of the English commandant—who was the arbitrary Governor of the country—during the period of occupancy by the British, extending from 1765 to 1772, when it was partially destroyed by one of the periodical floods of the Mississippi.

The French possessions in North America went under the general name of “New France,” but their boundaries were never clearly defined, though an attempt was made to do so through Commissioners who met at Paris in 1752. They were understood by the French to include the valley of the St. Lawrence, with Labrador and Nova Scotia, to the northern boundaries of the British Colonies; the region of the Great Lakes; and the

Valley of the Mississippi from the headwaters of the Ohio westward to the Pacific Ocean and south to the Gulf of Mexico. While these claims were contested by England on the east and Spain on the southwest, they comprehended the very heart of the North American continent, a region unsurpassed in fertility and natural resources and now the home of more than half of the entire population of the American Republic. That the French should have reluctantly yielded up so magnificent a domain is natural. And yet they did this by the treaty of 1763, surrendering the region east of the Mississippi (except a comparatively small district near the mouth of that stream) to England, and the remainder to Spain—an evidence of the straits to which they had been reduced by a long series of devastating wars.

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In 1712 Antoine Crozat, under royal letters-patent, obtained from Louis XIV. of France, a monopoly of the commerce, with control of the country, "from the edge of the sea (Gulf of Mexico) as far as the Illinois." This grant having been surrendered a few years later, was renewed in 1717 to the "Company of the West," of which the celebrated George Law was the head, and under it jurisdiction was exercised over the trade of Illinois. On September 27th of the same year (1717), the "Illinois Country," which had been a dependency of Canada, was incorporated with Louisiana and became a part of that province. Law's company received enlarged powers under the name of the "East Indies Company," and although it went out of existence in 1721 with the opprobrious title of the "South Sea Bubble," leaving in its wake hundreds of ruined private fortunes in France and England, it did much to stimulate the population and development of the Mississippi Valley. During its existence (in 1718) New Orleans was founded and Fort Chartres erected, being named after the Duc de Chartres, son of the Regent of France. Pierre Duque Boisbriant was the first commandant of Illinois and superintended the erection of the fort.

One of the privileges granted to Law's company was the

importation of slaves; and under it, in 1721, Philip F. Renault brought to the country five hundred slaves besides two hundred artisans, mechanics and laborers. Two years later he received a large grant of land, and founded the village of St. Philip a few miles north of Fort Chartres. Thus Illinois became slave territory before a white settlement of any sort existed in what afterward became the slave State of Missouri. In 1722 a parish church and stone residence for the Jesuits were erected in Kaskaskia, and mills and store-houses were built previous to that time or at a later period both there and at Cahokia. The village of Prairie du Rocher, four miles east of Fort Chartres, was founded in 1733.

During 1721 the country under control of the East Indies Company was divided into nine civil and military districts, each presided over by a commandant and a judge, with a superior council at New Orleans. Of these, Illinois, the largest and, next to New Orleans, the most populous, was the seventh. It embraced over one-half the present State, with the country west of the Mississippi, between the Arkansas and the 43d degree of latitude, to the Rocky Mountains, and included the present States of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and parts of Arkansas and Colorado. In 1732, the Indies Company surrendered its charter, and Louisiana, including the district of Illinois, was afterwards governed by officers appointed directly by the crown. The roll of commandants of Illinois during the period of French occupation, includes the names of Pierre d' Artaguiette, 1734-36; Alphonse de la Buissoniere, 1736-40; Benoist de St. Claire, 1740-42; Chevalier de Bertel, 1742-48, when St. Claire was reinstated.

While the general government of the "Illinois Country" under the French was a sort of mixed civil and military rule mildly administered, that of the villages was of a paternal or hierarchic character administered by the priests, who settled quarrels, baptized children, married the adults, ministered to the dying, buried the dead and exercised a general supervision over



the welfare of the little community. Their influence extended to all, and from their judgment there was little disposition to appeal.

As early as September, 1699, an attempt was made by an expedition, fitted out by the English Government under command of Captains Barr and Clements, to take possession of the country about the mouth of the Mississippi on the ground of prior discovery; but they found the French under Bienville already in possession at Biloxi, and they sailed away without making any further effort to carry the scheme into effect. Meanwhile, in the early part of the next century, the English were successful in attaching to their interests the Iroquois, who were the deadly foes of the French, and held possession of Western New York and the region around the headwaters of the Ohio River, extending their incursions against the Indian allies of the French as far west as Illinois. The real struggle for territory between the English and French began with the formation of the Ohio Land Company in 1748-9, and the grant to it by the English Government of half a million acres of land along the Ohio River, with the exclusive right of trading with the Indian tribes in that region. Out of this grew the establishment, in the next two years, of trading posts and forts on the Miami and Maumee in Western Ohio, followed by the protracted French and Indian War, which was prosecuted with varied fortunes until the final defeat of the French at Quebec, on the thirteenth of September, 1759, which broke their power on the American continent. Among those who took part in this struggle, was a contingent from the French garrison of Fort Chartres. Neyon de Villiers, commandant of the fort, was one of these, being the only survivor of seven brothers who participated in the defense of Canada. Still hopeful of saving Louisiana and Illinois, he departed with a few followers for New Orleans, but the treaty of Paris, February 10, 1763, destroyed all hope, for by its terms Canada, and all other territory east of the Mississippi as far south as the northern boundary of Florida, was surrendered to

Great Britain, while the remainder, including the vast territory west of the Mississippi, was given up to Spain.

Thus, the "Illinois Country" fell into the hands of the British, although the actual transfer of Fort Chartres and the country dependent upon it did not take place until October 10, 1765, when its veteran commandant, St. Ange—who had come from Vincennes to assume command on the retirement of Villiers, and who held it faithfully for the conqueror—surrendered it to Capt. Thomas Stirling as the representative of the English Government. It is worthy of note that this was the last place on the North American continent to lower the French flag. St. Ange, with the few civil officers and troops remaining with him, retired to St. Louis, which had been founded in 1764, and where, at the request of the citizens, many of whom, like himself, had come from the Illinois villages, he assumed the position of commandant, although he was then upon Spanish territory. In this he was confirmed by General Ulloa, the Spanish Governor of New Orleans, and remained in authority until his death on December 27, 1774, at the age of 73. His fairness, courage and moderation won for him the respect and confidence not only of his own nationality, but of Spaniards and English also.





THIRD STATE HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD.



## CHAPTER V.

### THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

BRITISH OCCUPATION — ENGLISH GOVERNORS — COL. GEORGE  
ROGERS CLARK'S EXPEDITION — CONQUEST OF ILLINOIS —  
BRITISH ATTACK ON ST. LOUIS — CAPTURE OF  
FORT ST. JOSEPH.



THE delay of the British in taking possession of the "Illinois Country," after the defeat of the French at Quebec and the surrender of their possessions in America by the treaty of 1763, was due to its isolated position and the difficulty of reaching it with sufficient force to establish the British authority. The first attempt was made in the spring of 1764, when Maj. Arthur Loftus, starting from Pensacola, attempted to ascend the Mississippi with a force of four hundred regulars, but being met by a superior Indian force, was compelled to retreat. In August of the same year, Capt. Thomas Morris was dispatched from Western Pennsylvania with a small force "to take possession of the Illinois country." This expedition got as far as Fort Miami on the Maumee, when its progress was arrested, and its commander narrowly escaped with his life. The next attempt was made in 1765, when Maj. George Croghan, a deputy superintendent of Indian affairs, whose name has been made historical by the celebrated speech of the Indian Chief Logan, was detailed from Fort Pitt, to visit Illinois. Being detained, Lieut. Alexander Frazer, who was to accompany Croghan, proceeded alone. Frazer reached Kaskaskia, but met with so rough a reception

from both the French and Indians, that he thought it advisable to leave in disguise, and escaped by descending the Mississippi to New Orleans. Croghan started on his journey on the fifteenth of May, proceeding down the Ohio, accompanied by a party of friendly Indians, but having been captured near the mouth of the Wabash, he finally returned to Detroit without reaching his destination.

The first British official to reach Fort Chartres was Capt. Thomas Stirling. Descending the Ohio with a force of one hundred men, he reached Fort Chartres October 10, 1765, and received the surrender of the fort from the faithful and courteous St. Ange, as detailed at the close of the last chapter. It is estimated that at least one-third of the French citizens, including the more wealthy, left rather than become British subjects. Those about Fort Chartres left almost in a body. Some joined the French colonies on the lower Mississippi, while others, crossing the river, settled in St. Genevieve, then in Spanish territory. Much the larger number followed the venerable St. Ange to St. Louis, which had been established as a trading post by Pierre La Clede, during the previous year, and which now received what, in these later days, would be called a great "boom."

Captain Stirling was relieved of his command at Fort Chartres, December 4th, by Maj. Robert Farmer.\* Other British Commandants at Fort Chartres were Col. Edward Cole, Col. John Reed, Colonel Wilkins, Capt. Hugh Lord and Francois de Rastel, Chevalier de Rocheblave. The last had been an officer in the French army and having resided at Kaskaskia, transferred his allegiance on occupation of the country by the British. He was the last official representative of the British Government in Illinois. It has been claimed that at some time previous to this date, St. Ange returned to Kaskaskia, but authorities do not seem to agree on this point.

The total population of the French villages in Illinois, at

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\*At least one authority claims that this name should be Fraser—the same who visited Kaskaskia in 1765.

the time of their transfer to England, has been estimated at about 1,600, of which 700 were in Kaskaskia and 450 in Cahokia. Captain Pittman estimated the population of all the French villages in Illinois and on the Wabash, at the time of his visit in 1770, at about 2,000. Of St. Louis—or “Paincourt,” as it was sometimes called—Captain Pittman said: “There are about forty private houses and as many families.” Most of these, if not all, had emigrated from the French villages. In fact, although nominally in Spanish territory, it was essentially a French town, protected, as Pittman said, by “a French garrison” consisting of “a Captain-Commandant, two Lieutenants, a Fort Major, one Sergeant, one Corporal and twenty men.”

The first official notice taken of the “Illinois Country” by the Continental Congress, was the adoption by that body, July 13, 1775, of an act creating three Indian Departments—a Northern, Middle and Southern. Illinois was assigned to the second, with Benjamin Franklin and James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, and Patrick Henry, of Virginia, as Commissioners. In April, 1776, Col. George Morgan, who had been a trader at Kaskaskia, was appointed agent and successor to these Commissioners, with headquarters at Fort Pitt. The promulgation of the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July, 1776, and the events immediately preceding and following that event, directed attention to the colonies on the Atlantic coast; yet the frontiersmen of Virginia were watching an opportunity to deliver a blow to the Government of King George in a quarter where it was least expected, and where it was destined to have an immense influence upon the future of the new nation, as well as that of the American continent. During the year 1777, Col. George Rogers Clark, a native of Virginia, then scarcely twenty-five years of age, having conceived a plan of seizing the settlements in the Mississippi Valley, sent trusty spies to learn the sentiments of the people and the condition of affairs at Kaskaskia. The report brought to him gave him encouragement, and in December of the same year he laid before Gov. Patrick Henry, of Virginia,

his plans for the reduction of the posts in Illinois. These were approved, and on January 2, 1778, Clark received authority to recruit seven companies of fifty men each for three months' service, and Governor Henry gave him \$6,000 for expenses. Proceeding to Fort Pitt, he succeeded in recruiting three companies who were directed to rendezvous at Corn Island, opposite the present city of Louisville. It has been claimed that, in order to deceive the British as to his real destination, Clark authorized the announcement that the object of the expedition was to protect the settlements in Kentucky from the Indians. At Corn Island another company was organized, making four in all, under the command of Captains Bowman, Montgomery, Helm and Harrod, and having embarked on keel-boats, they passed the Falls of the Ohio, June 24th. Reaching an island at the mouth of the Tennessee on the 28th, he was met by a party of eight American hunters, who had left Kaskaskia a few days before, and who, joining his command, rendered good service as guides. He disembarked his force at the mouth of a small creek one mile above Fort Massac, June 29th, and, directing his course across the country, on the evening of the 6th day (July 4, 1778) arrived within three miles of Kaskaskia. The surprise of the unsuspecting citizens of Kaskaskia and its small garrison, was complete. His force having, under cover of darkness, been ferried across the Kaskaskia river, about a mile above the town, one detachment surrounded the town, while the other seized the fort, capturing Rocheblave and his little command without firing a gun. The famous Indian fighter and hunter, Simon Kenton, led the way to the fort. This is supposed to have been what Captain Pittman called the "Jesuits' house," which had been sold by the French Government after the country was ceded to England, the Jesuit order having been suppressed. A wooden fort, erected in 1736, and known afterward by the British as Fort Gage, had stood on the bluff opposite the town, but according to Pittman, this was burnt in 1766, and there is no evidence that it was ever rebuilt.



Clark's expedition was thus far a complete success. Rocheblave, proving recalcitrant, was placed in irons and sent as a prisoner of war to Williamsburg, while his slaves were confiscated, the proceeds of their sale being divided among Clark's troops. The inhabitants were easily conciliated, and Cahokia having been captured without bloodshed, Clark turned his attention to Vincennes. Through the influence of Pierre Gibault—the Vicar-General in charge at Kaskaskia—the people of Vincennes were induced to swear allegiance to the United States, and although the place was afterward captured by a British force from Detroit, it was on February 24, 1779, recaptured by Col. Clark, together with a body of prisoners, but little smaller than the attacking force, and \$50,000 worth of property.

Seldom in the history of the world have such important results been achieved by such insignificant instrumentalities and with so little sacrifice of life, as in this almost bloodless campaign of the youthful conqueror of Illinois. Having been won largely through Virginia enterprise and valor and by material aid furnished through Governor Henry, the Virginia House of Delegates, in October, 1778, proceeded to assert the jurisdiction of that commonwealth over the settlements of the Northwest, by organizing all the country west and north of the Ohio River, into a county to be called "Illinois," and empowering the Governor to appoint a "county-lieutenant or commandant-in-chief" to exercise civil authority during the pleasure of the appointing power. Thus "Illinois county" was older than the States of Ohio or Indiana, while Patrick Henry, the eloquent orator of the Revolution, became *ex-officio* its first Governor. Col. John Todd, a citizen of Kentucky, was appointed "County-Lieutenant," December 12, 1778, entering upon his duties in May following. The militia was organized, Deputy-Commandants for Kaskaskia and Cahokia appointed, and the first election of civil officers ever had in Illinois, was held under Colonel Todd's direction. His record-book, now in possession of the Chicago Historical Society, shows that he was accustomed to exercise powers scarcely in-

ferior to those of a State Executive. Before the close of his first year, he was appointed Colonel of a Virginia regiment; in 1780 he was elected a member of the Virginia House of Delegates from the county of Kentucky, and in 1781 became a citizen and official of Lexington, Kentucky. He was killed at the battle of Blue Licks, August 18, 1782.

In 1782 one "Thimothe Demunbrunt" subscribed himself as "Lt. comd'g *par interim*, etc."—but the origin of his authority is not clearly understood. He assumed to act as commandant until the arrival of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, first Territorial Governor of the Northwest-Territory, in 1790. After the close of the Revolution, courts ceased to be held and civil affairs fell into great disorder. "In effect, there was neither law nor order in the "Illinois Country" for the seven years from 1783 to 1790.\*

During the progress of the Revolution, there were the usual rumors and alarms in the "Illinois Country" peculiar to frontier life in time of war. The country, however, was singularly exempt from any serious calamity such as a general massacre. One reason for this was the friendly relations which had existed between the French and their Indian neighbors previous to the conquest, and which the new masters, after the capture of Kaskaskia, took pains to perpetuate. Several movements were projected by the British and their Indian allies about Detroit and in Canada, but they were kept so busy elsewhere that they had little time to put their plans into execution. One of these was a proposed movement from Pensacola against the Spanish posts on the lower Mississippi, to punish Spain for having engaged in the war of 1779, but the promptness with which the Spanish Governor of New Orleans proceeded to capture Fort Manchac, Baton Rouge and Natchez from their British possessors, convinced the latter that this was a "game at which two could play." In ignorance of these results, an expedition 750 strong, composed largely of Indians, fitted out at Mackinaw under command

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\*Moses' History of Illinois.

of Capt. Patrick Sinclair, started in the early part of May, 1780, to co-operate with the expedition on the lower Mississippi, but intending to deal a destructive blow to the Illinois villages and the Spanish towns of St. Louis and St. Genevive on the way. This expedition reached St. Louis May 26th, but Col. George Rogers Clark having arrived at Cahokia with a small force twenty-four hours earlier, prepared to co-operate with the Spaniards on the western shore of the Mississippi, and the invading force confined their depredations to killing seven or eight villagers, and then beat a hasty retreat in the direction they had come. These were the last expeditions organized to regain the "country of the Illinois" or capture Spanish posts on the Mississippi.

An expedition of a different sort is worthy of mention in this connection, as it originated in Illinois. This consisted of a company of seventeen men, led by one Thomas Brady, a citizen of Cahokia, who, marching across the country, in the month of October, 1780, after the retreat of Sinclair from St. Louis, succeeded in surprising and capturing Fort St. Joseph about where La Salle had erected Fort Miami, near the mouth of the St. Joseph River, a hundred years before. Brady and his party captured a few British prisoners and a large quantity of goods. On their return, while encamped on the Calumet, they were attacked by a band of Pottawatomies, and all were killed, wounded or taken prisoners except Brady and two others, who escaped. Early in January, 1781, a party consisting of sixty-five whites, organized from St. Louis and Cahokia, with some 200 Indians, and headed by Don Eugenio Pourre, a Spaniard, started on a second expedition against Fort St. Joseph. By silencing the Indians, whom they met on their way, with promises of plunder, they were able to reach the fort without discovery, captured it and raising the Spanish flag, formally took possession in the name of the King of Spain. After retaining possession for a few days, the party returned to St. Louis, but in negotiating the treaty of peace at Paris, in 1783, this incident was made the basis of a claim put forth by Spain to ownership of the "Illinois Country" "by right of conquest."

## CHAPTER VI.

### THE TERRITORIAL PERIOD.

ILLINOIS AS PART OF THE NORTHWEST AND INDIANA TERRITORIES—ORDINANCE OF 1787—GOVERNORS ST. CLAIR AND HARRISON—INDIAN TREATIES—ILLINOIS TERRITORY ORGANIZED—EARLY SETTLERS—GOVERNOR EDWARDS—WAR OF 1812—FORT DEARBORN MASSACRE—EARLY ILLINOIS TOWNS.



AT the very outset of its existence, the New Government of the United States was confronted with an embarrassing question which deeply affected the interests of the territory of which Illinois formed a part. This was the claim of certain States to lands lying between their western boundaries and the Mississippi River, then the western boundary of the Republic. These claims were based either upon the terms of their original charters or upon the cession of lands by the Indians, and it was under a claim of the former charter, as well as by right of conquest, that Virginia assumed to exercise authority over the "Illinois Country" after its capture by the Clark expedition. This construction was opposed by the States which, from their geographical position or other cause, had no claim to lands beyond their own boundaries, and the controversy was waged with considerable bitterness for several years, proving a formidable obstacle to the ratification of the

Articles of Confederation. As early as 1779 the subject received the attention of Congress in the adoption of a resolution requesting the States having such claims to "forbear settling or issuing warrants for unappropriated lands or granting the same during the continuance of the present (Revolutionary) War." In the following year, New York authorized her delegates in Congress to limit its boundaries in such manner as they might think expedient, and to cede to the Government its claim to western lands. The case was further complicated by the claims of certain land companies which had been previously organized. New York filed her cession to the General Government of lands claimed by her in October, 1782, followed by Virginia nearly a year later, and by Massachusetts and Connecticut in 1785 and 1786. Other States followed somewhat tardily, Georgia being the last, in 1802. It was from the splendid domain north and west of the Ohio thus acquired from Virginia and other States, that the Northwest Territory was finally organized. The first step was taken in the passage by Congress, in 1784, of a resolution providing for the temporary government of the Western Territory, and this was followed three years later by the enactment of the celebrated Ordinance of 1787. While this latter document contained numerous provisions which marked a new departure in the science of free government—as, for instance, that declaring that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged"—its crowning feature was the sixth article, as follows: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

Although there has been considerable controversy as to the authorship of the above and other provisions of this immortal document, it is worthy of note that substantially the same language was introduced in the resolutions of 1784, by a delegate from a slave State—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia—though not

then adopted. Jefferson was not a member of the Congress of 1787 (being then minister to France) and could have had nothing directly to do with the later Ordinance; yet it is evident that the principle which he had advocated, finally received the approval of eight out of the thirteen States,—all that were represented in that Congress—including the slave States of Virginia, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.\*

Under the Ordinance of 1787, organizing the Northwest Territory, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, who had been a soldier of the Revolution, was appointed the first Governor on February 1, 1788, with Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, and Samuel Holden Parsons, James Mitchell Varnum and John Cleves Symmes, Judges. All these were reappointed by President Washington in 1789. The new Territorial Government was organized at Marietta, a settlement on the Ohio, July 15, 1788, but it was nearly two years later before Governor St. Clair visited Illinois, arriving at Kaskaskia, March 5, 1790. The county of St. Clair (named after him) was organized at this time, embracing all the settlements between the Wabash and the Mississippi. He found the inhabitants generally in a deplorable condition, neglected by the Government, the courts of justice practically abolished and many of the citizens sadly in need of the obligations due them from the Government for supplies furnished to Colonel Clark twelve years before. After a stay of three months, the Governor returned east. In 1795, Judge Turner held the first court in St. Clair County, Cahokia being the county seat. The second county (Randolph) was organized the same year, and Kaskaskia became its county seat. In 1796 Governor St. Clair paid a second visit to Illinois, accompanied by Judge Symmes, who held court at the two county-seats. On November 4, 1791, occurred the celebrated defeat of Governor St. Clair, in the western part of the present State of Ohio, by a force of Indians under com-

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\*For an exhaustive discussion of the authorship of this famous provision, as well as a discussion of the claims of the States to the lands constituting the Northwest Territory, see Moses' "History of Illinois," Vol. I, pp. 174-192.

mand of Little Turtle, in which the whites sustained a heavy loss of both men and property. St. Clair, having resigned his command of the army, was succeeded by Gen. Anthony Wayne, who, in a vigorous campaign, overwhelmed the Indians with defeat; this resulted in the treaty with the Western tribes at Greenville, August 3, 1795, which was the beginning of a period of comparative peace with the Indians all over the Western country.

In 1798, the Territory having gained the requisite population, an election of members of a legislative Council and House of Representatives was held in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787. This was the first Territorial Legislature organized in the history of the Republic. It met at Cincinnati, February 4, 1799, Shadrach Bond being the delegate from St. Clair County and John Edgar from Randolph. Gen. William Henry Harrison, who had succeeded Sargent as Secretary of the Territory, June 26, 1798, was elected Delegate to Congress, receiving a majority of one vote over Arthur St. Clair, Jr., son of the Governor.

By act of Congress, May 7, 1800, the Northwest Territory was divided into Ohio and Indiana Territories; the latter occupying the region west of the present State of Ohio, and having its capital at "Saint Vincent" (Vincennes). May 13, William Henry Harrison, who had been the first Delegate in Congress from the Northwest Territory, was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, which at first consisted of three counties: Knox, St. Clair and Randolph—the two latter being within the boundaries of the present State of Illinois. Their aggregate population at this time was estimated at less than 5,000. During his administration Governor Harrison concluded thirteen treaties with the Indians, of which six related to the cession of lands in Illinois.\*

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\*The first treaty relating to lands in Illinois was that of Greenville, concluded by General Wayne in 1795. By this the Government acquired six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago River; twelve miles square at the mouth of the Illinois; six miles square at the old Peoria fort; the post of Fort Massac; and 150,000 acres assigned to General Clark and his soldiers, besides all other lands "in possession of the French people and all other white settlers among them, the Indian title to which had been thus extinguished."—*Moses' History of Illinois*.

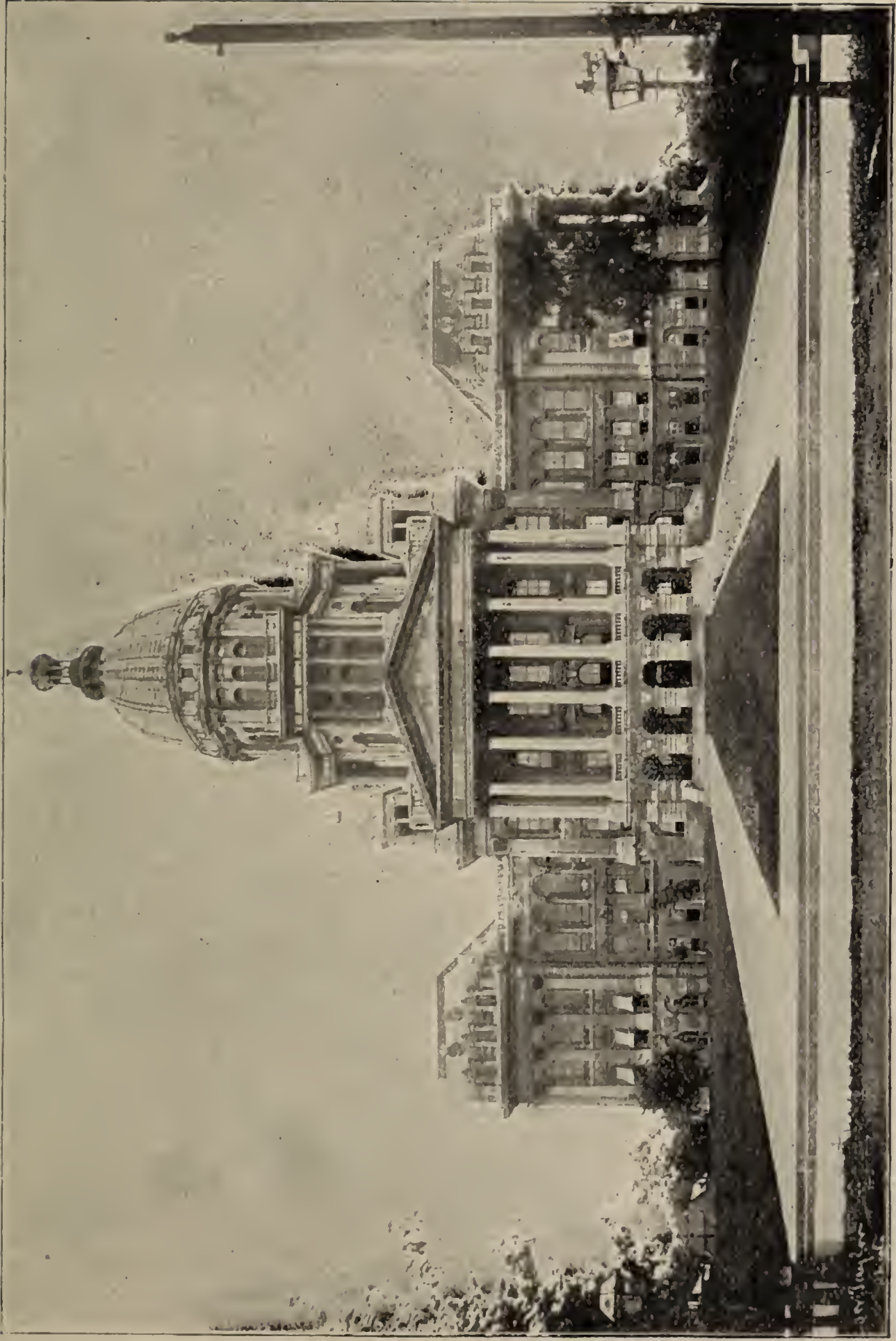
During the year 1803, the treaty with France for the purchase of Louisiana and West Florida was concluded, and on March 26, 1804, an act was passed by Congress attaching all that portion of Louisiana lying north of the thirty-third parallel of latitude and west of the Mississippi to Indiana Territory for governmental purposes. This included the present States of Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, the two Dakotas, part of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. This arrangement continued only until the following March, when Louisiana was placed under a separate Territorial organization.

For four years Indiana Territory was governed under laws framed by the Governor and Judges, but, the population having increased to the required number, an election was held, September 11, 1804, on the proposition to advance the government to the "second grade" by the election of a Territorial Legislature. The smallness of the vote indicated the indifference of the people on the subject. Out of 400 votes cast the proposition received a majority of 138. The two Illinois counties cast a total of 142 votes, of which St. Clair furnished 81, and Randolph 61; the former, giving a majority of 37 against the measure and the latter 19 in its favor, shows a net majority against it of 18; the adoption of the proposition was due therefore, to the affirmative vote in the Indiana district.\* At the election of delegates to a Territorial Legislature, held January 3, 1805, Shadrach Bond, Sr. and William Biggs were elected for St. Clair County and George Fisher for Randolph. Bond having meanwhile become a member of the Legislative Council, Shadrach Bond, Jr. was chosen his successor. The Legislature convened at Vincennes, February 7, 1805, but only to recommend a list of persons from whom it was the duty of Congress to select a Legislative Council. In addition to Bond, Pierre Menard was chosen for Randolph and John Hay for St. Clair.

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\* There were in the Territory at this time six counties; one of these (Wayne) was in Michigan, which was set off, in 1805, as a separate Territory.





PRESENT STATE HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD.



The Illinois counties were represented in two regular and one special session of the Territorial Legislature during the time they were a part of Indiana Territory. By act of Congress, which became a law February 3, 1809, the Territory was divided, the western part being named Illinois.

At this point the history of Illinois as a separate political division begins; though, while its boundaries in all other directions were as now, on the north it extended to the Canada line. From what has already been said, it appears that the earliest white settlements were established by French Canadians, chiefly at Kaskaskia, Cahokia and the other villages in the southern part of the American Bottom. At the time of Clark's invasion, there were not known to have been more than two Americans among these people, except such hunters and trappers as paid them occasional visits. One of the earliest American settlers in Southern Illinois was Capt. Nathan Hull, who came from Massachusetts and settled at an early day on the Ohio, near where Golconda now stands, afterward removing to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, where he died in 1806. In 1781, a company of immigrants, consisting (with one or two exceptions) of members of Clark's Command in 1778, arrived with their families from Maryland and Virginia and established themselves on the American Bottom. The "New Design" settlement, on the boundary line between St. Clair and Monroe counties, and the first distinctively American colony in the "Illinois Country," was established by this party. Some of its members afterward became prominent in the history of the Territory and the State. William Biggs, a member of the first Territorial Legislature, with others, settled in or near Kaskaskia about 1783, and William Arundel, the first American merchant at Cahokia, came there from Peoria during the same year. Gen. John Edgar, for many years a leading citizen and merchant at the capital, arrived at Kaskaskia in 1784, and William Morrison, Kaskaskia's principal merchant, and an uncle of the late Col. J. L. D. Morrison and of Hon. William R. Morrison, came from Philadelphia as early as 1790, followed

some years afterward by several brothers. James Lemen came before the beginning of the present century, and was the founder of a large and influential family in the vicinity of Shiloh, St. Clair County, and Rev. David Bagley headed a colony of one hundred and fifty-four from Virginia, who arrived in 1797. Among other prominent arrivals of this period were John Rice Jones, Pierre Menard (First Lieutenant-Governor of the State), Shadrach Bond, Jr. (First Governor), John Hay, John Messenger, William Kinney, Capt. Joseph Ogle; and of a later date, Nathaniel Pope (afterward Secretary of the Territory, Delegate to Congress, Justice of the United States Court and father of the late Maj.-Gen. John Pope), Elias Kent Kane (first Secretary of State and afterward United States Senator), Daniel P. Cook (first Attorney-General and second Representative in Congress), George Forquer (at one time Secretary of State), and Dr. George Fisher—all prominent in Territorial or State history.

The government of the new Territory was organized by the appointment of Ninian Edwards—who had been Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Kentucky—Governor; Nathaniel Pope, Secretary, and Alex. Stuart, Obadiah Jones and James B. Thomas, Territorial Judges. Stuart having been transferred to Missouri, Stanley Griswold was appointed in his stead. Governor Edwards arrived at Kaskaskia, the capital, in June, 1809. At that time the two counties of St. Clair and Randolph comprised the settled portion of the Territory, with a white population estimated at about 9,000. The Governor and Judges immediately proceeded to formulate a code of laws, and the appointments made by Secretary Pope, who had preceded the Governor in his arrival in the Territory, were confirmed. Benjamin J. Boyle was the first Attorney-General, but he resigned in a few months when the place was offered to John J. Crittenden, who was United States Senator from Kentucky at the beginning of the late war, who declined. Thomas T. Crittenden was then appointed.

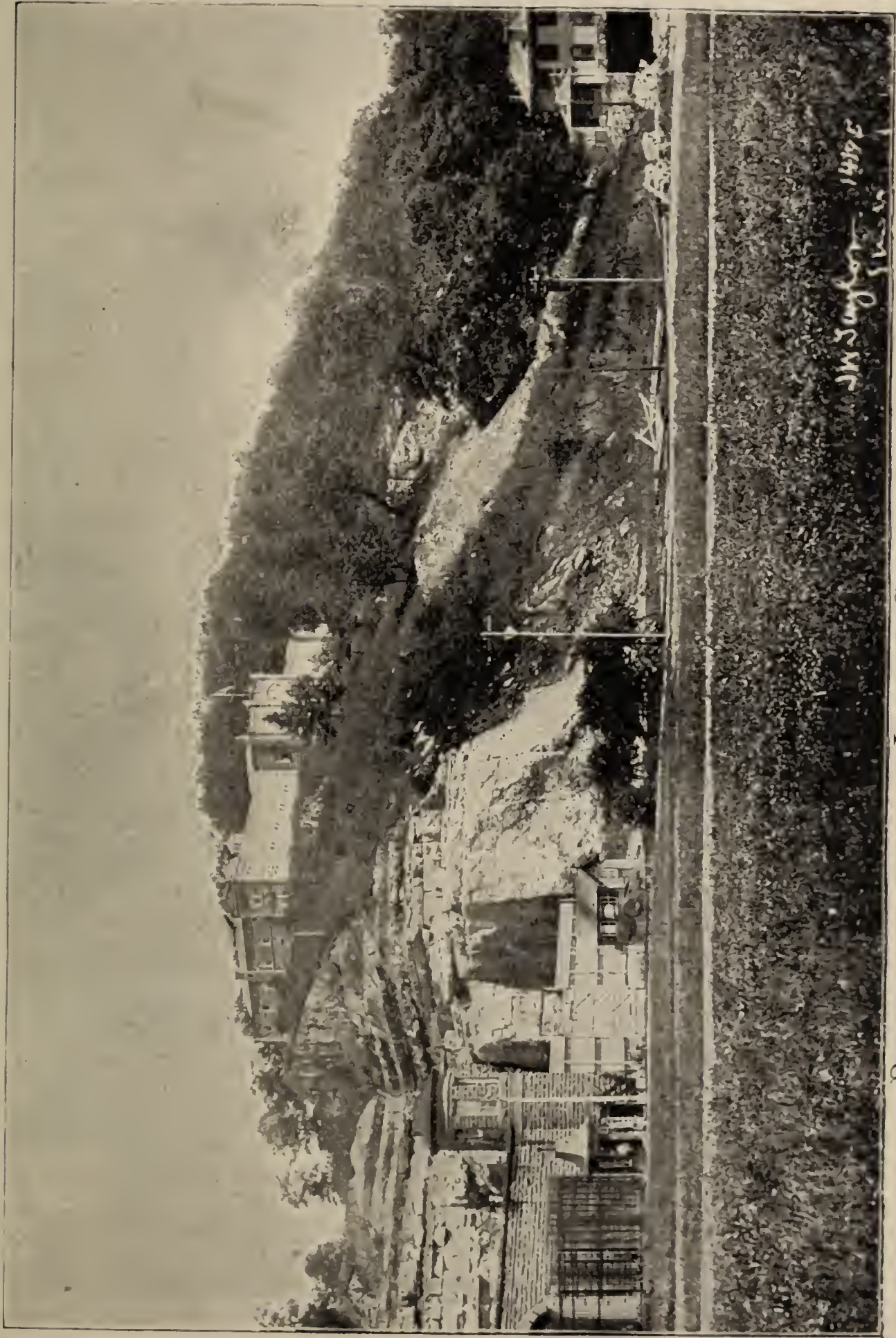
An incident of the year 1811 was the battle of Tippecanoe,

resulting in the defeat of Tecumseh the great Chief of the Shawnees, by General Harrison. Four companies of mounted rangers were raised in Illinois this year under direction of Col. William Russell, of Kentucky, who built Camp Russell near Edwardsville the following year. They were commanded by Captains Samuel Whiteside, William B. Whiteside, James B. Moore and Jacob Short. The memorable earthquake which had its centre about New Madrid, Missouri, occurred in December of this year, and was severely felt in some portions of Southern Illinois.

During the following year the second war with England broke out, but no serious outbreak occurred in Illinois until August, 1812, when the massacre at Fort Dearborn, where Chicago now stands, took place. This had long been a favorite trading post of the Indians, at first under French occupation and afterward under the Americans. Sometime during 1803-4, a fort had been built near the mouth of the Chicago on the south side, on land acquired at the time of the treaty of Greenville in 1795. It consisted of two block-houses with a parade-ground and sally-port surrounded by a stockade. In the spring of 1812 some alarm had been caused by outrages committed by Indians in the vicinity, and in the early part of August Capt. Nathan Heald, commanding the garrison of less than seventy-five men, received instructions from General Hull, in command at Detroit, to evacuate the fort, disposing of the public property as he might see proper. Friendly Indians advised Heald either to make preparations for a vigorous defense, or evacuate at once. Instead of this, he notified the Indians of his intention to retire and divide the stores among them, with the condition subsequently agreed upon in council, that his garrison should be afforded an escort and safe passage to Fort Wayne. On the fourteenth of August he proceeded to distribute the bulk of the goods as promised but the ammunition, guns and liquors were destroyed. This he justified on the ground that a bad use would be made of them, while the Indians construed it as a violation of the agree-

ment. The tragedy which followed, is thus described in Moses' "History of Illinois:"

"Black Partridge, a Pottawatomie chief who had been on terms of friendship with the whites, appeared before Captain Heald and informed him plainly that his young men intended to imbrue their hands in the blood of the whites; that he was no longer able to restrain them, and, surrendering a medal he had worn in token of amity, closed by saying: 'I will not wear a token of peace while I am compelled to act as an enemy.' In the meantime the Indians were rioting upon the provisions, and becoming so aggressive in their bearing that it was resolved to march out the next day. The fatal fifteenth arrived. To each soldier was distributed twenty-five rounds of reserved ammunition. The baggage and ambulance wagons were laden, and the garrison slowly wended its way outside the protecting walls of the fort—the Indian escort of 500 following in the rear. What next occurred in this disastrous movement is narrated by Captain Heald in his report, as follows: 'The situation of the country rendered it necessary for us to take the beach, with the lake on our left, and a high sand-bank on our right at about three hundred yards distance. We had proceeded about a mile and a half, when it was discovered [by Captain Wells] that the Indians were prepared to attack us from behind the bank. I immediately marched up with the company to the top of the bank, when the action commenced; after firing one round, we charged, and the Indians gave way in front and joined those on our flanks. In about fifteen minutes they got possession of all our horses, provisions and baggage of every description, and finding the Miamis [who had come from Fort Wayne with Captain Wells to act as an escort] did not assist us, I drew off the few men I had left and took possession of a small elevation in the open prairie out of shot of the bank, or any other cover. The Indians did not follow me but assembled in a body on the top of the bank, and after some consultation among themselves, made signs for me to approach them. I advanced toward them alone, and was met



J.W. Sawyer 1875

PENITENTIARY FOR INSANE CRIMINALS, CHESTER.





by one of the Pottawatomie chiefs called Black Bird, with an interpreter. After shaking hands, he requested me to surrender, promising to spare the lives of all the prisoners. On a few moments consideration I concluded it would be most prudent to comply with this request, although I did not put entire confidence in his promise. The troops had made a brave defense, but what could so small a force do against such overwhelming numbers? It was evident with over half their number dead upon the field, or wounded, further resistance would be hopeless. Twenty-six regulars and twelve militia, with two women and twelve children, were killed. Among the slain were Captain Wells, Dr. Van Voorhis and Ensign George Ronan. [Captain Wells, when young, had been captured by Indians and had married among them.] He (Wells) was familiar with all the wiles, stratagems, as well as the vindictiveness of the Indian character, and when the conflict began, he said to his niece (Mrs. Heald), by whose side he was standing, 'We have not the slightest chance for life; we must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you.' With these words he dashed forward into the thickest of the fight. He refused to be taken prisoner, knowing what his fate would be, when a young red-skin cut him down with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart and ate a portion of it with savage delight.

"The prisoners taken were Captain Heald and wife, both wounded, Lieutenant Helm, also wounded, and wife, with twenty-five non-commissioned officers and privates, and eleven women and children. The loss of the Indians was fifteen killed. Mr. Kinzie's family had been entrusted to the care of some friendly Indians and were not with the retiring garrison. The Indians engaged in this outrage were principally Pottawatomies, with a few Chippewas, Ottawas, Winnebagoes and Kickapoos. Fort Dearborn was plundered and burned on the next morning."

Thus ended the most bloody tragedy that ever occurred on the soil of Illinois with Americans as victims. The place where this affair occurred, as described by Captain Heald, was on the

lake shore about at the foot of Eighteenth Street in the present city of Chicago.\*

The part played by Illinois in the War of 1812, consisted chiefly in looking after the large Indian population within and near its borders. Two expeditions were undertaken to Peoria Lake in the fall of 1812; the first of these under the direction of Governor Edwards, burned two Kickapoo villages, one of them being that of "Black Partridge" who had befriended the whites at Fort Dearborn. A few weeks later Capt. Thomas E. Craig, at the head of a company of militia, made a descent upon the ancient French village of Peoria, on the pretext that the inhabitants had harbored hostile Indians and fired on his boats. He burned a part of the town and taking the people as prisoners down the river, put them ashore below Alton, in the beginning of winter. Both these affairs were severely censured.

There were expeditions against the Indians on the Illinois and Upper Mississippi in 1813 and 1814. In the latter year, Illinois troops took part with credit in two engagements at Rock Island—the last of these being in co-operation with regulars, under command of Maj. Zachary Taylor, afterward President, against a force of Indians supported by the British. Fort Clark at Peoria was erected in 1813, and Fort Edwards at Warsaw, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines, at the close of the campaign of 1814. A council with the Indians, conducted by Governors Edwards of Illinois and Clarke of Missouri, and Auguste Chouteau, a merchant of St. Louis, as Government Commissioners, on the Mississippi just below Alton, in July, 1815, concluded a treaty of peace with the principal Northwestern tribes, thus ending the war.

By Act of Congress, adopted May 21, 1812, the Territory of Illinois was raised to the second grade—*i. e.* empowered to elect

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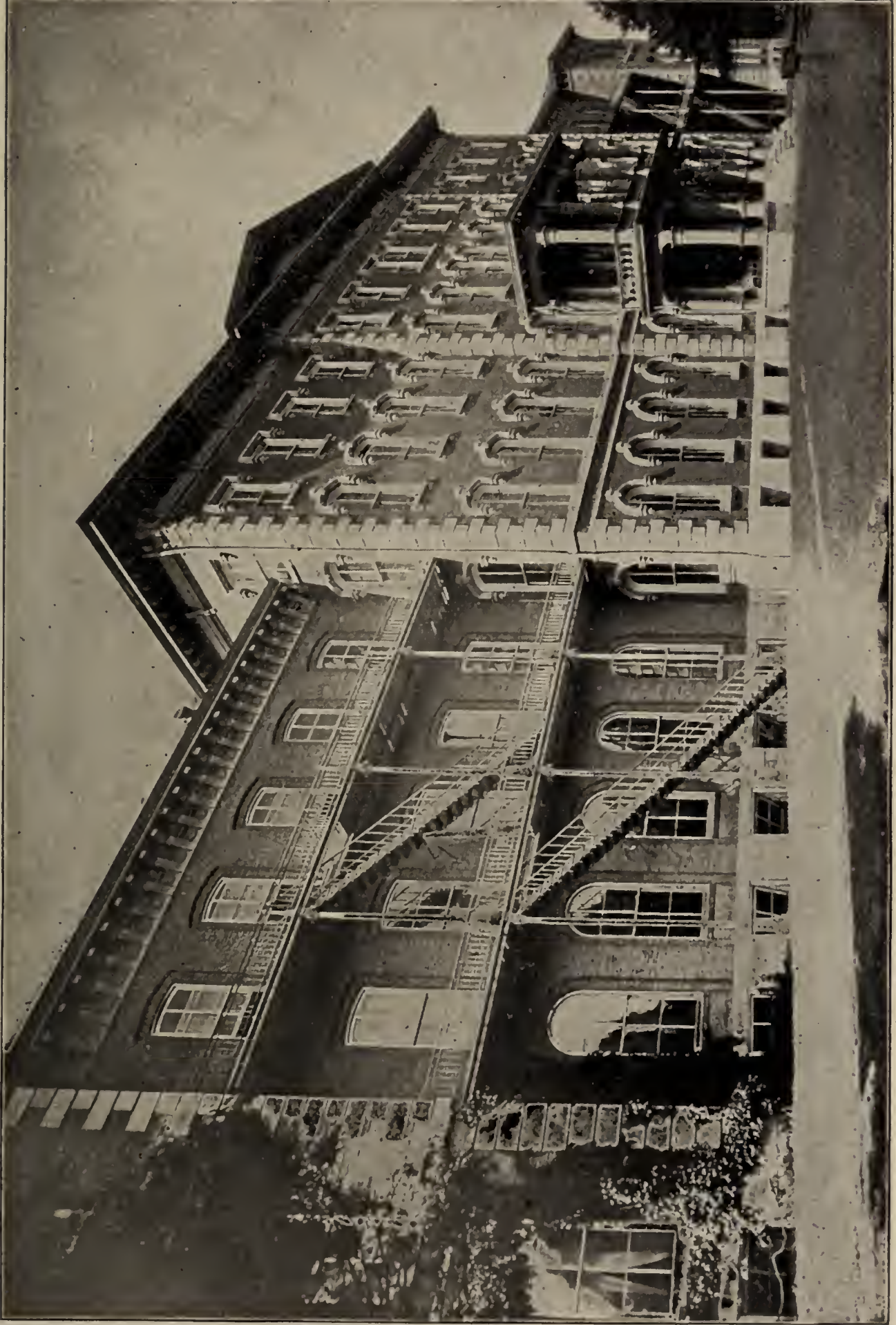
\*After the destruction of the fort the site of the present city of Chicago remained unoccupied until 1816, when the fort was rebuilt. At that time the bones of the victims of the massacre of 1812 still lay bleaching upon the sands near the lake shore, but they were gathered up a few years later and buried. The new fort continued to be occupied somewhat irregularly until 1837, when it was finally abandoned, there being no longer any reason for maintaining it as a defense against the Indians.

a Territorial Legislature. In September, three additional counties—Madison, Gallatin and Johnson—were organized, making five in all, and in October an election for the choice of five members of the Council and seven Representatives was held, resulting as follows: Councilmen—Pierre Menard, of Randolph County; William Biggs, of St. Clair; Samuel Judy, of Madison; Thomas Ferguson, of Johnson, and Benjamin Talbot, of Gallatin: Representatives—George Fisher, of Randolph; Joshua Oglesby and Jacob Short, of St. Clair; William Jones, of Madison; Phillip Trammel and Alexander Wilson, of Gallatin, and John Grammar, of Johnson. The Legislature met at Kaskaskia, November 25th, the Council organizing with Pierre Menard as President and John Thomas, Secretary, and the House, with George Fisher as Speaker and William C. Greenup, Clerk. Shadrach Bond was elected the first Delegate to Congress.

A second Legislature was elected in 1814, convening at Kaskaskia, November 14th. Menard was continued President of the Council during the whole Territorial period; while George Fisher was Speaker of each House, except the second. The county of Edwards was organized in 1814 and White, in 1815. Other counties organized under the Territorial Government were Jackson, Monroe, Crawford and Pope in 1816; Bond in 1817, and Franklin, Union and Washington in 1818, making fifteen in all. In 1816 the Bank of Illinois was established at Shawneetown, with branches at Edwardsville and Kaskaskia.

Besides the French villages in the American Bottom, there is said to have been a French and Indian village on the west bank of Peoria Lake, as early as 1711. This site appears to have been abandoned about 1775 and a new village established on the present site of Peoria, soon after, which was maintained until 1812, when it was broken up by Captain Craig. Other early towns were Shawneetown, laid out in 1808; Belleville, established as the county-seat of St. Clair County, in 1814; Edwardsville, founded in 1815; Upper Alton, in 1816, and Alton in 1818. Carmi, Fairfield, Waterloo, Golconda, Lawrenceville,

Mt. Carmel and Vienna also belong to this period; while Jacksonville, Springfield and Galena were settled a few years later. Chicago is mentioned in "Beck's Gazetteer" of 1823, as "a village of Pike County."



INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, JACKSONVILLE.



## CHAPTER VII.

### UNDER STATE GOVERNMENT.

ILLINOIS ADMITTED INTO THE UNION — ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR BOND — REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL TO VANDALIA — GOVERNOR COLES — EMANCIPATION OF HIS SLAVES — ATTEMPT TO INTRODUCE SLAVERY INTO ILLINOIS — THE PROMINENT LEADERS.



THE preliminary steps for the admission of Illinois as a State, were taken in the passage of an Enabling Act by Congress, April 13, 1818. An important incident in this connection was the amendment of the act, making the parallel of  $42^{\circ} 30'$  from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River the northern boundary, instead of a line extending from the southern extremity of the

Lake. This was obtained through the influence of Hon. Nathaniel Pope, then Delegate from Illinois, and by it the State secured a strip of country fifty-one miles in width, from the Lake to the Mississippi, embracing what have since become fourteen of the most populous counties of the State, including the city of Chicago. The political, material and moral results which have followed this important act, have been the subject of much interesting discussion and cannot be easily over-estimated.\*

Another measure of great importance, which Mr. Pope secured, was a modification of the provision of the enabling act requiring the appropriation of five per cent. of the proceeds from

\*This subject, as well as the validity of this portion of the act, is treated at length in Moses' "History of Illinois," pp. 276-281.

the sale of public lands within the State, to the construction of roads and canals. The amendment which he secured authorizes the application of two-fifths of this fund to the making of roads leading to the State, but requires "the residue to be appropriated by the Legislature of the State for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university." This was the beginning of that system of liberal encouragement of education by the General Government, which has been attended with such beneficent results in the younger States, and has reflected so much honor upon the Nation.

The enabling act required as a precedent condition that a census of the Territory, to be taken that year, should show a population of 40,000. Such a result was shown, but it is now confessed that the number was greatly exaggerated, the true population as afterward given being 34,020. According to the decennial census of 1820, the population of the State at that time was 55,162. If there was any short-coming in this respect in 1818, the State has fully compensated for it by its unexampled growth in later years.

An election of delegates to a convention to frame a State Constitution was held July 6-8, 1818 (consuming three days), thirty-three delegates being chosen from the fifteen counties of the State. The convention met at Kaskaskia, August 3, and organized by the election of Jesse B. Thomas, President, and William C. Greenup, Secretary, closing its labors August 26th. The Constitution, which was modeled largely upon the Constitutions of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, was not submitted to a vote of the people. Objection was made to its acceptance by Congress on the ground that the population of the Territory was insufficient and that the prohibition of slavery was not as explicit as required by the Ordinance of 1787; but these arguments were overcome and the document accepted by a vote of 117 yeas to 34 nays. The only officers whose election was provided for by popular vote, were the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor,



Sheriff, Coroner and County Commissioners. The Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Public Printer and Supreme and Circuit Judges were all appointive either by the Governor or General Assembly. The elective franchise was granted to all white male inhabitants, above the age of 21 years, who had resided in the State six months.

The first State election was held September 17, 1818, resulting in the choice of Shadrach Bond for Governor, and Pierre Menard, Lieutenant-Governor. The Legislature chosen at the same time, consisted of thirteen Senators and twenty-seven Representatives. It commenced its session at Kaskaskia, October 5, 1818, and adjourned after a session of ten days, awaiting the formal admission of the State, which took place December 3d. A second session of the same Legislature was held, extending from January 4th, to March 31, 1819. Risdon Moore was Speaker of the first House. The other State officers elected at the first session were Elias C. Berry, Auditor; John Thomas, Treasurer, and Daniel P. Cook, Attorney-General. Elias Kent Kane, having been appointed Secretary of State by the Governor, was confirmed by the Senate. Ex-Governor Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas were elected United States Senators, the former serving one year, when he was re-elected. Thomas served two terms, retiring in 1829. The first Supreme Court consisted of Joseph Phillips, Chief Justice, with Thomas C. Browne, William P. Foster and John Reynolds, Associate Justices. Foster, who was a mere adventurer without any legal knowledge, left the State in a few months and was succeeded by William Wilson.

Menard, who served as Lieutenant-Governor four years, was a noteworthy man. A native of Canada and of French descent, he came to Kaskaskia in 1790, at the age of twenty-four years, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was hospitable, frank, liberal and enterprising. The following story related of him illustrates a pleasant feature of his character. "At one time there was a scarcity of salt in the country, and Menard held the only supply outside of St. Louis. A number of his neighbors

called upon him for what they wanted; he declined to let them know whether he could supply them or not, but told them to come to his store on a certain day when he would inform them. They came at the time appointed, and were seated: Menard passed around among them and inquired of each, 'You got money?' Some said they had and some that they had not, but would pay as soon as they killed their hogs. Those who had money he directed to range themselves on one side of the room and those who had none, on the other. Of course, those who had the means expected to get the salt and the others looked very much distressed and crestfallen. Menard then spoke up in his brusque way, and said, 'You men who got de money, can go to St. Louis for your salt. Dese poor men who got no money shall have my salt, by gar.' Such was the man—noble-hearted and large minded, if unpolished and uncouth."

Daniel P. Cook, the first Attorney-General, was a native of Kentucky and a nephew of Nathaniel Pope, who was the last Territorial Delegate in Congress from Illinois and the first Judge of the United States District-Circuit for Illinois, which office he held up to his death in 1850. In 1816, Cook was practicing law at Kaskaskia, while manager and part owner of the *Illinois Intelligencer*, the first paper published in the Territory. The same year he was appointed Auditor of Public Accounts, and in 1818 a Circuit Judge, followed by the appointment of Attorney-General on the organization of the State Government. He was a candidate for Representative in Congress at the first State election, but was defeated by John McLean, of Shawneetown. At the next election he was more successful, defeating McLean by a majority of 633 in a total vote of 3,751. He continued to serve Illinois as its sole Representative until 1827, when he was defeated by Joseph Duncan, afterward Governor. He died in Kentucky in October of the same year, aged 33 years. He was a young man of rare ability, an opponent of slavery, and the State is chiefly indebted to him for securing from the Government the first grant for the construction of the Illinois and



STATE PENITENTIARY, JOLIET.



Michigan Canal. His services were recognized by naming Cook County in his honor.

At the second session of the General Assembly, five Commissioners were appointed to select a new site for the State Capital. What is now the city of Vandalia was selected, and in December, 1820, the entire archives of the State were removed to the new capital, being transported in one small wagon, at a cost of \$25.00, under the supervision of the late Sidney Breese, who afterward became United States Senator and Justice of the Supreme Court.

During the session of the Second General Assembly, which met at Vandalia, December 4, 1820, a bill was passed establishing a State Bank at Vandalia, with branches at Shawneetown, Edwardsville and Brownsville. John McLean, who had been the first Representative in Congress, was Speaker of the House at this session. He was twice elected to the United States Senate, though he served only about two years, dying in 1830.

The second State election, which occurred in August, 1822, proved the beginning of a turbulent period through the introduction of some exciting questions into State politics. There were four candidates for gubernatorial honors in the field: Chief-Justice Phillips, of the Supreme Court, supported by the friends of Governor Bond; Associate-Justice Browne, of the same court, supported by the friends of Governor Edwards; Gen. James B. Moore, a noted Indian fighter and the candidate of the "Old Rangers," and Edward Coles. The latter was a native of Virginia, who had served as private secretary of President Monroe, and had been employed as a special messenger to Russia. He had made two visits to Illinois, the first in 1815 and the second in 1818. The Convention to form a State Constitution being in session at the date of the latter visit, he took a deep interest in the discussion of the slavery question and exerted his influence in securing the adoption of the prohibitory article in the organic law. On April 1, 1819, he started from his home in Virginia to remove to Edwardsville, Illinois, taking with him his

ten slaves. The journey from Brownsville, Pennsylvania, was made in two flat-boats to a point below Louisville, where he disembarked, traveling by land to Edwardsville. While descending the Ohio River he surprised his slaves by announcing that they were free. The scene as described by himself was most dramatic. Having declined to avail themselves of the privilege of leaving him, he took them with him to his destination, where he eventually gave each head of a family one hundred and sixty acres of land. Arrived at Edwardsville, he assumed the position of Register of the Land Office, to which he had been appointed by President Monroe, before leaving Virginia.

The act of Coles with reference to his slaves established his reputation as an opponent of slavery, and it was in this attitude that he stood as a candidate for Governor—both Phillips and Browne being friendly to “the institution,” which had had a virtual existence in the “Illinois Country” from the time Renault brought 500 slaves to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, one hundred years before; and, although the Constitution declared that “neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall *hereafter* be introduced into the State,” this had not been effectual in eliminating it. In fact, while this language was construed, so long as it remained in the Constitution, as prohibiting legislation authorizing the admission of slaves from outside, it was not regarded as inimical to the institution as it already existed; and, as the population came largely from the slave States, there had been a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of removing the inhibitory clause. Although the pro-slavery party was divided between two candidates for Governor, it had hardly contemplated the possibility of defeat, and it was consequently a surprise when the returns showed that Coles was elected, receiving 2,854 votes to 2,687 for Phillips, 2,443 for Browne and 622 for Moore—Coles’ plurality being 167 in a total of 8,606. Coles thus became Governor on less than one-third of the popular vote. Daniel P Cook, who had made the race for Congress at the same election against McLean, as an avowed opponent of slavery, was successful by a majority of 876.

The real struggle was now to occur in the Legislature, which met December 2, 1822. The House organized with William M. Alexander as Speaker, while the Senate elected Thomas Lippincott (afterward a prominent Presbyterian minister and father of the late Gen. Charles E. Lippincott), Secretary and Henry Dodge (afterward Governor of Wisconsin Territory and father of the late Augustus C. Dodge, for some time United States Senator from Iowa), Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk. The other State officers appointed by the Governor, or elected by the Legislature, were Samuel D. Lockwood, Secretary of State; Elisha C. Berry, Auditor; Abner Field, Treasurer; and James Turney, Attorney-General. Lockwood had served nearly two years previously as Attorney-General, but remained in the office of Secretary of State only three months, when he resigned to accept the position of Receiver for the Land Office.\*

The slavery question came up in the Legislature on the reference to a special committee of a portion of the Governor's message, calling attention to the continued existence of slavery in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and recommending that steps be taken for its extinction. Majority and minority reports were submitted, the former claiming the right of the State to amend its Constitution and thereby make such disposition of the slaves as it saw proper. Out of this grew a resolution submitting to the

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\*Lockwood was a native of New York and came from Auburn in that State to Illinois in company with the late William H. Brown, of Chicago, in 1818. After serving as Receiver of Public Moneys at Edwardsville, he was, in 1824, elected by the Legislature a Justice of the Supreme Court, serving until the adoption of the second Constitution, in 1848. Previous to this he was entrusted, by the first Board of Canal Commissioners, with the duty of securing an engineer to make the first survey of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. As a Justice of the Supreme Court, he was appointed, in conjunction with Justice Theophilus W. Smith, to prepare the first revision of the State laws, though the greater part of the work fell upon Lockwood. He was a man of singular purity of character and enjoyed in the highest degree the respect of all parties. In 1828 he became a citizen of Jacksonville, where he proved an efficient friend and patron of Illinois College at that place. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and though not a member of any church, is credited with formulating the provision of the Constitution then adopted recognizing a Supreme Being. He removed from Jacksonville to Batavia, Kane County, in 1853, serving as State Trustee of Illinois Central Railroad lands until his death, in 1874, at the age of 85 years. The following incident of his life while prosecuting attorney is taken from Ford's History of Illinois: "In 1820, was fought the first and last duel in Illinois. One of the parties fell mortally wounded; the other was tried and convicted of murder, and suffered the extreme penalty of the law by hanging. Mr. Lockwood was then the attorney of the State and prosecuted in the case. To his talents and success as a prosecutor, the people are indebted for this early precedent and example, which did more than is generally known to prevent the barbarous practice of dueling from being introduced into the State."

electors at the next election a proposition for a convention to revise the Constitution. This passed the Senate by the necessary two-thirds vote, and having come up in the House (February 11, 1823) it failed by a single vote—Nicholas Hansen, a Representative from Pike County, whose seat had been unsuccessfully contested by John Shaw, being one of those voting in the negative. The next day, without further investigation, the majority proceeded to reconsider its action in seating Hansen, and Shaw was seated in his place, though in order to do this some crooked work was necessary to evade the rules. Shaw being seated, the submission resolution was then passed. No more exciting campaign was ever had in Illinois. Of five papers then published in the State, the *Edwardsville Spectator* edited by Hooper Warren, opposed the measure, being finally reinforced by the *Illinois Intelligencer*, which had been removed to Vandalia; the *Illinois Gazette*, at Shawneetown, published articles on both sides of the question, though rather favoring the anti-slavery cause, while the *Republican Advocate*, at Kaskaskia, the organ of Senator E. K. Kane, and the *Republican* at Edwardsville, under direction of Judge Theophilus W. Smith, Emanuel J. West and Judge Samuel McRoberts (afterward United States Senator), favored the Convention. Among other supporters of the Convention proposition were Senator Jesse B. Thomas, John McLean, Richard M. Young, Judges Phillips, Browne and Reynolds of the Supreme Court, and many more; while among the leading champions of the opposition, were Judge Lockwood, George Forquer (afterward Secretary of State), Morris Birkbeck, George Churchill, Thomas Mather and Rev. Thomas Lippincott. Daniel P. Cook, then Representative in Congress, was the leading champion of freedom on the stump, while Governor Coles contributed the salary of his entire term (\$4,000), as well as his influence, to the support of the cause. Governor Edwards (then in the Senate) was the owner of slaves and occupied a non-committal position. The election was held August 2, 1824, resulting in 4,972 votes for a Convention, to 6,640 against it, defeating the proposition by a



majority of 1,668. Considering the size of the aggregate vote (11,612), the result was a decisive one. By it Illinois escaped the greatest danger it ever encountered previous to the war of the Rebellion.\*

At the same election Cook was re-elected to Congress by 3,016 majority over Shadrach Bond. The vote for President was divided between John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and William H. Crawford—Adams receiving a plurality, but much below a majority. The Electoral College failing to elect a President, the decision of the question passed into the hands of the Congressional House of Representatives, when Adams was elected, receiving the vote of Illinois through its only Representative, Mr. Cook.

During the remainder of his term, Governor Coles was made the victim of much vexatious litigation at the hands of his enemies, a verdict being rendered against him in the sum of \$2,000 for bringing his emancipated negroes into the State, in violation of the law of 1819. The Legislature having passed an act releasing him from the penalty, it was declared unconstitutional by a malicious Circuit Judge, though his decision was promptly reversed by the Supreme Court. Having lived a few years on his farm near Edwardsville, in 1832 he removed to Philadelphia, where he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring there July 7, 1868. In the face of opprobrium and defamation, and sometimes in danger of mob violence, Governor Coles performed a service to the State which has scarcely yet been fully recognized.

A ridiculous incident of the closing year of Coles' administration was the attempt of Lieut.-Gov. Frederick Adolphus Hubbard, after having tasted the sweets of executive power during the Governor's temporary absence from the State, to retain his position after the Governor's return. The am-

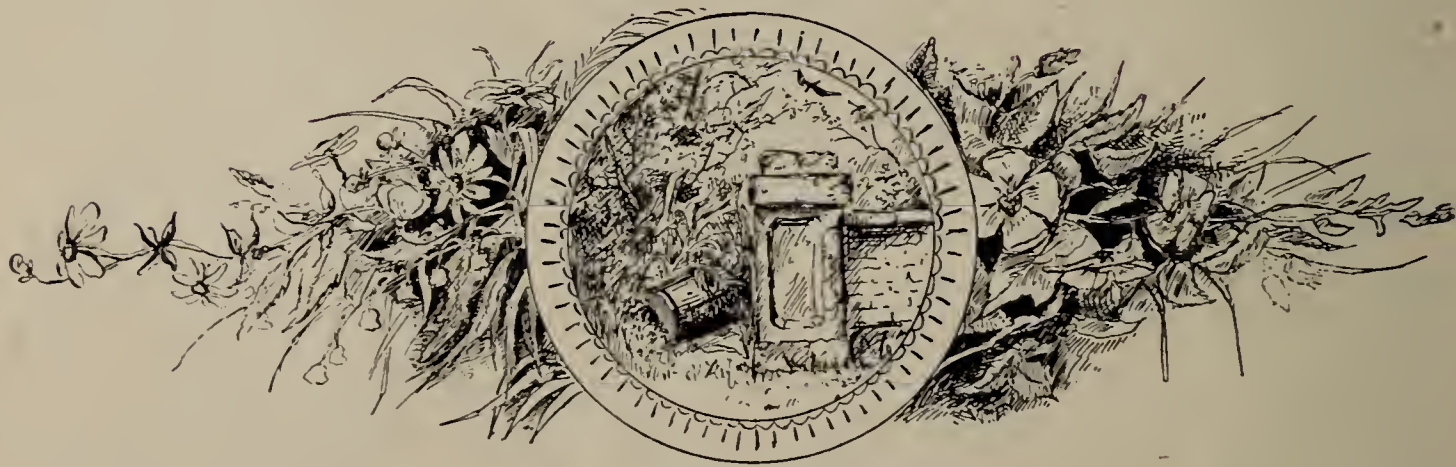
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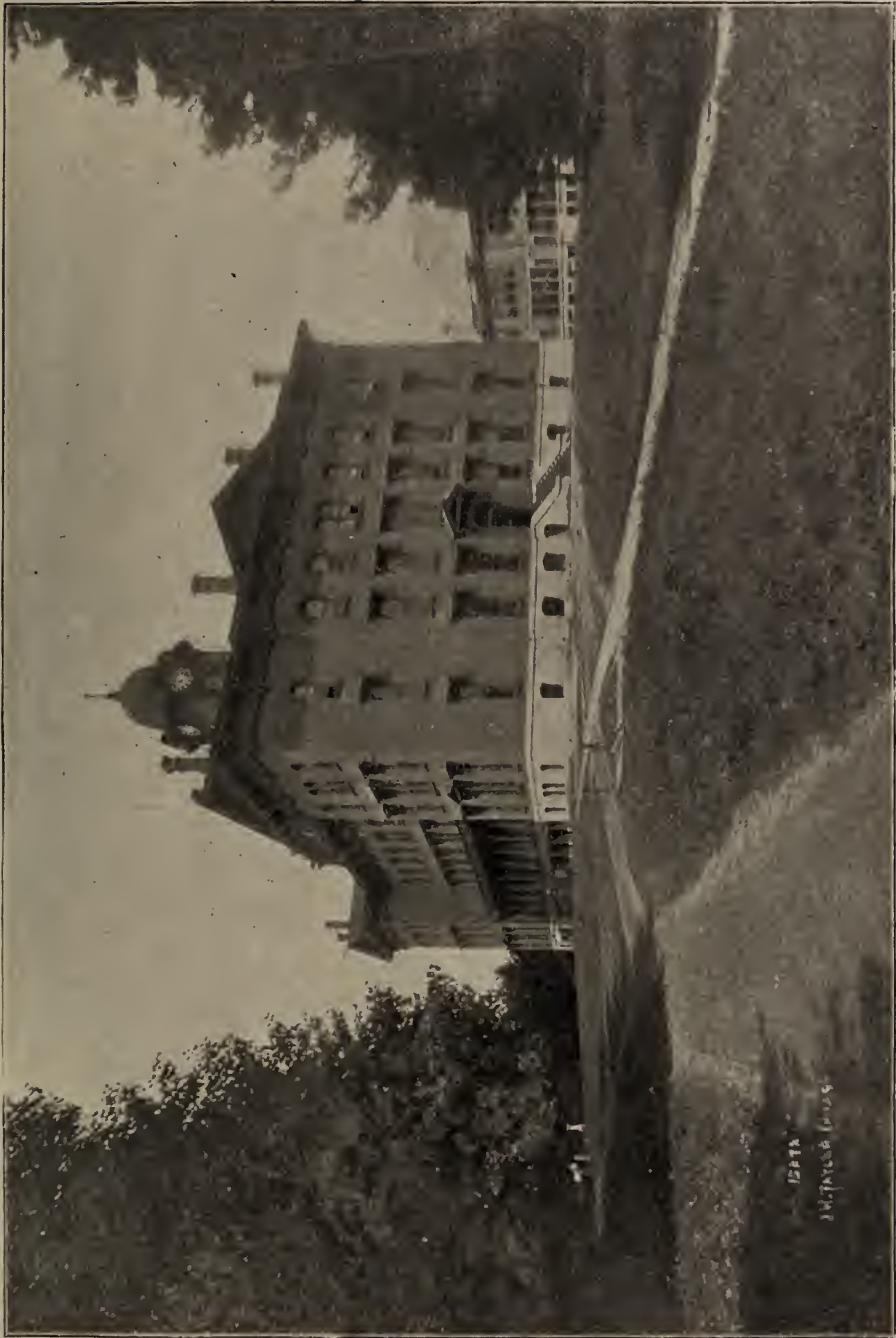
\*The number of slaves in Illinois, according to the census of 1810, was 168; ten years later they had increased to 917; then the number began to diminish, being reduced in 1830 to 747, and in 1840 (the last census which shows any portion of the population held to bondage) it was 331.

bitious aspirations of the would-be usurper were suppressed by the Supreme Court.

An interesting incident of the year 1825, was the visit of General Lafayette to Kaskaskia. He was welcomed in an address by Governor Coles, and the event was made the occasion of much festivity by the French citizens of the ancient capital.

The first State House at Vandalia having been destroyed by fire December 9, 1823, a new one was erected during the following year at a cost of \$12,381.50, toward which the people of Vandalia contributed \$5,000.





1871  
J. M. Taylor 1875

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, NORMAL.



## CHAPTER VIII.

### FROM EDWARDS TO FRENCH.

THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF GOVERNORS EDWARDS, REYNOLDS, DUNCAN, CARLIN, FORD AND FRENCH—PERSONAL AND CHARACTER SKETCHES—THE BLACK-HAWK, MORMON AND MEXICAN WARS—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CRAZE—THE LOVEJOY MURDER—APPEARANCE OF NEW MEN IN STATE AFFAIRS.



THE State election of 1826 resulted in again calling Ninian Edwards to the gubernatorial chair, which he had filled during nearly the whole of the existence of Illinois as a Territory. Elected one of the first United States Senators, and re-elected for a second term in 1819, he had resigned this office in 1824 to accept the position of Minister to Mexico, by appointment of President Monroe. Having become involved in a controversy with William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, he resigned the Mexican mission, and after a period of retirement to private life for the first time after he came to Illinois, he appealed to the people of the State for endorsement, with the result stated.

His administration was uneventful except for the "Winnebago War," which caused considerable commotion on the frontier, without resulting in much bloodshed. Governor Edwards was a fine specimen of the "old school gentleman" of that period—dignified and polished in his manners, courtly and precise in his address, proud and ambitious, with a tendency to the despotic in

his bearing in consequence of having been reared in a slave State and his long connection with the executive office. His early education had been under the direction of the celebrated William Wirt, between whom and himself a close friendship existed. He was wealthy for the time, being an extensive land-owner as well as slave-holder and the proprietor of stores and mills, which were managed by agents, but he lost heavily by bad debts. He was for many years a close friend of Hooper Warren, the pioneer printer, furnishing the material with which the latter published his papers at Springfield and Galena. At the expiration of his term of office near the close of 1830, he retired to his home at Belleville, where, after making an unsuccessful campaign for Congress in 1832, in which he was defeated by Charles Slade, he died of cholera, July 20, 1833.

William Kinney, of Belleville, who was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket opposed to Edwards, was elected over Samuel M. Thompson. In 1830, Kinney became a candidate for Governor but was defeated by John Reynolds, known as the "old Ranger." One of the arguments used against Kinney in this campaign was, that in the Legislature of 1823 he was one of three members who voted against the Illinois and Michigan Canal, on the ground that "it (the canal) would make an opening for the Yankees to come to the country."

During Edwards' administration the first steps were taken towards the erection of a State penitentiary at Alton, funds therefor being secured by the sale of a portion of the Saline lands in Gallatin County. The first Commissioners having charge of its construction were Shadrach Bond, William P. McKee and Dr. Gershom Jayne. The last named was father of Dr. William Jayne, of Springfield, and father-in-law of ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull.

The election of 1830 resulted in the choice of John Reynolds for Governor over William Kinney, by a majority of 3,899, in a total vote of 49,051, while Zadoc Casey, the candidate on the Kinney ticket, was elected Lieutenant-Governor. Reynolds

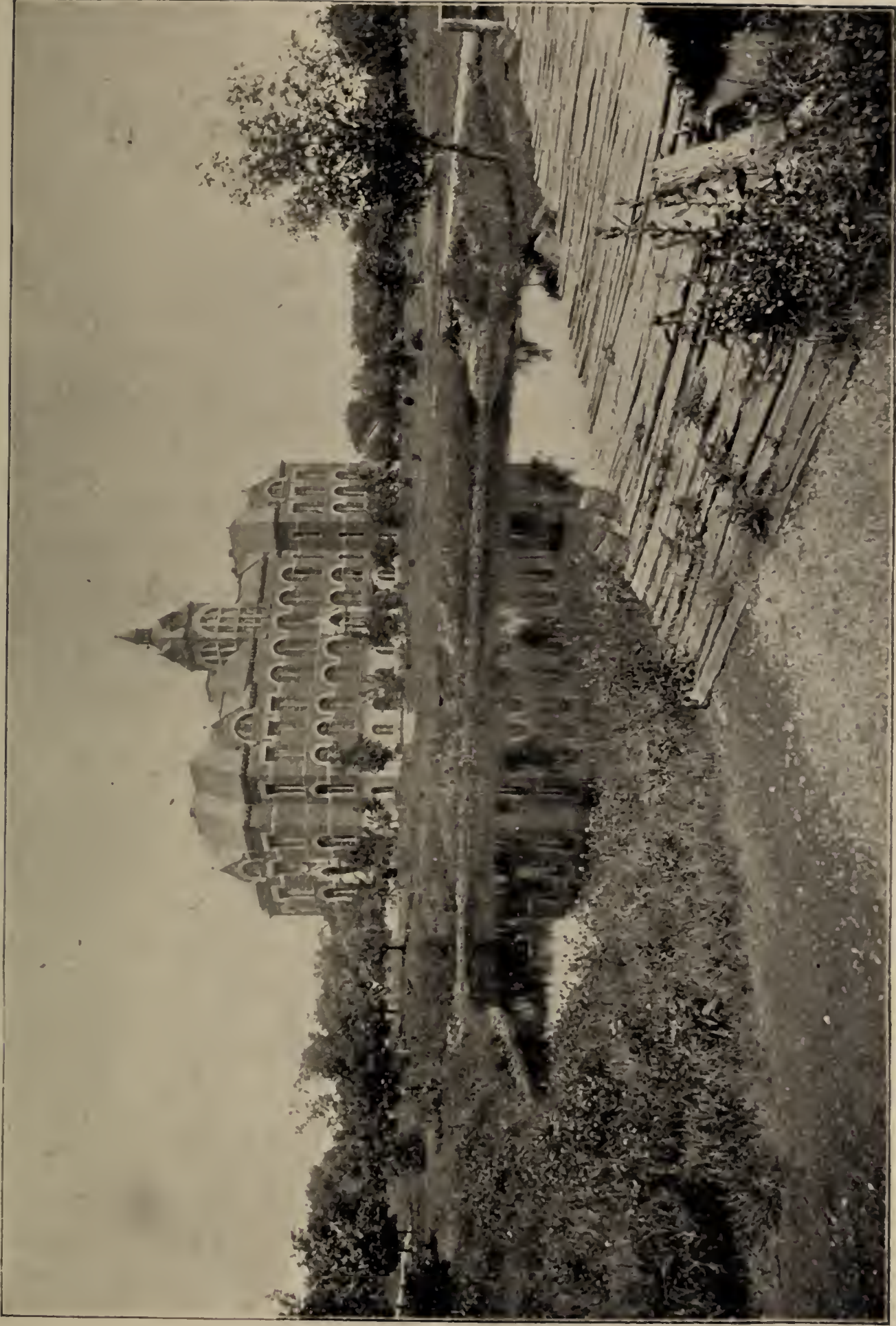
was a native of Pennsylvania; he was born in 1788, and came to Illinois in 1800. After he had reached his majority he spent two years at a college at Knoxville, Tennessee; served in a company of rangers during the war of 1812, and about 1814 began the practice of law at Cahokia, offering his services gratuitously to the "poor people of Illinois and Missouri Territories." His identification with the early settlers and the "old rangers" gave him considerable personal popularity, which was aided by great natural shrewdness and not injuriously affected by certain crudities of speech and eccentricities of habit, in spite of the rudiments of a classical education. He has furnished valuable material for the future historian in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," and "Life and Times."

The most important event of Reynolds' administration was the "Black-Hawk War." Eight thousand militia were called out during this war to reinforce fifteen hundred regular troops, the final result being the driving of four hundred Indians west of the Mississippi. Rock Island, which had been the favorite rallying point of the Indians for generations, was the central point at the beginning of this war. It is impossible to give the details of this complicated struggle which was protracted through two campaigns (1831 and 1832), though there was no fighting worth speaking of except in the last, and no serious loss to the whites in that, except the surprise and defeat of Stillman's command. Beardstown was the base of operations in each of these campaigns, and that city has probably never witnessed such scenes of bustle and excitement since. The Indian village at Rock Island was destroyed, and the fugitives, after being pursued through northern Illinois and southwestern Wisconsin, without being allowed to surrender, were driven beyond the Mississippi in a famishing condition and with spirits completely broken. Galena, at that time the emporium of the "Lead Mine Region," and the largest town in the State north of Springfield, was the center of great excitement, as the war was waged in the region surrounding it.

Although cool judges have not regarded this campaign as reflecting honor upon either the prowess or the magnanimity of the whites, it has been remarkable for the number of those connected with it whose names afterward became famous in the history of the State and the Nation. Among them were two who afterward became Presidents of the United States—Col. Zachary Taylor of the regular army, and Abraham Lincoln, a Captain in the State militia—besides Jefferson Davis, then a Lieutenant in the regular army and afterward head of the Southern Confederacy; three subsequent Governors—Duncan, Carlin and Ford—besides Governor Reynolds who at that time occupied the gubernatorial chair; James Semple, afterward United States Senator; John T. Stuart, Lincoln's tutor and partner, and later a member of Congress, to say nothing of many others, who in after years occupied prominent positions as members of the Legislature or otherwise. Among the latter were Gen. John J. Hardin; the late Joseph Gillespie, of Edwardsville; Col. John Dement; William Thomas, of Jacksonville; Lieut.-Col. Jacob Fry; Henry S. Dodge, afterward Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin, and others.

Near the close of his term of office, Reynolds resigned to accept a nomination for Congress, to which he was elected in 1834, and again in 1838 and 1840. Lieutenant-Governor Casey having followed his example for a similar reason, the office of Governor for the remainder of the term devolved on W. L. D. Ewing, who had been President of the Senate and acting Lieutenant-Governor. Ewing probably held a greater variety of offices under the State, than any other man who ever lived in it. Repeatedly elected to each branch of the General Assembly, he more than once filled the chair of Speaker of the House and President of the Senate; served as Acting Lieutenant-Governor and Governor by virtue of the resignation of his superiors; was United States Senator from 1835 to 1837; still later became Clerk of the House where he had presided as Speaker, finally in 1843 being elected Auditor of Public Accounts, and dying in office





STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CARBONDALE.



three years later. In less than twenty years, he held eight or ten different offices, including the highest in the State, and yet he is probably as little known to the present generation as any man who has ever been prominently identified with State history.

Joseph Duncan, who had served the State as its only Representative in three Congresses, was elected Governor, August 1834, over four competitors—William Kinney, Robert K. McLaughlin, James Evans and W. B. Archer. He was born at Paris, Kentucky, February 22, 1794, his father, Maj. Joseph Duncan, having emigrated from Virginia in 1790. He took part in the War of 1812, being promoted to a lieutenancy, notwithstanding his youth. In 1818 he came to Illinois, whither his brother, Capt. Matthew Duncan, of the regular army, had preceded him four years earlier and had established at Kaskaskia the first newspaper published in the State. In 1823 he was commissioned Major-General of the State militia, and the following year was elected to the State Senate, entering Congress two years later. He began his political career as a Democrat, but later became a Whig, and in 1842 served that party as its candidate for Governor, meeting at that election with his first political defeat. He was liberal, public-spirited and one of the most honored citizens Illinois ever had. From 1828 his home was at Jacksonville, where, a few years later, he built the first frame house. He was one of the most efficient co-workers with Judge S. D. Lockwood, President J. M. Sturtevant and others in founding Illinois College, making to it a donation of \$10,000, and serving as a trustee of the college until his death, which occurred January 15, 1844.

Governor Duncan's administration was made memorable by the large number of distinguished men who either entered public life at this period or gained additional prominence by their connection with public affairs. Among these were Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas; Col. E. D. Baker, who afterward and at different times represented Illinois and Oregon in the

councils of the Nation, and who fell at Ball's Bluff in 1862; O. H. Browning, a prospective United States Senator and future Cabinet officer; the late Lieutenant-Governor, John Dougherty; Gen. James Shields, Col. John J. Hardin, Archibald Williams, Cyrus and Ninian W. Edwards, Dr. John Logan, father of Gen. John A. Logan, Stephen T. Logan, and many more.

During this administration was begun that gigantic scheme of "internal improvements," which proved so disastrous to the financial interests of the State. The estimated cost of these various works undertaken, was over \$11,000,000, and though little of substantial value was realized, yet, in 1852 the debt (principal and interest), thereby incurred (including that of the canal), aggregated nearly \$17,000,000. The collapse of the scheme was, no doubt, hastened by the unexpected suspension of specie payments by the banks all over the country, which followed soon after its adoption.

At the session of the General Assembly of 1836-7, an act was passed removing the State capital to Springfield, and an appropriation of \$50,000 was made to erect a building; to this amount the city of Springfield added a like sum, beside donating a site. In securing the passage of these acts, the famous "Long Nine," consisting of A. G. Herndon and Job Fletcher, in the Senate, and Abraham Lincoln, Ninian W. Edwards, John Dawson, Andrew McCormick, Dan Stone, William F. Elkin and Robert L. Wilson, in the House—all Representatives from Sangamon County—played a leading part.

An event occurred near the close of Governor Duncan's term, which left a stain upon the locality, but for which his administration had no responsibility; to-wit, the murder of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, by a pro-slavery mob at Alton. Lovejoy was a native of Maine, who, coming to St. Louis in 1827, had been employed upon various papers, the last being the *St. Louis Observer*. The outspoken hostility of this paper to slavery aroused a bitter local opposition which led to its removal to Alton, where the first number of the *Alton Observer* was issued, September 8,

1836, though not until one press and a considerable portion of the material had been destroyed by a mob. On the night of August 21, 1837, there was a second destruction of the material, when a third press having been procured it was taken from the warehouse and thrown into the Mississippi. A fourth press was ordered, and, pending its arrival, Lovejoy appeared before a public meeting of his opponents and, in an impassioned address, maintained his right to freedom of speech, declaring in conclusion: "If the civil authorities refuse to protect me, I must look to God; and if I die, I have determined to make my grave in Alton." These words proved prophetic. The new press was stored in the warehouse of Godfrey, Gillman & Co., on the night of November 6, 1837. A guard of sixty volunteers remained about the building the next day, but when night came all but nineteen retired to their homes. During the night a mob attacked the building, when a shot from the inside killed Lyman Bishop. An attempt was then made by the rioters to fire the warehouse by sending a man to the roof. To dislodge the incendiary Lovejoy, with two others, emerged from the building when two or three men in concealment fired upon him, the shots taking effect in a vital part of his body, causing his death almost instantly. He was buried the following day without an inquest. Several of the attacking party and the defenders of the building were tried for riot and acquitted—the former probably on account of popular sympathy with the crime, and the latter because they were guiltless of any crime except that of defending private property and attempting to preserve the law. The act of firing the fatal shots has been charged upon two men—a Dr. Jennings and his comrade, Dr. Beall. The former, it is said, was afterward cut to pieces in a bar-room fight in Vicksburg, Mississippi, while the latter, having been captured by Comanche Indians in Texas, was burned alive. On the other hand, Lovejoy has been honored as a martyr and the sentiments for which he died have triumphed.

Duncan was succeeded by Gov. Thomas Carlin, who was

chosen at the election of 1838 over Cyrus Edwards (a younger brother of Gov. Ninian Edwards), the Whig candidate. The successful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor was Stinson H. Anderson, of Jefferson County. Carlin was a native of Kentucky, where he was born July 18, 1789; he came to Illinois in 1812, and served as a soldier through the war of that period. In 1818 he settled upon the site of the present city of Carrollton, the county-seat of Green County. Later he commanded a company in the Black-Hawk war, served as sheriff of his county, and, at the time of his nomination, was Register of the land-office at Quincy. His life had been that of a backwoodsman, and he was not educated in the learning of the schools, but he bore the reputation of a man of sterling integrity and of indomitable courage.

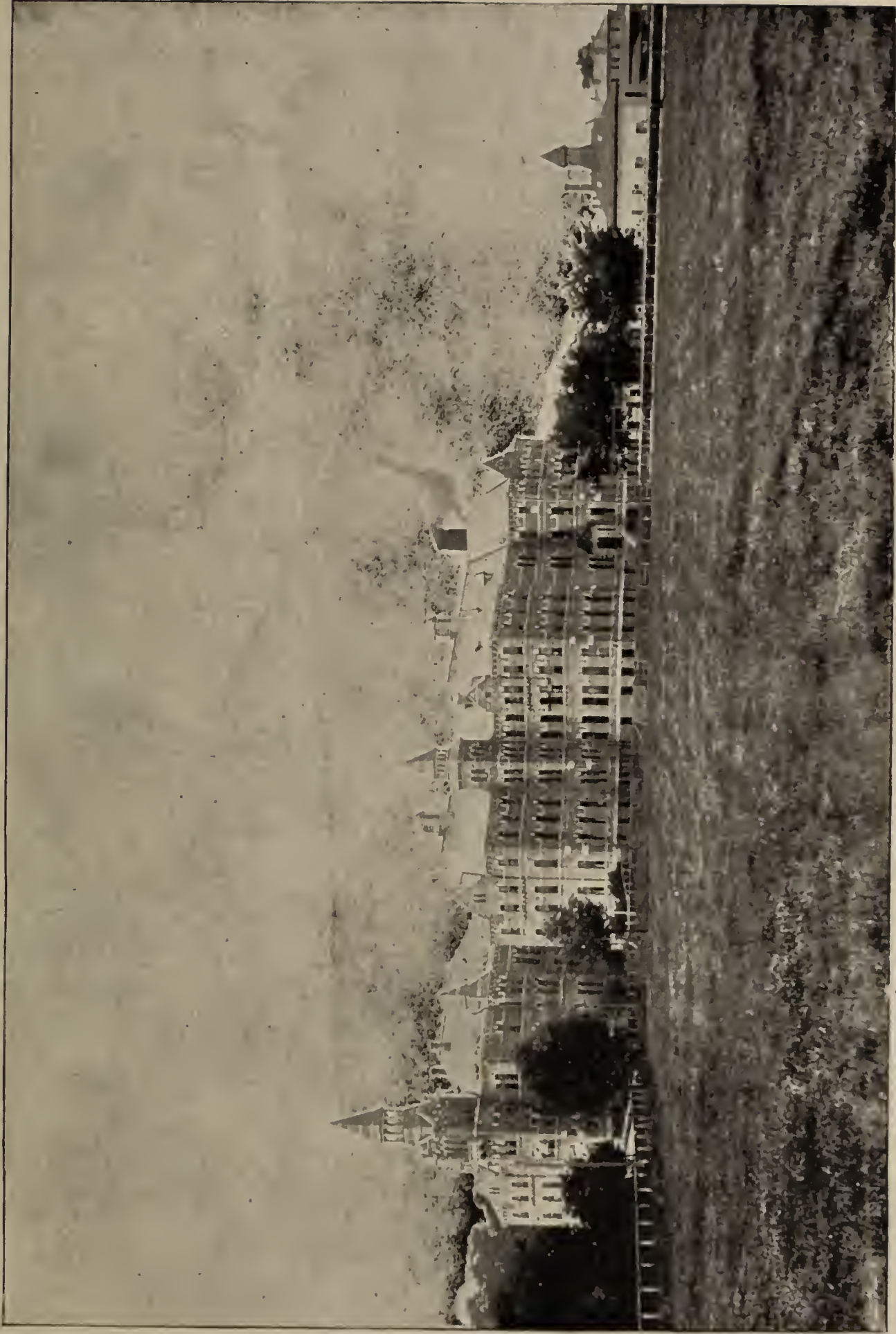
Among the members of the Legislature chosen at this time we find the names of O. H. Browning, Robert Blackwell, George Churchill, William G. Gatewood, Ebenezer Peck (of Cook County), William A. Richardson, Newton Cloud, Jesse K. Dubois, O. B. Ficklin, Vital Jarrot, John Logan, William F. Thornton and Archibald Williams—all men of prominence in the subsequent history of the State. This was the last Legislature that assembled at Vandalia, Springfield becoming the capital, July 4, 1839.\*

An incident of this campaign was the election to Congress, after a bitter struggle, of John T. Stuart over Stephen A. Douglas from the Third District, by a majority of fourteen votes. Stuart was re-elected in 1840, but in 1842 he was succeeded, under a new apportionment, by Col. John J. Hardin, while Douglas, elected from the Quincy District, then entered the National Councils for the first time.

An exciting event during Carlin's administration was the attempt to remove Alexander P. Field from the office of Secretary of State, which he had held since 1828. Under the Consti-

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\*The corner stone of the first State capitol at Springfield was laid with imposing ceremonies, July 4, 1837, Col. E. D. Baker delivering an eloquent address. Its estimated cost was \$130,000, but \$240,000 was expended upon it before its completion.



ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED, LINCOLN.





tution of 1818, this office was filled by nomination by the Governor "with the advice and consent of the Senate." Carlin nominated John A. McClernand to supersede Field, but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination. After adjournment of the Legislature, McClernand attempted to obtain possession of the office by writ of *quo warranto*. The judge of a circuit court decided the case in his favor, but this decision was overruled by the supreme court. A special session having been called, in November, 1840, Stephen A. Douglas, then of Morgan County, was nominated and confirmed Secretary of State, but held the position only a few months, when he resigned to accept a place on the supreme bench, being succeeded as Secretary by Lyman Trumbull.

Certain decisions of some of the lower courts about this time, bearing upon the suffrage of aliens, excited the apprehension of the Democrats, who had heretofore been in political control of the State, and a movement was started in the Legislature to reorganize the Supreme Court, a majority of whom were Whigs. The Democrats were not unanimous in favor of the measure, but after a bitter struggle it was adopted, receiving a bare majority of one in the House. Under this act five additional judges were elected, viz: Thomas Ford, Sidney Breese, Walter B. Scates, Samuel H. Treat and Stephen A. Douglas—all Democrats. Mr. Ford, one of the new Judges, and afterward Governor, has characterized this step as "a confessedly violent and somewhat revolutionary measure, which could never have succeeded except in times of great party excitement."

The great Whig mass-meeting at Springfield, in June, 1840, was an incident of the political campaign of that year. No such popular assemblage had ever been seen in the State before. It is estimated that 20,000 people—nearly five per cent. of the entire population of the State—were present, including a large delegation from Chicago who marched overland, under command of the late Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, bearing with them many devices so popular in that memorable campaign.

Judge Thomas Ford became the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1842, taking the place on the ticket of Col. A. W. Snyder, who had died after nomination. Ford was elected by more than 8,000 majority over ex-Governor Duncan, the Whig candidate. John Moore, of McLean County (who had been a member of the Legislature for several terms and was afterward State Treasurer), was elected Lieutenant-Governor. Ford was a native of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1800; had been twice appointed State's attorney and four times elected Judge, and was at the time a member of the Supreme Court. He owed much of his success in life to his half-brother, George Forquer, who had held the office of Secretary of State, and had been an unsuccessful candidate for Congressional honors.

The failure of the State and the Shawneetown banks, near the close of Carlin's administration, had produced a condition of business depression that was felt all over the State. At the beginning of Ford's administration, the State debt was estimated at \$15,657,950—within about one million of the highest point it ever reached—while the total population was a little over half a million. In addition to these drawbacks, the Mormon question became a source of embarrassment. This people, who, after having been driven from Missouri, settled at Nauvoo, in Hancock County; they increased rapidly in numbers, and by the arrogant course of their leaders and their odious doctrines—especially with reference to “celestial marriage,” and their assumptions of authority—aroused the bitter hostility of neighboring communities not of their faith. The popular indignation became greatly intensified by the course of unscrupulous politicians and the granting to the Mormons by the Legislature of certain charters and special privileges. Various charges were made against the obnoxious sect, including rioting, kidnapping, robbery, counterfeiting, etc., and the Governor called out the militia of the neighboring counties to preserve the peace. Joseph Smith—the founder of the sect—with his brother Hyrum and three others, were induced to surrender to the authorities at Carthage, on the

twenty-third of June, 1844, under promise of protection of their persons. Then the charge was changed to treason and they were thrown into jail, a guard of eight men being placed about the building. A considerable portion of the militia had disbanded and returned home, while others were openly hostile to the prisoners. On June 27th a band of one hundred and fifty disguised men attacked the jail, finding little opposition among those set to guard it. In the assault which followed, both of the Smiths were killed, while John Taylor, another of the prisoners, was wounded. The trial of the murderers was a farce and they were acquitted. A state of virtual war continued for a year, in which Governor Ford's authority was openly defied or treated with contempt by those he had called upon to preserve the peace. In the fall of 1845 the Mormons agreed to leave the State, and the following spring the pilgrimage to Salt Lake began. Gen. John J. Hardin, who afterward fell at Buena Vista, was twice called on by Governor Ford to head parties of militia to restore order, while Gen. Mason Brayman conducted the negotiations which resulted in the promise of removal. The great body of the refugees spent the following winter at Council Bluffs, Iowa, arriving at Salt Lake in June following. Another considerable body entered the service of the Government to obtain safe conduct and sustenance across the plains. While the conduct of the Mormons during their stay at Nauvoo was no doubt very irritating and often lawless, it is equally true that the disordered condition of affairs was taken advantage of by unscrupulous demagogues for dishonest purposes, and this episode has left a stigma upon the name of more than one over-zealous anti-Mormon hero.

Though Governor Ford's integrity and ability in certain directions have not been questioned, his administration was not a successful one, largely on account of the conditions which prevailed at the time and the embarrassments which he met from his own party. He died at Peoria, November 3, 1850, in poverty. The history of the State which he wrote in the latter years of

his life, is regarded as invaluable, and will be more highly appreciated as we recede from the period in which he lived.

A still more tragic chapter opened during the last year of Ford's administration, in the beginning of the war with Mexico. Three regiments of twelve months' volunteers, called for by the General Government from the State of Illinois, were furnished with alacrity and many more men offered their services than could be accepted. The names of their respective commanders—Cols. John J. Hardin, William H. Bissell and Ferris Foreman—have been accorded a high place in the annals of the State and the Nation. Hardin was of an honorable Kentucky family; he had achieved distinction at the bar and served in the State Legislature and in Congress, and his death on the battle-field of Buena Vista was universally deplored. Bissell afterward served with distinction in Congress and was the first Republican Governor of Illinois, elected in 1856. Edward D. Baker, then a Whig member of Congress, received authority to raise an additional regiment, and laid the foundation of a reputation as broad as the Nation. Two other regiments were raised in the State "for the war" during the next year, led respectively by Col. Edward W. B. Newby and James Collins, beside four independent companies of mounted volunteers. The whole number of volunteers furnished by Illinois in this conflict was 6,123, of whom 86 were killed, 12 died of wounds, and 160 were wounded. Their loss in killed was greater than that of any other State, and the number of wounded only exceeded by those from South Carolina and Pennsylvania. Among other Illinoisans who participated in this struggle, were Thomas L. Harris, William A. Richardson, J. L. D. Morrison, Murray F. Tuley and Charles C. P. Holden, while still others, either in the ranks or in subordinate positions, received the "baptism of fire" which prepared them to win distinction as commanders of corps, divisions, brigades and regiments during the War of the Rebellion, including such names as John A. Logan, Richard J. Oglesby, Benjamin M. Prentiss, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace (who fell at Pittsburgh

Landing), Stephen G. Hicks, Michael K. Lawler, Leonard F. Ross, Isham N. Haynie, T. Lyle Dickey, Dudley Wickersham, Isaac C. Pugh, Thomas H. Flynn, J. P. Post, Nathaniel Niles, W. R. Morrison, and others.

Except for the Mexican War, which was still in progress, and acts of mob violence in certain portions of the State—especially by a band of self-styled “regulators” in Pope and Massac Counties—the administration of Augustus C. French, which began with the close of the year 1846, was a quiet one. French was elected at the previous August election by a vote of 58,700 to 36,775 for Thomas M. Kilpatrick, the Whig candidate, and 5,112 for Richard Eels, the Free-Soil (or Abolition) candidate. The Whigs held their first State Convention this year for the nomination of a State ticket, meeting at Peoria. At the same election Abraham Lincoln was elected to Congress, defeating Peter Cartwright, the famous pioneer Methodist preacher, who was the Democratic candidate. At the session of the Legislature which followed, Stephen A. Douglas was elected to the United States Senate as successor to James Semple.

Governor French was a native of New Hampshire, born August 2, 1808; he had practiced his profession as a lawyer in Crawford County, had been a member of the Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies and Receiver of the land office at Palestine. The State had now begun to recover from the depression caused by the reverses of 1837 and subsequent years, and for some time its growth in population had been satisfactory. The old Constitution, however, had been felt to be a hampering influence, especially in dealing with the State debt, and, as early as 1842, the question of a State Convention to frame a new Constitution had been submitted to popular vote, but was defeated by the narrow margin of 1,039 votes. The Legislature of 1844-5 adopted a resolution for resubmission, and at the election of 1846 it was approved by the people by a majority of 35,326 in a total vote of 81,352. The State then contained 99 counties with an

aggregate population of 662,150. The assessed valuation of property one year later was \$92,206,493, while the State debt was \$16,661,795—or more than 18 per cent. of the entire assessed value of the property of the State.





UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN.





## CHAPTER IX.

### ADMINISTRATIONS OF FRENCH AND MATTESON.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1847 — FEATURES OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION — GOVERNOR FRENCH'S SECOND TERM — ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — MATTESON'S ADMINISTRATION — ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE.



THE election of members of a State Convention to form a second Constitution for the State of Illinois, was held April 19, 1847. Of one hundred and sixty-two members chosen, ninety-two were Democrats, leaving seventy members to all shades of the opposition. Among the members of this historic body whose names were already prominent in State affairs or became so at a still later date, were Archibald Williams, of Adams County; Michael G. Dale, of Bond; Daniel H. Whitney, of Boone; James W. Singleton, of Brown; Henry E. Dummer, of Cass; Uri Manly, of Clark; Benjamin Bond, of Clinton; Thomas A. Marshall, of Coles; Francis C. Sherman, Reuben E. Heacock and David L. Gregg, of Cook; Hezekiah M. Wead, of Fulton; Linus E. Worcester and D. M. Woodson, of Greene; George W. Armstrong, of LaSalle; Thomas C. Sharpe, of Hancock; Jesse O. Norton, of Will; Alex. M. Jenkins, of Jackson; Zadok Casey and Walter B. Scates, of Jefferson; Thompson Campbell, of Jo Daviess; James Knox, of Knox; John Dement, of Lee; David Davis, of McLean; John M. Palmer, of Macoupin; Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Boone; Cyrus Edwards, Edward M. West and

George T. Brown, of Madison; Anthony Thornton, of Shelby; Newton Cloud, Samuel D. Lockwood and William Thomas, of Morgan; John D. Whiteside, of Monroe; Daniel J. Pinckney, of Ogle; Lincoln B. Knowlton and Onslow Peters, of Peoria; William R. Archer and William A. Grimshaw, of Pike; Richard B. Servant, of Randolph; Alfred Kitchell, of Richland; James H. Matheny, N. W. Edwards and Stephen T. Logan, of Sangamon; N. M. Knapp, of Scott; William W. Roman and William C. Kinney, of St. Clair; Abner C. Harding, of Warren; S. Snowden Hayes, of White; Selden M. Church, of Winnebago, and Willis Allen, of Franklin. Of these, eight—Campbell, Hurlbut, Norton, Knox, Harding, Singleton, Thornton and Allen—were afterward members of Congress; Wead, Woodson and Davis, Circuit Judges (the last being still later a Justice of the Supreme Court and United States Senator), while John M. Palmer became Governor and David L. Gregg became Secretary of State, and Minister to the Sandwich Islands. Others were afterward prominent members of the General Assembly, or otherwise exerted an influence in shaping the destinies of the State.\*

The Convention assembled at Springfield, June 7, 1847; it was organized by the election of Newton Cloud, Permanent President, and concluded its labors after a session of nearly three months, adjourning August 31st. The Constitution was submitted to a vote of the people, March 6, 1848, and was ratified by 59,887 votes in its favor to 15,859 against. A special article prohibiting free persons of color from settling in the State was adopted by 49,060 votes for, to 20,883 against it; and another, providing for a two-mill tax, by 41,017 for, to 30,586 against. The Constitution went into effect April 1, 1848.

The provision imposing a special two-mill tax, to be applied to the payment of the State indebtedness, was the means of restoring the State credit, while that prohibiting the immigration of free persons of color, though in accordance with the spirit of

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\*A reunion of the survivors of this body was held at Springfield, January 3, 1884, which was attended by twenty-two of the thirty-one members then understood to be living.

the times, brought upon the State much opprobrium and was repudiated with emphasis during the War of the Rebellion. The demand for retrenchment, caused by the financial depression following the wild legislation of 1837, led to the adoption of many radical provisions in the new Constitution, some of which were afterward found to be serious errors opening the way for grave abuses. Among these were the practical limitations of the biennial sessions of the General Assembly to forty-two days, while the *per diem* of members was fixed at two dollars. The salaries of State officers were also fixed at what would now be recognized as an absurdly low figure, that of Governor being \$1,500; Supreme Court Judges, \$1,200 each; Circuit Judges, \$1,000; State Auditor, \$1,000; Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, \$800 each. Among less objectionable provisions were those restricting the right of suffrage to white male citizens, which excluded many unnaturalized foreigners who had exercised the privilege as "inhabitants" under the Constitution of 1818; providing for the election of all State, judicial and county officers by popular vote; prohibiting the State from incurring indebtedness in excess of \$50,000 without a special vote of the people, or granting the credit of the State in aid of any individual association or corporation; fixing the date of the State election on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in every fourth year, instead of the first Monday in August, as had been the rule under the old Constitution. The tenure of office of all State officers was fixed at four years except that of State Treasurer, which was made two years, and the Governor only was made ineligible to immediate re-election. The number of members of the General Assembly was fixed at twenty-five in the Senate and seventy-five in the House, subject to a certain specified ratio of increase when the population should exceed 1,000,000.

As the Constitution of 1818 had been modeled upon the form then most popular in the Southern States—especially with reference to the large number of officers made appointive by the Governor, or elective by the Legislature—so the new Constitu-

tion was, in some of its features, more in sympathy with those of other Northern States, and indicated the growing influence of New England sentiment. This was especially the case with reference to the section providing for a system of township organization in the several counties of the State at the pleasure of a majority of the voters of each county.

Besides the election for the ratification of the State Constitution, three other State elections were held in 1848, viz: (1) for the election of State officers in August; (2) an election of Judges in September, and (3) the Presidential election in November. At the first of these, Governor French, whose first term had been cut short two years by the adoption of the new Constitution, was re-elected for a second term, practically without opposition, the vote against him being divided between Pierre Menard and Dr. C. V. Dyer. French thus became his own successor, being the first Illinois Governor to be re-elected, and, though two years of his first term had been cut off by the adoption of the Constitution, he served in the gubernatorial office six years. The other State officers elected, were William McMurry, of Knox, Lieutenant-Governor; Horace S. Cooley, of Adams, Secretary of State; Thomas H. Campbell, of Randolph, Auditor, and Milton Carpenter, of Hamilton, State Treasurer—all Democrats, and all but McMurry being their own successors. At the Presidential election in November, the electoral vote was given to Lewis Cass, the Democratic candidate, who received 56,300 votes, to 53,047 for Taylor, the Whig candidate, and 15,774 for Martin Van Buren, the candidate of the Free Democracy or Free-Soil party. Thus, for the first time in the history of the State after 1824, the Democratic candidate for President failed to receive an absolute majority of the popular vote, being in a minority of 12,521, while having a plurality over the Whig candidate of 3,253. The only noteworthy results in the election of Congressmen this year, was the election of Col. E. D. Baker (Whig), from the Galena District, and Maj. Thomas L. Harris (Democrat), from the Springfield District. Both Baker and



GEN PHILIP SHERIDAN.



Harris had been soldiers in the Mexican War, which probably accounted for their election in Districts usually opposed to them politically. The other five Congressmen elected from the State at the same time—including John Wentworth, then chosen for a fourth term from the Chicago District—were Democrats. The Judges elected to the Supreme Bench were Lyman Trumbull, from the Southern Division; Samuel H. Treat, from the Central, and John Dean Caton, from the Northern—all Democrats.

A leading event of this session was the election of a United States Senator in place of Sidney Breese. Gen. James Shields, who had been severely wounded on the battle-field of Cerro Gordo; Sidney Breese, who had been United States Senator for six years, and John A. McClernand, then a member of Congress, were arrayed against each other before the Democratic caucus. After a bitter contest, Shields was declared the choice of his party and was finally elected. He did not immediately obtain his seat, however. On presentation of his credentials, after a heated controversy in Congress and out of it, in which he injudiciously assailed his predecessor in very intemperate language, he was declared ineligible on the ground that, being of foreign birth, the nine years of citizenship required by the Constitution after naturalization had not elapsed previous to his election. In October following, the Legislature was called together in special session, and, Shields' disability having now been removed by the expiration of the Constitutional period, he was re-elected, though not without a renewal of the bitter contest of the regular session.

Another noteworthy event of this special session was the adoption of a joint resolution favoring the principles of the "Wilmot Proviso." Although this was repealed at the next regular session on the ground that the points at issue had been settled in the Compromise Measures of 1850, it indicated the drift of sentiment in Illinois toward opposition to the spread of the institution of slavery, and this was still more strongly emphasized by the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

Two important measures which passed the General Assembly at the session of 1851, were the Free-Banking Law,\* and the act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The credit of first suggesting this great thoroughfare has been awarded to William Smith Waite, a citizen of Bond County, Illinois, as early as 1835.† The first step toward legislation in Congress on this subject was taken in the introduction by Senator Breese of a bill in March, 1843,‡ but it was not until 1850 that the measure took the form of a direct grant of lands to the State, finally passing the Senate in May and the House in September following. The act ceded to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a line of railroad, from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, with branches to Chicago and Dubuque, Iowa, respectively, alternate sections of land on each side of said railroad, aggregating 2,595,000 acres, the length of the road and branches exceeding seven hundred miles. An Act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company passed the State Legislature in February, 1851. The company was thereupon promptly organized with a number of New York capitalists at its head, including Robert Schuyler, George Griswold and Gouverneur Morris, and the grant was placed in the hands of trustees to be used for the purpose designated, under the pledge of the Company to build the road by July 4, 1854, and to pay seven per cent. of its gross earnings into the State Treasury perpetually. A large proportion of the line was constructed through sections of country either sparsely settled or wholly unpopulated, but which have since become among the

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\*Though imperfect in some of its details, the provisions of this law for the protection of circulation proved effective up to the time of the Rebellion. By 1860 one hundred and ten banks had been established under it with an aggregate circulation of \$12,320,964. In November, 1862, only twenty-two remained solvent, while ninety-three had suspended or gone out of business. The banks in liquidation paid on their circulation all the way from par to as little as forty-nine cents on the dollar, the average being about sixty, involving a loss of nearly \$4,000,000.—*Moses' History of Illinois*.

†W. K. Ackerman, a former President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in his "Historical Sketch" in reference to that enterprise, claims this honor for Lieut.-Gov. Alexander M. Jenkins, in the Senate in 1832. Jenkins was elected Lieutenant-Governor the same year, serving until the close of 1834.

‡A special charter for such a road had passed the Illinois Legislature in 1834.—*Ackerman*.



richest and most populous portions of the State. The fund already received by the State from the road exceeds the amount of the State debt incurred under the internal improvement scheme of 1837.\*

On his retirement from the governorship, Governor French was appointed one of the State Bank Commissioners, and still later became a professor of law in McKendree College, at Lebanon. In 1862 he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention from St. Clair, and died at Lebanon, September 4, 1864.

Joel A. Matteson (Democrat) was elected Governor at the November election, in 1852, receiving 80,645 votes to 64,405 for Edwin B. Webb,† Whig, and 8,809 for Dexter A. Knowlton, Free-Soil. The other State officers elected, were Gustavus Kœrner, Lieutenant-Governor; Alexander Starne, Secretary of State; Thomas H. Campbell, Auditor; and John Moore, Treasurer. The Whig candidates for these offices, respectively were James L. D. Morrison, Buckner S. Morris, Charles A. Betts and Francis Arenz. John A. Logan appeared among the new members of the House chosen at this election as a Representative from Jackson County; while Henry W. Blodgett, since United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, and now counsel of the American Arbitrators of the Behring Sea Commission, was the only Free-Soil member, being the Representative from Lake County. John Reynolds, who had been Governor, a Justice of the Supreme Court and Member of Congress, was a member of the House and was elected Speaker.

The State debt reached its maximum at the beginning of Matteson's administration, amounting to \$16,724,177, of which \$7,259,822 was canal debt. The State had now entered upon a new and prosperous period, and in the next four years the debt was reduced by the sum of \$4,564,840, leaving the amount out-

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\*For a detailed history of this great enterprise see "Moses' History of Illinois," Vol. II, pp. 572-580.

†Webb was a brother of James Watson Webb, for many years editor of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, and afterward Minister to Brazil by appointment of President Lincoln.

standing, January 1, 1857, \$12,834,144. The three State institutions at Jacksonville—the Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind, and Insane—had been in successful operation several years, but now internal dissensions and dissatisfaction with their management seriously interfered with their prosperity and finally led to revolutions which, for a time, impaired their usefulness.

During Matteson's administration a period of political excitement began, caused by the introduction in the United States Senate, in January, 1854, by Senator Douglas, of Illinois, of the bill for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—otherwise known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Although this belongs rather to National history, the prominent part played in it by an Illinois statesman who had won applause three or four years before by the service he had performed in securing the passage of the Illinois Central Railroad grant, and the effect which his course had in revolutionizing the politics of the State, justifies reference to it here. After a debate, almost unprecedented in bitterness, it became a law, May 30, 1854. The agitation in Illinois was intense. At Chicago, Douglas was practically denied a hearing. Going to Springfield, where the State Fair was in progress during the first week of October, 1854, he made a speech in the State Capitol in his defense. This was replied to by Abraham Lincoln, then a private citizen, to whom Douglas made a rejoinder. Speeches were also made in criticism of Douglas' position by Judges Breese and Trumbull (both of whom had been prominent Democrats) and other Democratic leaders were understood to be ready to assail the champion of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, though they afterward thought better of it and became supporters of the measure. The first State Convention of opponents of the Nebraska Bill was held at the same time, but the attendance was small and the attempt to effect a permanent organization was not successful. At the session of the Nineteenth General Assembly, which met in January following, Lyman Trumbull was chosen the first Republican

United States Senator from Illinois, in place of General Shields, whose term was about to expire. Trumbull was elected on the tenth ballot, receiving fifty-one votes to forty-seven for Governor Matteson, though Lincoln had led on the Republican side at every previous ballot, and on the first had come within six votes of an election. Although he was then the choice of a large majority of the opposition to the Democratic candidate, when Lincoln saw that the original supporters of Trumbull would not cast their votes for himself, he generously insisted that his friends should support his rival, thus determining the result.

On the twenty-second of February, 1856, occurred the convention of Anti-Nebraska (Republican) editors at Decatur, which proved the first effective step in consolidating the opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill into a compact political organization. The main business of this convention consisted in the adoption of a series of resolutions defining the position of their authors on National questions—especially with reference to the institution of slavery—and appointing a State Convention to be held at Bloomington, May 29th, following. A State Central Committee to represent the new party was also appointed at this convention. With two or three exceptions the Committeemen accepted and joined in the call for the State Convention, which was held at the time designated, when the first Republican State ticket was put in the field. Among the distinguished men who participated in this Convention were Abraham Lincoln, O. H. Browning, Richard Yates, Owen Lovejoy, John M. Palmer, Isaac N. Arnold and John Wentworth. Palmer presided, while Abraham Lincoln, who was one of the chief speakers, was one of the delegates appointed to the National Convention, held at Philadelphia on the seventeenth of June. The candidates put in nomination for State offices were: William H. Bissell, for Governor; Francis A. Hoffman, for Lieutenant-Governor (afterward replaced by John Wood on account of ineligibility); Ozias M. Hatch, for Secretary of State; Jesse K. Dubois, for Auditor; James H. Miller, for State Treasurer, and William H. Powell for Superin-

tendent of Public Instruction. The Democratic ticket was composed of William A. Richardson, for Governor; R. J. Hamilton, Lieutenant-Governor; W. H. Snyder, Secretary of State; S. K. Casey, Auditor; John Moore, Treasurer, and J. H. St. Matthew, Superintendent of Public Instruction. The American organization also nominated a ticket headed by Buckner S. Morris for Governor. Although the Democrats carried the State for Buchanan, their candidate for President, by a plurality of 9,159, the entire Republican State ticket was elected by pluralities ranging from 3,031 to 20,213—the latter being the majority for Miller, candidate for State Treasurer, whose name was on both the Republican and American tickets.





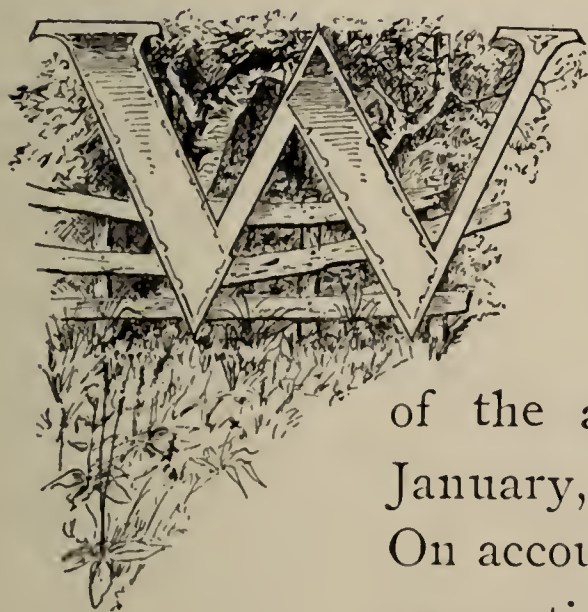
PRES. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



## CHAPTER X.

### ILLINOIS UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR BISSELL—PERSONAL SKETCH  
—GOV. JOHN WOOD — CAMPAIGN OF 1860 — LINCOLN AND  
YATES — THE REBELLION — ILLINOIS IN THE GREAT  
STRUGGLE—PEACE MEETINGS IN 1863—CAMP DOUG-  
LAS CONSPIRACY — CAMPAIGN OF 1864 — AS-  
SASSINATION OF LINCOLN — THE LOYAL  
WOMEN OF ILLINOIS — OGLESBY'S  
ADMINISTRATION.



WITH the inauguration of Governor Bissell, the Republican party entered upon the control of the State Government, which was maintained without interruption until the close of the administration of Governor Fifer, in January, 1893—a period of thirty-six years. On account of physical disability Bissell's inauguration took place in the executive mansion, January 12, 1857. He was immediately made the object of virulent personal attack in the House, being charged with perjury in taking the oath of office in face of the fact that, while a member of Congress, he had accepted a challenge to fight a duel with Jefferson Davis. To this, the reply was made that the offense charged took place outside of the State and beyond the legal jurisdiction of the Constitution of Illinois.

While the State continued to prosper under Bissell's administration, the most important events of this period related rather

to general than to State policy. One of these was the delivery by Abraham Lincoln, in the Hall of Representatives, on the evening of June 17, 1858, of the celebrated speech in which he announced the doctrine that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." This was followed during the next few months by the series of memorable debates between those two great champions of their respective parties—Lincoln and Douglas—which attracted the attention of the whole land. The result was the re-election of Douglas to the United States Senate for a third term, but it also made Abraham Lincoln President of the United States.

About the middle of Bissell's term (February, 1859), came the discovery of what has since been known as the celebrated "Canal Scrip Fraud." This consisted in the fraudulent funding in State bonds of a large amount of State scrip, which had been issued for temporary purposes during the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, but which had been subsequently redeemed. A legislative investigation proved the amount illegally funded to have been \$223,182, and that the bulk of the bonds issued therefor—so far as they could be traced—had been delivered to ex-Gov. Joel A. Matteson. For this amount, with accrued interest, he gave to the State an indemnity bond, secured by real estate mortgages, from which the State eventually realized \$238,000 out of \$255,000, then due. Further investigation proved additional frauds of like character, aggregating \$165,346, which the State never recovered. An attempt was made to prosecute Matteson criminally in the Sangamon County Circuit Court, but the grand jury failed, by a close vote, to find an indictment against him. He died in Chicago, January 31, 1873.

At the time of his election to the Governorship, Bissell was already a conspicuous figure in National and State politics. A native of New York, on coming to Illinois he began the practice of his profession as a physician in Monroe County, but afterward adopted the profession of law and entered the Legislature. As Colonel of the Second Regiment of Illinois Volunteers during



the Mexican War, he showed himself a brave soldier at the battle of Buena Vista and elsewhere, and afterward served three terms in Congress, during which he proved his courage by accepting a challenge to a duel from Jefferson Davis. Although a Democrat, he had also taken a leading part in conjunction with Washburne, Wentworth, Norton, Knox and Yates, his Illinois colleagues, in opposition to the Nebraska Bill. At the time of his nomination he was an invalid, having received an injury to his spine from which he never recovered, and was not able to enter actively into the campaign. He died in office, March 18, 1860, having barely entered upon the fourth year of his official term. His remains lie buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, at Springfield, where a monument has been erected to his memory.

Lieut.-Gov. John Wood, who succeeded to Bissell's unexpired term, was a native of New York, born December 20, 1798. He came to Illinois in 1819, and was one of the founders of the city of Quincy, where he built the first log-cabin in 1822, and where he died June 11, 1880. He was a large-hearted, public-spirited man—an excellent specimen of the enterprising, progressive pioneer. He served the State as Quartermaster-General for the first two years after the opening of the War of the Rebellion, and assisted in equipping all the earlier regiments sent to the field. Although advanced in years, he then raised a regiment of one-hundred-day men with which he saw some service at Memphis.

The political campaign of 1860 was one of unparalleled excitement throughout the nation, but especially in Illinois, which became, in a certain sense, the chief battle-ground, furnishing the successful candidate for the Presidency, as well as being the State in which the convention which nominated him met. The Republican State Convention, held at Decatur, May 9, put in nomination Richard Yates, of Morgan County, for Governor; Francis A. Hoffman for Lieutenant-Governor, O. M. Hatch for Secretary of State, Jesse K. Dubois, for Auditor, William Butler, for Treasurer, and Newton Bateman for Superintendent of Public

Instruction. If this campaign was memorable for its excitement, it was also memorable for the large number of National and State tickets in the field. The National Republican Convention assembled at Chicago, May 16, and, on the third ballot, Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President amid a whirlwind of enthusiasm unsurpassed in the history of National Conventions, of which so many have been held in the "convention city" of the Northwest. The campaign was what might have been expected from such a beginning. Lincoln, though receiving considerably less than one-half the popular vote, had a plurality over his highest competitor of nearly half a million votes, and a majority in the electoral colleges of 57. In the State he received 172,161 votes to 160,215 for Douglas, his leading competitor. The vote for Governor stood: Yates (Republican) 172,196; Allen (Douglas-Democrat) 159,253; Hope (Breckinridge Democrat) 2,049; Stuart (American) 1,626.

Among the prominent men of different parties who appeared for the first time in the General Assembly chosen at this time, were William B. Ogden, Richard J. Oglesby, A. W. Mack, Washington Bushnell, William Jayne, and Henry E. Dummer, of the Senate, and William R. Archer, J. Russell Jones, Robert H. McClellan, J. Young Scammon, William H. Brown, Lawrence Weldon, R. B. Latham, N. M. Broadwell, A. G. Burr, and John Scholfield, in the House. Shelby M. Cullom, who had entered the Legislature at the previous session, was re-elected to this and was chosen Speaker of the House over the late J. W. Singleton. Lyman Trumbull was re-elected to the United States Senate by the votes of the Republicans over Samuel S. Marshall, the Democratic candidate.

Almost simultaneously with the accession of the new State Government, and before the inauguration of the President at Washington, began that series of startling events which ultimately culminated in the attempted secession of eleven States of the Union—the first acts in the great drama of war which occupied the attention of the world for the next four years. On





January 14, 1861, the new State administration was inaugurated; on February 2, Commissioners to the futile Peace Convention held at Washington, were appointed from Illinois, consisting of Stephen T. Logan, John M. Palmer, ex-Gov. John Wood, B. C. Cook and T. J. Turner; and on February 11th, Abraham Lincoln took leave of his friends and neighbors at Springfield on his departure for Washington, in that simple, touching speech which has taken a place beside his inaugural addresses and his Gettysburg speech, as an American classic. The events which followed; the firing on Fort Sumter on the 12th of April and its surrender; the call for 75,000 troops and the excitement which prevailed all over the country, are matters of National history. Illinoisans responded with promptness and enthusiasm to the call for six regiments of State militia for three months' service, and one week later (April 21) Gen. R. K. Swift, of Chicago, at the head of seven companies, numbering 595 men, was *en route* for Cairo to execute the order of the Secretary of War for the occupation of that place. The offer of military organizations proceeded rapidly, and by the 18th of April, fifty companies had been tendered, while the public-spirited and patriotic bankers of the principal cities were offering to supply the State with money to arm and equip the hastily organized troops. Following in order the six regiments which Illinois had sent to the Mexican War, those called out for the three months' service in 1861 were numbered consecutively from seven to twelve, and were commanded by the following officers, respectively: Cols. John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, Eleazer A. Paine, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace and John McArthur, with Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss as brigade commander. The rank and file numbered 4,680 men, of whom 2,000, at the end of their term of service, re-enlisted for three years.

Among the many who visited the State Capitol in the early months of the war to offer their services to the Government in suppressing the Rebellion, one of the most modest and unassuming was a gentleman from Galena who brought a letter of intro-

duction to Governor Yates from Congressman E. B. Washburne. Though he had been a captain in the regular army and had seen service in the war with Mexico, he set up no pretension on that account, but after days of patient waiting, was given temporary employment as a clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General, Col. T. S. Mather. Finally, an emergency having arisen requiring the services of an officer of military experience as commandant at Camp Yates (a camp of rendezvous and instruction near Springfield), he was assigned to the place, rather as an experiment and from necessity than from conviction of any peculiar fitness for the position. Having acquitted himself creditably here, he was assigned, a few weeks later, to the command of a regiment (the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers) which, from previous bad management, had manifested a mutinous tendency. And thus Ulysses S. Grant, the most successful leader of the war, the organizer of final victory over the Rebellion, the Lieutenant-General of the armies of the Union and twice elected President of the United States, started upon that career which won for him the plaudits of the Nation and the title of the grandest soldier of his time.

The responses of Illinois, under the leadership of its patriotic "War Governor," Richard Yates, to the repeated calls for volunteers through the four years of war, were cheerful and prompt. Illinois troops took part in nearly every important battle in the Mississippi Valley and in many of those in the East, besides accompanying Sherman in his triumphal "March to the Sea." Illinois blood stained the field at Belmont, at Wilson's Creek, Lexington, Forts Donelson and Henry; at Shiloh, Corinth, Nashville, Stone River and Chickamauga; at Jackson, the Siege of Vicksburg, Allatoona Pass, Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, in the South and West; and at Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg, Petersburg and in the battles of "the Wilderness" in the East. Of all the States of the Union, Illinois alone, up to February 1, 1864, presented the proud record of having answered every call upon her for troops

without a draft. The whole number of enlistments from the State under the various calls from 1861 to 1865, were 255,057 to meet quotas aggregating 244,496\*. The ratio of troops furnished to population was 15.1 per cent., which was only exceeded by the District of Columbia (which had a large influx from the States), and Kansas and Nevada, each of which had a much larger proportion of adult male population. The whole number of regimental organizations, according to the returns in the Adjutant-General's office, was 151 regiments of infantry (numbered consecutively from the Sixth to the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh), 17 regiments of cavalry and two regiments of artillery, besides nine independent batteries. The total losses of Illinois troops, officially reported by the War Department, were 34,834 (13.65 per cent.), of which 5,874 were killed in battle, 4,020 died of wounds, 22,786 died of disease, and 2,154 from other causes. Besides the great Commander-in-Chief, Abraham Lincoln, and Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Illinois furnished eleven full Major-Generals of volunteers, viz.: Generals John Pope, John A. McClernand, S. A. Hurlbut, B. M. Prentiss, John M. Palmer, R. J. Oglesby, John A. Logan, John M. Schofield, Giles A. Smith, Wesley Merritt and Benjamin H. Grierson; twenty Brevet Major-Generals; twenty-four Brigadier-Generals, and over 120 Brevet Brigadier-Generals. Among the long list of regimental officers who fell upon the field or died from wounds appear the names of Col. J. R. Scott, of the 19th; Col. Thomas D. Williams, of the 25th; and Col. F. A. Harrington, of the 27th—all killed at Stone River; Col. J. W. S. Alexander, of the 21st; Col. Daniel Gilmer, of the 38th; Lieut.-Col. Duncan J. Hall, of the 89th; Col. Timothy O'Meara, of the 90th; and Col. Holden Putnam, at Chicamauga and Missionary Ridge; Col. John B. Wyman, of the 13th, at Chickasaw Bayou; Lieut.-Col. Thomas W. Ross, of the 32nd, at Shiloh; Col. John A. Davis, of the 46th, at Hatchie; Col. William A. Dickerman, of the 103d,

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\*According to the account of the United States War Department. According to the State account, the quota was 231,488 and the number credited 226,592.

at Resaca; Col. Oscar Harmon at Kenesaw; Col. John A. Bross at Petersburg, besides Col. Mihalotzy, Col. Silas Miller, Lieut.-Col. Melancthon Smith, Maj. Zenas Applington, Col. John J. Mudd, Col. Matthew H. Starr, Maj. Wm. H. Medill, Col. Warren Stewart and many more on other battle-fields. It would be a grateful task to here record the names of a host of others, who, after acquitting themselves bravely on the field, survived to enjoy the plaudits of a grateful people, but this would be beyond the design and scope of the present work.

One of the most brilliant exploits of the War was the raid from Memphis to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in May, 1863, led by Col. B. H. Grierson, of the 6th Illinois Cavalry, in co-operation with the 7th under command of Col. Edward Prince.

An incident of a different character was the calling of a convention to revise the State Constitution, and which met at Springfield, January 7, 1862. A majority of this body was composed of those opposed to the war policy of the Government, and a disposition to interfere with the affairs of the State administration and the General Government was soon manifested, which was resented by the executive and many of the soldiers in the field. The convention adjourned March 24, and its work was submitted to vote of the people, June 17, 1862, when it was rejected by a majority of more than 16,000, not counting the soldiers in the field who were permitted as a matter of policy to vote upon it, but who were practically unanimous in opposition to it.

A few days before this election (June 3, 1862), United States Senator Stephen A. Douglas died, at the Tremont House in Chicago, depriving the Democratic party of the State of its most sagacious and patriotic adviser.

Another political incident of this period grew out of the session of the General Assembly of 1863. This body having been elected on the tide of the political revulsion which followed the issuance of President Lincoln's preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation, was Democratic in both branches. One of its







first acts was the election of William A. Richardson United States Senator, in place of O. H. Browning, who had been appointed by Governor Yates to the vacancy caused by the death of Douglas. This Legislature early showed a tendency to follow in the footsteps of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, by attempting to cripple the State and General Governments in the prosecution of the war. Resolutions on the subject of the war, which the friends of the Union regarded as of a most mischievous character, were introduced and passed in the House, but owing to the death of a member on the majority side, failed to pass the Senate. These denounced the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; condemned "the attempted enforcement of compensated emancipation" and "the transportation of negroes into the State;" accused the General Government of "Usurpation," of "subverting the Constitution" and attempting to establish a "consolidated military despotism;" charged that the war had been "diverted from its first avowed object to that of subjugation and the abolition of slavery;" declared the belief of the authors that its "further prosecution . . . . cannot result in the restoration of the Union . . . . unless the President's Emancipation Proclamation be withdrawn;" appealed to Congress to secure an armistice with the rebel States, and closed by appointing six Commissioners (who were named) to confer with Congress with a view to the holding of a National Convention to adjust the differences between the States. These measures occupied the attention of the Legislature to the exclusion of subjects of State interest, so that little legislation was accomplished—not even the ordinary appropriation bills being passed.

At this juncture, the two Houses having disagreed as to the date of adjournment, Governor Yates exercised the constitutional prerogative of proroguing them, which he did in a message on June 10th, declaring them adjourned to the last day of their constitutional term. The Republicans accepted the result and withdrew, but the Democratic majority in the House and a minority in the Senate continued in session for some days with-

out being able to transact any business except the filing of an empty protest, when they adjourned to the first Monday of January, 1864. The excitement produced by this affair, in the Legislature and throughout the State, was intense, but the action of Governor Yates was sustained by the Supreme Court and the adjourned session was never held. The failure of the Legislature to make provision for the expenses of the State Government and the relief of the soldiers in the field, made it necessary for Governor Yates to accept that aid from the public-spirited bankers and capitalists of the State which was never wanting when needed during this critical period.

Largely attended "peace conventions" were held during this year, at Springfield on the seventeenth of June and at Peoria in September, at which resolutions opposing the "further offensive prosecution of the war" were adopted. An immense Union mass-meeting was also held at Springfield on the third of September, which was addressed by leading War-Democrats. An important incident of this meeting was the reading of the letter from President Lincoln to Hon. James C. Conkling, in which he defended his war policy and especially his Emancipation Proclamation in a characteristically logical manner.

The year 1864 was full of exciting political and military events. Among the former was the nomination of Gen. George B. McClellan as the Democratic candidate for President, by a convention held at Chicago, August 29th, on a platform declaring the war a "failure" as an "experiment" for restoring the Union, and demanding a "cessation of hostilities" with a view to a convention for the restoration of peace. Mr. Lincoln had been re-nominated by the Republicans at Philadelphia, in June previous, with Andrew Johnson for Vice-President. The leaders of the respective State tickets were Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, on the part of the Republicans, for Governor, with William Bross, for Lieutenant-Governor, and James C. Robinson as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

For months rumors had been rife concerning a conspiracy

of rebels from the South and their sympathizers in the North, to release the rebel prisoners confined in Camp Douglas, near Chicago, and at Rock Island, Springfield and Alton—aggregating over 25,000 men. It was charged that the scheme was to be put into effect simultaneously with the November election, but the activity of the military authorities in arresting the leaders and seizing their arms, defeated it. The investigations of a military court before whom a number of the arrested parties were tried, proved the existence of an extensive organization, calling itself "American Knights" or "Sons of Liberty," of which a number of well-known politicians in Illinois were members.

At the November election Illinois gave a majority for Lincoln of 30,756, and for Oglesby, for Governor, of 33,675, with a proportionate majority for the rest of the ticket. Lincoln's electoral vote was 212 to 21 for McClellan.

The Republicans had a decided majority in both branches of the Legislature of 1865, and one of its earliest acts was the election of Governor Yates, United States Senator, in place of William A. Richardson, who had been elected two years before to the seat formerly held by Douglas. This was the last public position held by the popular Illinois "War Governor." Born in Kentucky in 1815 and educated at Illinois College, Jacksonville, he had been three times elected to the lower House of the General Assembly (1842, 1844 and 1848); had served two sessions in Congress (1851 to 1855), and had been elected Governor in 1860, serving through the most critical four years in the history of the State. A splendid specimen of manhood physically, possessed of great personal magnetism, ambitious, eloquent and patriotic, there was no position to which, in the estimation of his friends, he might not fairly aspire. In spite of weaknesses which grew upon him in his later years, but which no man deplored more deeply than himself, during his official term no more popular public servant ever occupied the executive chair—a fact demonstrated by the promptness with which, on retiring from it, he

was elected to the United States Senate. His personal and political integrity was never questioned by his most bitter political opponents, while those who had known him longest and most intimately, trusted him most implicitly. The service which he performed in giving direction to the patriotic sentiment of the State and in marshaling its heroic soldiers for the defense of the Union, can never be overestimated. Retiring from his seat in the Senate in 1871, the next two years were spent as a private citizen at his home at Jacksonville, or in the discharge of some temporary duty for the Government. It was in this latter capacity, as a commissioner for the examination of a railroad, that he visited Arkansas in the fall of 1873. On his return from this mission he died suddenly at Barnum's Hotel in the city of St. Louis, November 27th.

Governor Oglesby and the other State officers were inaugurated January 17th. Entering upon its duties with a Legislature in full sympathy with it, the new administration was confronted by no such difficulties as those with which its predecessor had to contend. Its head, who had been identified with the war from its beginning, was one of the first Illinoisans promoted to the rank of Major-General, was personally popular and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people of the State. Gov. Allen C. Fuller, who had retired from a position on the circuit bench to accept that of Adjutant-General, which he held during the last three years of the war, was Speaker of the House. This Legislature was the first to ratify the XIIIth Amendment of the National Constitution abolishing slavery, which it did in both Houses, on the evening of February 1, 1865—the same day the resolution had been finally acted on by Congress and received the sanction of the President. The odious "black laws," which had disgraced the State for twelve years, were wiped from the statute-book at this session. The Legislature adjourned after a session of 46 days, leaving a record as creditable in the disposal of business as that of its predecessor had been discreditable.

The war was now rapidly approaching a successful termina-



CHIEF JUSTICE MELVILLE W. FULLER.





tion. Lee had surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, and the people were celebrating this event with joyful festivities through all the loyal States, but nowhere with more enthusiasm than in Illinois, the home of the two great leaders—Lincoln and Grant. In the midst of these jubilations came the assassination of President Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth, on the evening of April 14, 1865, in Ford's Theatre, Washington. The appalling news was borne on the wings of the telegraph to every corner of the land, and instantly a nation in rejoicing was changed to a nation in mourning. A pall of gloom hung over every part of the land. Public buildings, business houses and dwellings in every city, village and hamlet throughout the loyal States were draped with the insignia of a universal sorrow. Millions of strong men and tender, patriotic women who had given their husbands, sons and brothers for the defense of the Union, wept as if overtaken by a great personal loss. If the Nation mourned, much more did Illinois, at the taking off of its chief citizen, the grandest character of the age, who had served both State and Nation with such patriotic fidelity, and perished in the very zenith of his fame and in the hour of his country's triumph.

Then came the sorrowful march of the funeral cortege from Washington to Springfield—the most impressive spectacle witnessed since the Day of the Crucifixion. In all this, Illinois bore a conspicuous part, as on the fourth day of May, 1865, amid the most solemn ceremonies and in the presence of sorrowing thousands, she received to her bosom, near his old home at the State Capital, the remains of the Great Liberator.

The part which Illinois played in the great struggle has already been dwelt upon as fully as the scope of this work will permit. It only remains to be said that the patriotic service of the men of the State was grandly supplemented by the equally patriotic service of its women in "Soldiers Aid Societies," "Sisters of the Good Samaritan," "Needle Pickets" and in sanitary organizations for the purpose of contributing to the comfort and health of the soldiers in camp and in hospital, and in giving them

generous receptions on their return to their homes. The work done by these organizations, and by individual nurses in the field, illustrates one of the brightest pages in the history of the war.

The administration of Governor Oglesby was as peaceful as it was prosperous. The chief political events of 1866 were the election of Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Gen. Geo. W. Smith, Treasurer, while Gen. John A. Logan, as Representative from the State-at-large, re-entered Congress, from which he had retired in 1861 to enter the Union army. His majority was unprecedented, reaching 55,987. The Legislature of 1867 re-elected Judge Trumbull to the United States Senate for a third term, his chief competitor in the Republican caucus being Gen. John M. Palmer. The XIVth Amendment to the National Constitution, conferring citizenship upon persons of color, was ratified by this Legislature.


The Republican State Convention of 1868, held at Peoria, May 6th, nominated the following ticket: For Governor, John M. Palmer; Lieutenant-Governor, John Dougherty; Secretary of State, Edward Rummell; Auditor, Charles E. Lippincott; State Treasurer, Erastus N. Bates; Attorney-General, Washington Bushnell. John R. Eden, afterward a member of Congress for three terms, headed the Democratic ticket as candidate for Governor, with William H. Van Epps for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Republican National Convention was held at Chicago, May 21st, nominating U. S. Grant for President, and Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President. They were opposed by Horatio Seymour, for President, and F. P. Blair for Vice-President. The result in November was the election of Grant and Colfax, who received 214 electoral votes from 26 States, to 80 electoral votes for Seymour and Blair from eight States—three States not voting. Grant's majority in Illinois was 51,150. Of course the Republican State ticket was elected. The Legislature elected at the same time consisted of eighteen Republicans to nine Democrats in the Senate and fifty-eight Republicans to twenty-seven Democrats in the House.

## CHAPTER XI.

### REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATIONS, CONTINUED.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1870 — FROM PALMER TO FIFER  
—THE CHICAGO FIRE—SKETCHES OF EMINENT MEN—PAL-  
MER, OGLESBY, CULLOM, LOGAN, FIFER, ETC. — NA-  
TIONAL CONVENTIONS IN CHICAGO — POLITICAL REV-  
OLUTION OF 1892 — GOVERNOR ALTGELD.

OVERNOR PALMER'S administration began auspiciously, at a time when the passions aroused by the war were subsiding and the State was recovering its normal prosperity. Leading events of the next four years were the adoption of a new State Constitution and the Chicago fire. The first steps in legislation looking to the control of railroads, were taken at the session of 1869, and although a stringent law on the subject passed both Houses, it was vetoed by the Governor. A milder measure was afterward enacted, and although superseded by the Constitution of 1870, it furnished the key-note for much of the legislation since had on the subject.

The celebrated "Lake Front Bill," conveying to the city of Chicago and the Illinois Central Railroad the title of the State to certain lands included in what was known as the "Lake Front Park," was passed, and although vetoed by the Governor, was re-enacted over his veto. This act was finally repealed by the Legislature of 1873, and after many years of litigation, the rights claimed under it by the Illinois Central Railroad Company have

been recently declared void by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Fifteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, prohibiting the denial of the right of suffrage to "citizens of the United States . . . . on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," was ratified by a strictly party vote in each House, on March 5th.

The first step toward the erection of a new State Capitol at Springfield had been taken in an appropriation of \$450,000 at the session of 1867, the total cost being limited to \$3,000,000. A second appropriation of \$650,000 was made at the session of 1869. The Constitution of 1870 limited the cost to \$3,500,000, but an act passed by the Legislature of 1883, making a final appropriation of \$531,712 for completing and furnishing the building, was ratified by the people in 1884. The original cost of the building and its furniture exceeded \$4,000,000.

The State Convention for framing a new Constitution met at Springfield, December 13, 1869. It consisted of eighty-five members—forty-four Republicans and forty-one Democrats. A number classed as Republicans, however, were elected as "Independents" and co-operated with the Democrats in the organization. Among the prominent members were William J. Allen, W. B. Anderson, George W. Wall, Silas L. Bryan, W. H. Snyder, W. H. Underwood, John Scholfield, Milton Hay, O. H. Browning, O. C. Skinner, A. M. Craig, L. W. Ross, R. M. Benjamin, Clifton H. Moore, H. P. H. Bromwell, L. D. Whiting, John Dement, Jesse S. Hildrup, Lawrence S. Church, Thomas J. Turner, William Carey and H. H. Cody. The delegates from Cook County were Joseph Medill, John C. Haines, S. Snowden Hayes, W. C. Coolbaugh, Charles Hitchcock, Elliott Anthony and Daniel Cameron.\* Charles Hitchcock was elected President. The convention terminated its labors May 13, 1870; the Constitution was ratified by vote of the people July 2d, and went into

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\*As to occupations, there were fifty-three lawyers, fourteen farmers, thirteen merchants, bankers and traders; four physicians and one editor.

effect August 8, 1870. A special provision establishing the principle of "minority representation" in the election of Representatives in the General Assembly, was adopted by a smaller vote than the main instrument. A leading feature of the latter was the general restriction upon special legislation and the enumeration of a large variety of subjects to be provided for under general laws. It laid the basis of our present railroad and warehouse laws; declared the inviolability of the Illinois Central Railroad tax; prohibited the sale or lease of the Illinois and Michigan Canal without a vote of the people; prohibited municipalities from becoming subscribers to the stock of any railroad or private corporation; limited the rate of taxation and amount of indebtedness to be incurred; required the enactment of laws for the protection of miners, etc. The restriction in the old Constitution against the re-election of a Governor as his own immediate successor, was removed, but placed upon the office of State Treasurer. The Legislature consists of two hundred and four members—fifty-one Senators and one hundred fifty-three Representatives—one Senator and three Representatives being chosen from each District.

At the election of 1870, General Logan was re-elected Congressman-at-large by 24,672 majority; Gen. E. N. Bates, Treasurer and Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Twenty-seventh General Assembly (1871), in its various sessions, spent more time in legislation than any other in the history of the State—a fact to be accounted for, in part, by the Chicago Fire and the extensive revision of the laws required in consequence of the adoption of the new Constitution. Besides the regular session, there were two special, or called, sessions and an adjourned session, covering in all a period of 292 days. This Legislature adopted the system of "State control" in the management of the labor and discipline of the convicts of the State penitentiary, which was strongly urged by Governor Palmer in a special message. General Logan having been elected

United States Senator at this session, Gen. John L. Beveridge was elected to the vacant position of Congressman-at-large at a special election held October 4th.

The calamitous fire at Chicago, October 8-9, 1871, though belonging rather to local than to general State history, excited the profound sympathy, not only of the people of the State and the Nation, but of the civilized world. The area burned over, including streets, covered 2,124 acres, with 13,500 buildings out of 18,000, leaving 92,000 persons homeless. The loss of life is estimated at two hundred and fifty, and of property at \$187,927,000.\* Governor Palmer called the Legislature together in special session to act upon the emergency, October 13th, but as the State was precluded from affording direct aid, the plan was adopted of re-imbursing the city for the amount it had expended in the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, amounting to \$2,955,340. The unfortunate shooting of a citizen by a cadet in a regiment of United States troops organized for guard duty, led to some controversy between Governor Palmer, on one side, and the Mayor of Chicago and the military authorities, including President Grant, on the other; but the general verdict was, that, while nice distinctions between civil and military authority may not have been observed, the service rendered by the military, in a great emergency, was of the highest value and was prompted by the best of intentions.

The political campaign of 1872 in Illinois resulted in much confusion and a partial reorganization of parties. Dissatisfied with the administration of President Grant, a number of the State officers (including Governor Palmer) and other prominent Republicans of the State, joined in what was called the "Liberal Republican" movement, and supported Horace Greeley for the Presidency. Ex-Governor Oglesby again became the standard-bearer of the Republicans for Governor, with Gen. John L. Beveridge for Lieutenant-Governor. At the November election, the Grant and Wilson electors received 241,944 to 184,938 for

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\*Moses' History of Illinois.



EX-GOV. JOSEPH W. FIFER.





Greeley, and 3,138 for O'Connor. The plurality for Oglesby, for Governor, was 40,690.

Governor Oglesby's second administration was of brief duration. Within a week after his inauguration he was nominated by a legislative caucus of his party for United States Senator to succeed Judge Trumbull, and was elected, receiving an aggregate of 117 votes in the two Houses against 78 for Trumbull, who was supported by the party whose candidates he had defeated at three previous elections. Lieutenant-Governor Beveridge thus became Governor, filling out the unexpired term of his chief. He was a native of Washington County, New York, where he was born in 1824; he emigrated to Illinois in 1842, settling in De Kalb County; received an academic education at Granville Academy, in Putnam County, and at Rock River Seminary, at Mt. Morris; taught school and studied law in Tennessee; recruited a company for the Eighth Regiment Illinois Cavalry early in the war, afterward being promoted to the position of Major; later organized the Seventeenth Cavalry and was commissioned its Colonel, retiring with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General; afterward served as sheriff of Cook County; was elected to the State Senate; thence promoted to the position of Congressman-at-large, which he resigned to assume the duties of Lieutenant-Governor. While never resorting to the questionable tricks of the mere politician, few men have had a more successful political career. His administration was high-minded, clean and honorable. After his retirement from the Governorship, he was appointed Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, serving four years.

The election of 1874 resulted in the first serious reverse the Republican party had experienced in Illinois since 1862. Although Thomas S. Ridgway, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, was elected by a plurality of nearly 35,000, by a combination of the opposition, S. M. Etter (Fusion) was at the same time elected State Superintendent, while the Fusionists secured a majority in each House of the General Assembly. After a

protracted contest, E. M. Haines, who had been a Democrat, a Republican, and had been elected to this Legislature as an "Independent," was elected Speaker of the House over Shelby M. Cullom, and A. A. Glenn (Democrat) was chosen President of the Senate, thus becoming *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor. The session which followed—especially in the House—was one of the most turbulent and disorderly in the history of the State, coming to a termination April 15th, after having enacted very few laws of any importance.

Shelby M. Cullom was the candidate of the Republican party for Governor in 1876, with the late Rutherford B. Hayes heading the National ticket. The excitement which attended the campaign, the closeness of the vote between the two Presidential candidates—Hayes and Tilden—and the determination of the result through the medium of an Electoral Commission, are fresh in the memory of the present generation. In Illinois the Republican plurality for President was 19,631, but owing to the combination of the Democratic and Greenback vote on Lewis Steward for Governor, the majority for Cullom was reduced to 6,798. The other State officers elected were: Andrew Shuman, Lieutenant-Governor; George H. Harlow, Secretary of State; Thomas B. Needles, Auditor; Edward Rutz, Treasurer, and J. K. Edsall, Attorney-General. Each of these had pluralities exceeding 20,000, except Needles, who, having a single competitor, had a smaller majority than Cullom. The New State House was occupied for the first time by the State officers and the Legislature chosen at this time. Although the Republicans had a majority in the House, the Independents held the "balance of power" in joint session of the General Assembly. After a stubborn and protracted struggle in the effort to choose a United States Senator to succeed Senator John A. Logan, David Davis, of Bloomington, was elected on the fortieth ballot.

Davis was born in Cecil County, Maryland, March 9, 1815; graduated at Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1832; studied law in Massachusetts and removed to McLean County, Illinois, in 1835;

was a member of the Fourteenth General Assembly (1844) and the Constitutional Convention of 1847; held the office of Judge of the circuit court from 1843 to 1861, being elected three times. He had been a Whig and a warm personal friend of Lincoln, by whom he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1862. His election to the Senate by the Democrats and Independents led to his retirement from the Supreme bench, thus preventing his appointment on the Electoral Commission of 1877—a circumstance which, in the opinion of many, may have had an important bearing upon the decision of that tribunal. In the latter part of his term he served as President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and more frequently acted with the Republicans than with their opponents. He supported Blaine and Logan for President and Vice-President, in 1884. His death occurred at his home at Bloomington, June 26, 1886.

The extensive railroad strike, in July, 1877, caused widespread demoralization of business, especially in the railroad centres of the State and throughout the country generally. The newly organized National Guard was called out and rendered valuable service in restoring order. Governor Cullom's action in the premises was prompt and has generally been commended as eminently wise and discreet.

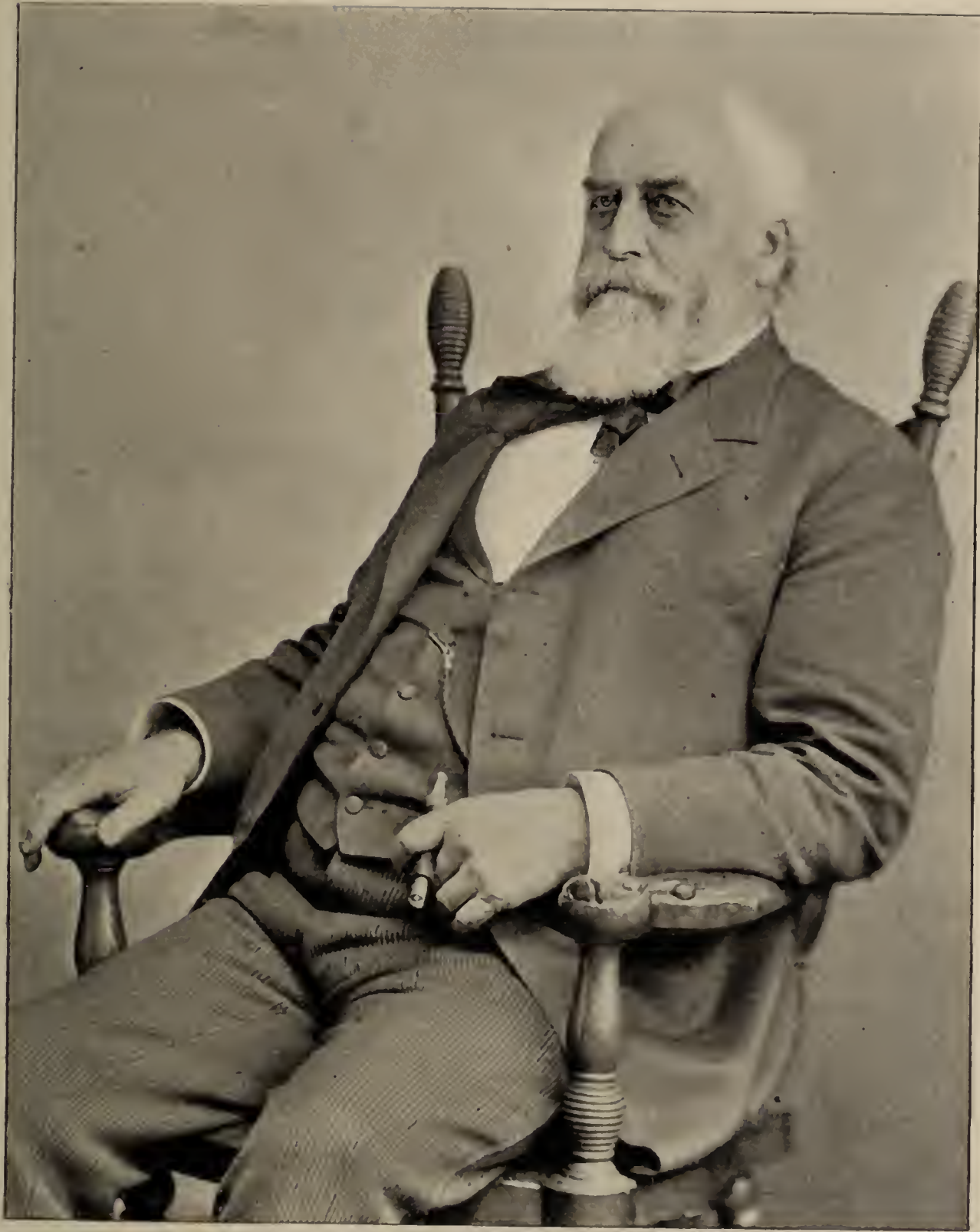
Four sets of candidates were in the field for the offices of State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1878—Republican, Democratic, Greenback and Prohibition. The Republicans were successful, Gen. John C. Smith being elected Treasurer, and James P. Slade, Superintendent, by pluralities averaging about 35,000. The same party also elected eleven out of nineteen members of Congress and, for the first time in six years, secured a majority in each branch of the General Assembly. At the session of this Legislature, in January following, John A. Logan was elected to the United States Senate as successor to R. J. Oglesby, whose term expired in March following. Col. William A. James, of Lake County, served as Speaker of the House at this session.

The political campaign of 1880 is memorable for the determined struggle made by General Logan and others to secure the nomination of General Grant for President for a third term. The Republican State Convention, beginning at Springfield, May 19th, lasted three days, ending in instructions in favor of General Grant by a vote of 399 to 285. These were nullified, however, by the action of the National Convention two weeks later. Governor Cullom was renominated for Governor, John M. Hamilton, for Lieutenant-Governor; Henry D. Dement, for Secretary of State; Charles P. Swigert, for Auditor; Edward Rutz, for Treasurer, and James McCartney, for Attorney-General. Ex-Senator Trumbull headed the Democratic ticket as its candidate for Governor, with General L. B. Parsons for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Republican National Convention met in Chicago, June 2d. After thirty-six ballots, in which 306 delegates stood unwaveringly by General Grant, James A. Garfield, of Ohio, was nominated with Chester A. Arthur, of New York, for Vice-President. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock was the Democratic candidate and Gen. James B. Weaver, the Greenback nominee. In Illinois, 622,156 votes were cast, Garfield receiving a plurality of 40,716. The entire Republican State ticket was elected by nearly the same pluralities, and the Republicans again had decisive majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

No startling events occurred during Governor Cullom's second term. The State continued to increase in wealth, population and prosperity, and the heavy debt, by which it had been burdened thirty years before, was practically "wiped out."

Gen. Horace H. Thomas, of Chicago, was Speaker of the House at the session of 1881. At the election of 1882, Gen. John C. Smith, who had been elected State Treasurer in 1878, was re-elected for a second term, over Alfred Orendorff, while Charles T. Strattan, the Republican candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was defeated by Henry Raab. The Republicans again had a majority in each House of the



CARTER H. HARRISON.



General Assembly, amounting to twelve on joint ballot. Loren C. Collins was elected Speaker of the House.

In the election of United States Senator, which occurred at this session, Governor Cullom was chosen as the successor to David Davis, Gen. John M. Palmer receiving the Democratic vote. Lieut.-Gov. John M. Hamilton thus became Governor, nearly in the middle of his term.

Like his three immediate predecessors in the executive chair, Cullom is a native of Kentucky, born at Monticello, Wayne County, in that State, November 22, 1829. His father, Richard N. Cullom, came to Illinois in 1831, settling in Tazewell County, and served several terms in the Legislature. The son spent his boyhood on the farm, after which he received two years of training in Rock River Seminary at Mt. Morris, meanwhile devoting some time to teaching; in 1853 he entered the law office of Stuart and Edwards at Springfield as a student; was admitted to the bar in 1855, and soon after elected City Attorney; was elected to the House of Representatives from Sangamon County in 1856, and again in 1860, when he was chosen speaker of the House; was appointed by President Lincoln, in 1862, on a commission, in conjunction with Geo. S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Charles A. Dana, of New York, to look after certain claims at Cairo, growing out of the war. In 1864 he received his first nomination for Congress and was elected; being re-elected in 1866 and again 1868. In 1872 he was again elected Representative, serving in the famous Twenty-ninth General Assembly, which was the last official position held by him until his election as Governor in 1876, followed by his re-election in 1880. In 1889 he was re-elected his own successor in the United States Senate, over John M. Palmer, and is now serving his second term. He is recognized as an astute and sagacious politician, and has seldom been defeated when a candidate for office.

John M. Hamilton belongs to the younger generation of Illinois politicians, having been born in Union County, Ohio,

May 28, 1847. His father came to Marshall County, Illinois, in 1854, and at the age of seventeen young Hamilton enlisted in the 141st Illinois Volunteers. He was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1868, and engaged in teaching at Henry, Illinois, but was soon appointed a professor of languages in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington. He was admitted to the bar in 1870; elected to the State Senate from McLean County in 1876, and in 1880 was nominated and elected Lieutenant-Governor, becoming Governor two years later.

The "Harper High License Law," enacted by the Thirty-third General Assembly (1883), has become one of the permanent features of the Illinois statutes for the control of the liquor traffic, and has been more or less closely copied in other States\*.

In 1884, Gen. R. J. Oglesby again became the choice of the Republican party for Governor, receiving at Peoria the conspicuous compliment of a nomination for a third term, by acclamation. Carter H. Harrison was the candidate of the Democrats.

The Republican National Convention was again held in Chicago, meeting June 3, 1884; Gen. John A. Logan was the choice of the Illinois Republicans for President, and was put in nomination in the Convention by Senator Cullom. The choice of the Convention, however, fell upon James G. Blaine on the fourth ballot, his leading competitor being President Arthur. Logan was then nominated for Vice-President by acclamation.

At the election in November the Republican party met its first reverse on the National battlefield since 1856, Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, the Democratic candidates, being elected President and Vice-President by the narrow margin of less than 1,200 votes in the State of New York. The result was in doubt for several days, and the excitement throughout the country was scarcely less than it had been in the close election of 1876. The Greenback and Prohibition parties both had tickets in Illinois, polling a total of nearly 23,000 votes. The plu-

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\*For an extended history of temperance legislation in the State, see "Moses' History of Illinois," pp. 882-892.



rality in the State for Blaine was 25,118. The Republican State officers elected were R. J. Oglesby, Governor; John C. Smith, Lieutenant-Governor; Henry D. Dement, Secretary of State; Charles P. Swigert, Auditor; Frederick Becker, State Treasurer; and George Hunt, Attorney-General—receiving pluralities ranging from 14,000 to 25,000.

An incident of this election was the fraudulent attempt to seat Rudolph Brand (Democrat) as Senator in place of Henry W. Leman, in the Sixth Senatorial District of Cook County. The fraud was exposed and Joseph C. Mackin, one of its alleged perpetrators, was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years for perjury growing out of the investigation. A motive for this attempted fraud was found in the close vote in the Legislature for United States Senator—Senator Logan being a candidate for re-election, while the Legislature stood 102 Republicans to 100 Democrats and two Greenbackers on joint ballot. A tedious contest on the election of Speaker of the House finally resulted in the success of E. M. Haines. Pending the struggle over the Senatorship, two seats in the House and one in the Senate were rendered vacant by death—the deceased Senator and one of the Representatives being Democrats, and the other Representative a Republican. The special election for Senator resulted in filling the vacancy with a new member of the same political faith as his predecessor; but both vacancies in the House were filled by Republicans. This gave the Republicans a majority in each House and the re-election of Logan followed, though not until two months had been consumed in the contest\*.

Logan was one of the few men prominent in State politics who was a native of Illinois, having been born at Murphysboro, February 9, 1826. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted in the

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\*The result was brought about by the election of Capt. William H. Weaver, Representative from the Thirty-fourth District (composed of Mason, Menard, Cass and Schuyler Counties) over the Democratic candidate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative J. Henry Shaw, Democrat. This was accomplished by what is called a "still hunt" on the part of the Republicans, in which the Democrats were taken by surprise. It furnished the sensation not only of the session, but of special elections generally, especially as every county in the District was strongly Democratic.

Mexican war as a member of the Fifth regiment, Illinois Volunteers, becoming second lieutenant of his company. Returning home he began the study of law with his uncle, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Alex. M. Jenkins; was elected County Clerk; served in the Legislature two terms (the 18th and 20th), and was then elected to the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses from the Southern District of the State. Previous to the war he was a zealous Democrat, but having entered into the struggle for the preservation of the Union he was ever after as earnest a Republican. He entered the field as Colonel of the Thirty-first Illinois, was severely wounded at Fort Donelson, and rapidly promoted, retiring at the close of the war with the rank of Major-General. He was three times elected Congressman from the State-at-large, and before the close of his last term was elected to the United States Senate as successor to Richard Yates; was again elected to the Senate in 1879 as successor to Oglesby, and was re-elected his own successor in 1885, also being the Republican candidate for Vice-President in 1884. He died in office, December 26, 1886. He was as brilliant and aggressive a political leader as he had been a soldier in the field.

Gov. R. J. Oglesby was a native of Kentucky, being born in Oldham County, July 25, 1824. He came to Illinois in 1836 and in his boyhood pursued the carpenter's trade, but afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar in Moultrie County. He was a soldier in the Mexican War, serving as First Lieutenant in Company C, of Col. E. D. Baker's regiment; was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket in 1852, and an unsuccessful candidate for Congress, from the Decatur District, in 1858. In 1860 he was elected to the State Senate, and was one of the first to enlist in the Union army in 1861, being commissioned Colonel of the Eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, for both the three months' and the three years' service. At the battle of Corinth he was shot through the left lung and was supposed to be fatally wounded; became a Major-General in November, 1862, but resigned in 1864 on account of physical disability. His



Gov. JOHN P. ALTGELD.



election to the Governorship in the latter year, and to the United States Senate in 1873, just as he was entering upon his second term as Governor, have already been referred to. He is the only man in the history of the State who has been elected Governor for a third term—a fact which illustrates his great personal popularity. He is now spending the evening of his days engaged in agricultural pursuits near Elkhart, Logan County, in the enjoyment of well-earned comfort and the respect of his fellow-citizens of all parties.

The only disturbing event during Governor Oglesby's third term, were strikes among the quarrymen at Joliet and Lemont, in May, 1885; by the railroad switchmen at East St. Louis, in April, 1886, and among the employes at the Union Stock-Yards, in November of the same year. In each case troops were called out and order finally restored, but not until several persons had been killed in the two former, and both strikers and employers had lost heavily in the interruption of business.

At the election of 1886, John R. Tanner and Dr. Richard Edwards (Republicans) were respectively elected State Treasurer and State Superintendent of Public Instruction, by 34,816 plurality for the former and 29,928 for the latter.

In the Thirty-fifth General Assmblly, which met January, 1887, the Republicans had a majority in each House, and Charles B. Farwell was elected to the United States Senate in place of Gen. John A. Logan, deceased. Farwell had served two terms as County Clerk of Cook County, one term as member of the State Board of Equalization, and three terms in Congress, but was most widely known as a successful merchant of the firm of John V. Farwell & Co. For a number of years he served his party very efficiently as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

The political campaign of 1888 was a spirited one, though less bitter than the one of four years previous. Ex-Senator Joseph W. Fifer, of McLean County, and Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer were pitted against each other as opposing candidates

for Governor. Prohibition and Labor tickets were also in the field. The Republican National Convention was again held in Chicago, June 20–25, resulting in the nomination of Benjamin Harrison for President, on the eighth ballot. The delegates from Illinois, with two or three exceptions, voted steadily for Judge Walter Q. Gresham. Grover Cleveland headed the Democratic ticket as a candidate for re-election. At the November election, 747,683 votes were cast in Illinois, giving the Republican electors a plurality of 22,104. Fifer's plurality over Palmer was 12,547, and that of the remainder of the Republican State ticket, still larger. Those elected were L. B. Ray, Lieutenant-Governor; Isaac N. Pearson, Secretary of State; Gen. Charles W. Pavey, Auditor; Charles Becker, Treasurer, and George Hunt, Attorney-General. The Republicans secured twenty-six majority on joint ballot in the Legislature—the largest since 1881. Among the acts of the Legislature of 1889 were the re-election of Senator Cullom to the United States Senate, practically without a contest; the revision of the compulsory education law, and the enactment of the Chicago drainage law. At a special session held in 1890, the preliminary legislation bearing upon the holding of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in the city of Chicago, was had.

The campaign of 1890 resulted in a defeat for the Republicans on both the State and legislative tickets. Edward S. Wilson was elected Treasurer by a plurality of 9,847 and Prof. Henry Raab, who had been Superintendent of Public Instruction between 1883 and 1887, was elected for a second term by 34,042. Though lacking two of an absolute majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, the Democrats were able, with the aid of two members belonging to the Farmer's Alliance, after a prolonged and exciting contest, to elect Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer, United States Senator as successor to C. B. Farwell.

Senator Palmer has been conspicuous in Illinois history for nearly fifty years. Born in Kentucky in 1817, he came to Illinois in 1831, spent some time in Shurtleff College at Upper Alton;

then became a teacher, and, after studying law, was admitted to the bar in 1839. The first office he held was that of Probate Judge of Macoupin County; he next served in the Constitutional Convention of 1847; was elected, as a Democrat, to the State Senate in 1852 to fill a vacancy, and re-elected in 1854—about the latter period taking a position against the Kansas-Nebraska Act. This brought him in relation with the newly organizing Republican party, and he was chosen to preside over its first State Convention, held at Bloomington, in May, 1856. In 1858 he was defeated as a candidate for Congress in the Springfield District, by John A. McClernand; was a Republican elector in 1868; served as a member of the Washington Peace Conference of 1861; was soon after commissioned Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, proving himself a brave soldier at Stone's River, Chicamauga and other battlefields, and being rapidly promoted to the rank of Major-General. On account of a difference with General Sherman on a question of precedence in rank he asked to be relieved of his command before Atlanta, in 1864; was appointed by the President, in the last year of the war, to the command of the military district of Kentucky, but finally resigned September 1, 1866. In 1868 he was nominated and elected, by the Republicans, Governor of Illinois. Near the close of his term he joined in the "Liberal Republican" movement of 1872, finally identifying himself with the Democratic party. Besides making an unsuccessful race for Governor in 1888, he has repeatedly received the support of his party for United States Senator, though his present place in the Senate is the first official position he has held since retiring from the Governorship.

Governor Fifer's, the last in a long succession of Republican administrations, closed with the industrial and financial interests of the State in a prosperous condition, the State out of debt and with an ample surplus in its treasury. Fifer was born of German parentage at Stanton, Virginia, October 28, 1840, and came to McLean County, Illinois, in 1857. Here he pursued

the occupation of his father, which was that of a farmer and bricklayer. At the breaking out of the war, having not yet reached his majority, he enlisted as a private in Company C of the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers, known as the Normal or "School Teachers' Regiment." In the assault at Jackson, Mississippi, in 1863, a minie-ball passed entirely through his body, inflicting a wound at first considered mortal. After a long convalescence he returned to his regiment, rendering faithful service to the end of the period of his enlistment; he still suffers, however, from the effect of his wound. After his discharge from the army he entered the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, graduating in the class of 1868, and a year later was admitted to the bar. Having served successively in the offices of corporation counsel of the city of Bloomington and of State's Attorney for McLean County, he was elected to the State Senate, serving in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third General Assemblies. Here he established a reputation as a speaker and legislator, as he had already done as a prosecutor in the office of State's Attorney, laying the foundation of that popularity which secured for him active friends throughout the State and resulted in his election as Governor in 1888. He was nominated for re-election, with most of the other State officers in 1892, but in the general revulsion which swept over the country, was defeated. Governor Fifer was the first private soldier of the late war to be elevated to the executive chair, but will probably not be the last. Since retiring from office he has resumed the practice of his profession at Bloomington.

The only new names on the Republican State ticket of 1892 were those of Henry L. Hertz for Treasurer, and George W. Prince, of Galesburg, for Attorney-General—the latter in place of George Hunt, who had acquitted himself with distinguished ability through two terms.

The Democratic National Convention of 1892 was held at Chicago, June 21-24, and that of the Republicans at Minneapolis; the former placing in nomination Grover Cleveland for





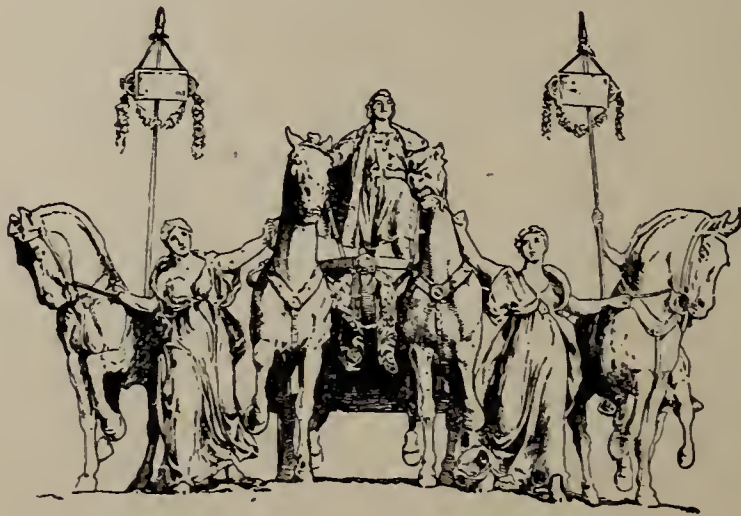
VICE PRES., ADLAI E. STEVENSON.



the Presidency for a third time, with Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, for Vice-President; the latter renominating President Harrison, with Whitelaw Reed, of New York, for the second place. The Democratic State ticket bore the names of John P. Altgeld, of Cook County, for Governor; J. B. Gill, of Jackson, for Lieutenant-Governor; William H. Hinrichsen, of Morgan, for Secretary of State; David Gore, of Macoupin, for Auditor; Rufus N. Ramsay, of Clinton, for Treasurer, and Maurice T. Moloney of La Salle, for Attorney-General; it was elected by pluralities ranging from 19,537 to 23,569. The plurality for the Cleveland electors was 26,993, and that for Altgeld for Governor was 22,808. The Prohibitionist and Populist parties cast a combined vote in the State of over 47,000. Of the twenty-two Representatives in Congress from the State, eleven are Republicans and eleven Democrats, including among the latter, two Congressmen from the State-at-large. The Thirty-eighth General Assembly stands twenty-nine Democrats to twenty-two Republicans in the Senate, and seventy-eight Democrats to seventy-five Republicans in the House.

Governor Altgeld, though new in State politics, is not without positive opinions, and has enjoyed considerable local notoriety. He is the first foreign-born citizen who has ever been elected Governor of Illinois. Born in Prussia about 1848, he came to America in boyhood, his father settling in the vicinity of Mansfield, Ohio, where he received such education as the common schools afforded. Early in 1864 he enlisted as a substitute in an Ohio regiment and saw some service in the operations against Richmond. After the war he spent some time in a select school at Lexington, Ohio, still later dividing his time between teaching, study and farm work. About 1869 he went to Missouri, finally reaching Savannah in that State, where he engaged in reading law and was admitted to the bar the next year. In 1874 he was elected to his first office—that of prosecuting attorney of Andrew County, Missouri—but resigned in the middle of his term, removing to Chicago in the fall of 1875. In 1884 he

was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket in the Third District, but was defeated by the Hon. George E. Adams. In 1885 he was regarded as a possible candidate for United States Senator, but in the following year was elected a Judge of the Superior Court. Besides attending to his duties as a Judge, he has been a somewhat prolific writer, especially on economic and punitive or reformatory policies. He also engaged in real estate transactions in which he was very fortunate, accumulating a large fortune in the course of ten or twelve years. This induced him to resign his position on the bench and to look higher, aspiring to the United States Senatorship in 1891, and finally to the Governorship two years later.






BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO.



## CHAPTER XII.

### THE BUILDING OF A STATE.

THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY UNDER THE STATE GOVERNMENT—COMMON SCHOOLS AND STATE INSTITUTIONS—EARLY NEWSPAPERS—INDUSTRIES—AGRICULTURE—ILLINOIS COAL PRODUCTION—ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL—RAILROADS—MANUFACTURES, ETC.

 BEFORE the close of the year 1893, Illinois will have completed the third quarter century of its existence as a State. With a history running back two hundred years, to the time when Joliet and La Salle, with their little bands of Canadian *voyageurs*, first entered its wilds, and Marquette, Allouez and Gravier founded their missions among the Indian tribes on the Upper Illinois, the area of its greatest development is comprised within these seventy-five years of State history. The preceding hundred and twenty-five years constituted a period of exploration and investigation with imperfect and inadequate agencies, in which the transition from savagery to civilization was sometimes so slow and gradual that it was often doubtful whether there was real progress, and when the elements of both were so intermingled that it was hard to find the dividing line where heathen barbarism ended and Christian enlightenment began. And yet, as in all new countries, there has been no period so full of stirring incidents and of romantic, even tragic interest, as that in

which the "Country of the Illinois" was being won from its aboriginal proprietors and prepared to become the home of the four millions of people who occupy its soil to-day.

It will be the object of this chapter to note some of the changes which have been wrought upon the country in the period named, and to point out some of the agencies by which these results have been achieved. In the first place, Illinois owes its wonderful development, for the first fifty years after its organization as a Territory, to the remarkable foresight and sagacity of the authors of the Ordinance of 1787. This protected it from the blight of human slavery, which then spread over half the Republic and threatened every new Territory. It also laid the foundation of that liberal system of free school education which had but just begun to obtain a foothold in the most progressive States, but which has since become the heritage and pride of the Northwest. The act of the authors of the Ordinance of 1787 in declaring in favor of the encouragement of "schools and the means of education," on the ground that "religion, morality and knowledge" are "necessary to good government," was supplemented by Judge Nathaniel Pope, then Delegate from the Territory of Illinois, in securing the introduction, for the first time in the enabling act of 1818, of a provision setting apart the sixteenth section of each township and three-fifths of the five per cent. fund accruing to the State from the sale of public lands within its borders, to the cause of education. It is a curious fact that, during the first year after the settlement of the question that Illinois was still to maintain its stand as a free State, by the refusal of the people, in 1824, to call a State Convention for the purpose of making a pro-slavery Constitution, the first law (that of 1825) looking to a system of free schools was enacted by the Legislature. Although little was accomplished under this act, owing to the poverty of the people and the inability to dispose of the school lands to advantage, it indicated the drift of public sentiment which has since brought about positive results.

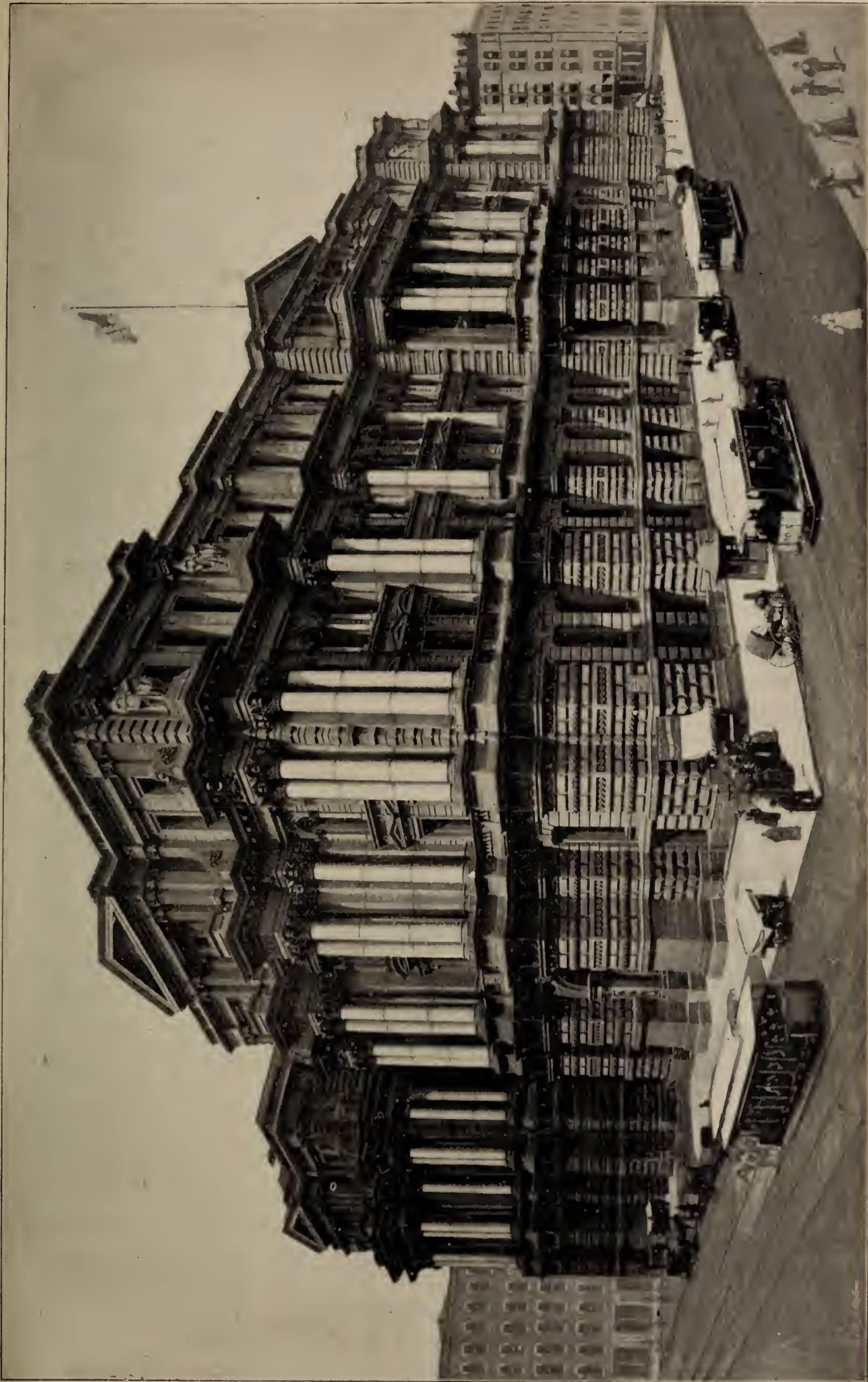


Intimately connected with the free-school system—in fact, leading and directing the public sentiment which successfully demanded its establishment—was the newspaper press. The first newspaper published in the State was the *Illinois Herald*—changed in 1817 to the *Illinois Intelligencer*; it was established at Kaskaskia by Capt. Matthew Duncan, a brother of Joseph Duncan, afterwards a member of Congress and Governor of the State. The date of the establishment of the *Herald* has been claimed as early as 1809, the year of the organization of the Territorial Government, though there is no positive evidence of its publication before 1814. The *Illinois Emigrant* was published, at Shawneetown, in 1818, its editor, Henry Eddy, being a lawyer of recognized ability and State reputation. Its name was changed in 1824 to the *Illinois Gazette*. The Edwardsville *Spectator*, the third paper published in the State, was started by Hooper Warren in 1819. The *Star of the West*, established at the same place in 1822, became the *Illinois Republican* in 1823. The *Republican Advocate* took the place of the *Intelligencer*, which had been removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia in 1823, R. K. Fleming, the head of a family long connected with the press at Belleville and elsewhere in the southern part of the State, being the publisher. These five papers were published in 1824 and took a more or less active part in the discussion of the proposed new Constitution for the establishment of slavery—the *Illinois Republican*, and the *Republican Advocate* favoring the measure; the *Spectator* and finally the *Intelligencer* opposing it, and the Shawneetown *Gazette* publishing articles on both sides, though its influence was rather opposed to the proposition. Other early papers, though of a somewhat later date than these, were the *Sangamo Spectator*, established at Springfield in 1826 by Hooper Warren; the *Miners' Journal*, at Galena, by James Jones, in 1828; the *Illinois Corrector*, at Edwardsville, also in 1828; the *Galena Advertiser*, published by Newhall, Philleo & Co., at Galena in 1829—the “Co.” being Hooper Warren, who had been connected with papers at Edwardsville and Springfield; the *Al-*

*ton Spectator*, started by Edward Breath in 1830; the *Sangamo Journal* (now *State Journal*) founded in 1831 by Simeon Francis, who continued to conduct it until 1855, and the oldest paper of continuous publication in the State; the *Alton Telegraph*, established a year later; and the *Chicago Democrat*, the first paper ever published in Chicago, founded by John Calhoun in 1833, continued by John Wentworth for twenty-five years and merged into the *Chicago Tribune* in 1861. The first daily paper published in Chicago or the State, was the *Chicago American*, established in 1839.

Such were the beginnings of the newspaper press of Illinois and its growth during the first quarter century of the existence of the Territorial and State Governments. How it has expanded and grown since that time is indicated by the fact that the whole number of periodical publications in the State of all sorts, in 1892, was 1,572, published in 536 cities, towns and villages. Of these 136 were issued daily; 1,150 weekly; 36 semi-monthly; 209 monthly, and 14 quarterly.

Undoubtedly the first schools established in the "Country of the Illinois" were those founded by the early priests and missionaries for the purpose of giving instruction to the children of the pioneers, and such of the natives as would accept it, in the rudiments of a secular education and in the tenets of the church. For a hundred years—up to and after the capture of Kaskaskia and the neighboring settlements by Col. George Rogers Clark, in 1778—French was the only language used in the country besides the dialects of the various tribes of Indians. Capt. Philip Pittman, who visited Kaskaskia between 1766 and 1770, in his report on the "European Settlements on the Mississippi," makes mention of the "Jesuits' house" at Kaskaskia, which has been called by others "the Jesuit College," supposed to have been used as a fort at the time of the capture by Clark. This was no doubt used as a school for both whites and Indians, as well as a home by the priests, and a place of instruction for the acolytes and candidates for the priesthood. The first English school was



CITY HALL, CHICAGO.



taught at New Design, in Monroe County, by John Seely, where the first English settlement had been established a year previous. It is impossible to follow in these pages the establishment of individual schools or the development in detail of the school system under the State Government. This has been a process of "the survival of the fittest," though the greatest development undoubtedly occurred under the long and successful administration of the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction by Dr. Newton Bateman—now the honored President of Knox College at Galesburg—extending from 1859 to 1875, with the exception of an interval of two years. During this period the school laws were codified and rendered harmonious, and the efforts made to establish a system of free-schools perfected.

The following statistics are taken from the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1890:

No. of Schools . . . . .	12,259
No. of School Houses . . . . .	12,252
No. of Teachers . . . . .	23,164
Receipts From all Sources . . . . .	\$12,402,495
Expenditures . . . . .	\$12,137,281

The average salaries for the same period were \$54.63 per month for male teachers and \$44.41 for female teachers.

The permanent school fund derived from all sources, according to the same report, was \$5,780,692, while the value of school lands still unsold, amounted to \$5,204,861, making a total of \$10,985,553.

Of higher institutions of learning—Colleges and Seminaries—having an average attendance of 100 pupils each, for the year 1888, there were forty-two. Of these, six were devoted to instruction in theology, the others being wholly or in part literary and scientific. The oldest is Illinois College, at Jacksonville, founded in 1829 by a band of young men from Yale College, though not incorporated for several years, on account of the prejudice in the Legislature against "Yankees" and the incorporation of institutions to teach theology—that being one of the departments according to the original plan. The late Dr.

Julian M. Sturtevant, for many years its President, was most active in the establishment of this institution, while the venerable Dr. Edward Beecher was its first President. McKendree College, at Lebanon, came next, being incorporated by the same Legislature that incorporated Illinois College, though it had been established as an experimental school some years before. The Female Academy at Jacksonville and the Monticello Female Seminary at Godfrey were established the same year (1835) as was also Shurtleff College at Upper Alton—at first a young men's College under the patronage of the Baptist church, though now a mixed school.

Within the past two years a great impulse has been given to higher education by the establishment of the University of Chicago, with an endowment and building fund now estimated at seven millions of dollars, contributed by a number of liberal capitalists headed by John D. Rockefeller; the Armour Institute of Chicago, and the enlargement of the plans of other institutions, including the Northwestern University at Evanston, and Lake Forest University at Lake Forest.

As a part of its educational system, the State has established and maintains three institutions of a high grade, viz: the Illinois State Normal University (founded in 1857), at Normal; the University of Illinois (1867), at Champaign, and the Southern Normal University (1869), at Carbondale. The first two of these were practically the outcome of an agitation maintained with great activity for several years for the establishment in the State of an "Industrial University," having for its object imparting instruction in those branches "related to agriculture and the mechanic arts," though other scientific and classical studies were not to be excluded. This scheme was advocated with great earnestness by an association of prominent citizens of the State, at the head of which was the venerable Prof. Jonathan B. Turner, of Jacksonville, and a series of State conventions for its promotion was held, beginning with 1851. They finally saw the fruition of their hopes in the passage by Congress, in 1862, of an

act making a grant of lands to each of the States for the purpose of founding institutions of the character desired, and the Illinois University at Champaign was the result, so far as Illinois was concerned.

The system of benevolent institutions, built up by the State of Illinois almost entirely within the past forty years, is of the most extensive and liberal character. These include the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb (now the most extensive of the kind in the world) at Jacksonville, founded by an act of the Legislature in 1839, but not opened for pupils until 1846; the Central Hospital for the Insane, Jacksonville, founded in 1847, but not opened until four years later; the Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville, 1849; the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal, 1865; the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, first established as an "experimental school" at Jacksonville, 1865, permanently established at Lincoln in 1875; the Northern Hospital for the Insane, Elgin, 1869; Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago, 1871; Eastern Hospital for the Insane, Kankakee, 1877; Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, 1885; Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester, 1889. The aggregate value of these institutions was estimated several years ago at over \$5,000,000, but it has been largely increased by additions to the buildings belonging to several of them since.

The aggregate number of inmates in the several benevolent institutions of the State, according to the report of the Board of Public Charities in 1890, was 10,271, of which 5,772 were in Hospitals for the Insane; 507 in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; 187 in the School for the Blind; 489 in the Institution for the Feeble-minded; 503 in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home; 526 in the Reform School, and 1,347 in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

The penal and reformatory institutions include the Northern Penitentiary, originally located at Alton in 1831, but removed to Joliet by act of the Legislature in 1851; the Southern Penitentiary, at Chester, established in 1887, and the Reform School at

Pontiac, established in 1867. The combined cost of these institutions has been about \$2,000,000.

Possessing a soil unsurpassed in natural fertility; situated between the Lakes and the greatest river of the continent, which connects it with the Gulf of Mexico, and stretching through five and a half degrees of the most desirable portion of the temperate zone, Illinois is primarily an agricultural State. In the variety and abundance of its products it is unsurpassed. In proportion to its area, it contains fewer acres of land unfit for cultivation than any other State in the Union. The State Board of Agriculture and the State Horticultural Society, aided by the county societies, have been untiring in their efforts to promote the interests of cultivators of the soil and have accomplished much in that direction.

The agricultural and horticultural products include corn, wheat and the other varieties of grain; apples, peaches and small fruits—especially strawberries in the southern part; and every variety of garden vegetables common to the temperate zone. These products are easily marketed by means of the railroad lines which traverse every section of the State, and find a ready sale in Chicago, St. Louis and the smaller cities.

Owing to its geological formation it produces comparatively few minerals, but those found are most useful and are easily accessible: they include lead in the northwest and in the south; salt in the southeast; kaolin (clay suitable for the manufacture of porcelain), in the south; several varieties of building stone in different portions, with small deposits of iron in some of the southern counties. But the mineral which exists in the greatest abundance, and for which there is the largest demand, is the bituminous coal which underlies, in practically exhaustless abundance, more than half the area of the State. The development of its coal-mines has furnished a new and profitable industry for the employment of both labor and capital, besides transforming a region, originally purely agricultural, into one of the most desirable fields for manufacturing enterprises. The re-





GRANT MONUMENT, CHICAGO.



port of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1891\* shows that 918 mines were in operation during that year, in 57 counties of the State, employing a total of 32,951 persons, of whom 26,059 were miners. The total amount of coal mined was 15,660,698 tons, representing in value at the mines, \$14,237,974. The total product for ten years—from 1882 to 1891, inclusive,—was 130,062,270 tons. The estimated area of the coal fields of the State is 37,000 square miles.

The feasibility of uniting the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Mississippi attracted the attention of the earliest explorers, and was made the subject of a report by Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, as early as 1808, and by John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, in 1819. The scheme began to be agitated in the State soon after its admission into the Union, being discussed in the messages of Governors Bond and Coles. The first legislation by Congress on the subject, was the passage of an act, March 30, 1822, "authorizing the State of Illinois to open a canal through the public lands to connect the Illinois River with Lake Michigan"; this was followed, in 1827, by a grant of land amounting to about 300,000 acres, for the purpose of prosecuting the work. After the passage of various acts on the subject by the State Legislature—commencing in 1825—at the session of 1835 a loan of \$500,000 was authorized and the work began July 4, 1836. It languished, however, for years and it was not until April 10, 1848, that the first boat passed through the canal from Lockport to Chicago; another passing through its whole length from La Salle to Chicago, a distance of 100 miles, on the twenty-third of the same month. The total amount expended in construction—including \$2,955,340 refunded to Chicago after the great fire—was \$9,513,031, while the amount returned to the State up to 1879, was \$8,819,731, of which \$5,886,039 was from the sale of canal lands and the remainder from net earnings.

For years Illinois has stood in the front rank of States in

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\*No later reports are accessible at the date of preparing this chapter.

the number and extent of its railroad lines. Its location in the heart of the continent and on the great highway of commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific; its uniformity of surface and the productiveness of its soil, with its rapidly increasing population and its growth of commercial and manufacturing cities, have rendered it a profitable and favorite field for this class of enterprise. Chimerical as afterward appeared the gigantic internal improvement scheme of 1836-7, its projectors dimly foresaw what has since been more than realized. They were simply mistaken as to the time and manner of the undertaking. They proposed to invest \$10,000,000 in the construction of half a dozen main lines of railroad which should reach every quarter of the State, and, in order to appease every section, commenced the work at as many different points as possible. The result was, that while they expended a vast sum of money, a section of only 58 miles of road—then known as the "Northern Cross"—was completed, extending from the Illinois River, at Meredosia, to Springfield. The first rail upon this was laid May 9, 1838; the first locomotive was placed upon it six months after; it was completed to Jacksonville, January 1, 1840, and to Springfield in May, 1842. Five years later it was sold to a Springfield banker for \$21,100, and being reconstructed, afterward became a part of what is now known as the great "Wabash System."\*

The Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, chartered at the same time as the Northern Cross, was commenced at Chicago almost immediately, but work was suspended in 1838. Nine years later it was resumed and in January, 1850, it was completed to Elgin, a distance of 42 miles; communication with Galena was obtained in 1854 by way of the Illinois Central from Freeport.† This line was afterward extended to Fulton, Illinois,

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\*A tram-way was built in St. Clair County by Ex-Gov. John Reynolds and his associates, in 1836-7, for the transportation of coal from the bluffs to St. Louis, but this was no part of the "internal improvement scheme" begun by the State, being a private enterprise.

†An interesting incident bearing upon this period in history, is the mention, in a Galena paper in 1829, under the head of "Galena Enterprise," of the passage of the first freighting expedition between Galena and Chicago. This was described as "Mr. Soulard's Mule team," which had recently returned "from Chicago near the southern-most bend

and became a part of the Chicago and Northwestern system.

The third road constructed was a section, thirteen miles in length, between Turner Junction and Aurora, in Du Page County, at first known as the, "Aurora branch railroad," now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

The section of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, from Alton to Springfield, was first chartered under the name of the "Alton and Sangamon," in 1847. Its construction was begun in 1852 and completed to Springfield in 1853; to Bloomington in 1854; to Joliet in 1856, and to Chicago in 1857, the original cost amounting to \$9,500,000. The various sections of this road came into the hands of the present company in 1862. Its management has been at once conservative and enterprising, and it now ranks as one of the most successful railroad enterprises in the land. It controls 848.98 miles of road, of which 586.36 miles are in Illinois.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company was organized in 1851 to construct a railroad from Cairo northward, with branches to Chicago and Dubuque, Iowa, and was based on the grant of lands by Congress to the State for that purpose. Work was commenced almost immediately and was prosecuted during the next five years, about 700 miles being constructed up to 1856. It has since acquired several branch roads in the State and out of it, and, with lines extending from New Orleans to Central Iowa, is one of the gigantic railroad corporations of the country. The amount paid by it into the State treasury in the seven per cent. tax upon its gross earnings, from October 31, 1855, to April 30, 1892, aggregated \$13,175,352.

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of Lake Michigan," whither it had taken a load of one and a half tons of lead. The determination of the exact location of Chicago is of interest. The paper adds: "This is the first wagon that has ever passed from the Mississippi River to Chicago. The route taken from the mines was to Ogee's ferry on Rock River—80 miles; thence an east course 60 miles to the missionary establishment on Fox River of the Illinois, and thence a northerly course, 60 miles to Chicago, making the distance from this place to Chicago, as traveled, 200 miles . . . . The trip out was performed in eleven days and the return trip in eight days . . . . The lead was taken by water from Chicago to Detroit . . . . Should a road be surveyed and marked on the best ground and the shortest distance, a trip could be performed in much less time. And if salt could be obtained at Chicago from the New York salt-works, it would be a profitable and advantageous trade."—*Galena Advertiser*, Sept. 14, 1829.

Other early railroad enterprises were the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad—now the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute—begun in 1852 and completed in 1854; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, begun under the name of the Chicago & Rock Island, in 1852, and completed two years after; the Ohio & Mississippi, from East St. Louis to Cincinnati, completed in 1857, with an auxiliary line since constructed from Beardstown to Shawneetown, intersecting the main line at Flora; the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul; the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, etc. These roads have of late years been generally prosperous and have accomplished a vast work in the development of the country through which they pass.

The various lines of railroad in operation in Illinois number over sixty, many of them having numerous branches which have been absorbed since their original construction. Their total mileage in Illinois, according to the report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, for 1890, was 10,163 miles. During the past two years about 170 miles have been constructed, making the total mileage at the close of 1892, about 10,333. The growth of this class of enterprise in the State is indicated by the mileage at different decades, as follows:

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1850	111	1880	7,857
1860	2,790	1890	10,163
1870	4,823	1892	10,333

The following is a list of the principal railroad corporations operating in the State, with the number of miles under control of each in 1892:

NAME OF ROAD.	Total Mileage.	Mileage in State.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, . . . . .	7,106.14	285.8
Chicago & Alton, . . . . .	848.98	586.36
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, . . . . .	2,139.41	1,236.89
Chicago & Eastern Illinois, . . . . .	272.3	221.64
Chicago & Northwestern, . . . . .	4,300.21	586.28
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, . . . . .	3,131.6	236.8
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, . . . . .	2,324.8	697
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, . . . . .	165	144
Illinois Central, . . . . .	2,989.09	1,395.55

NAME OF ROAD.	Total Mileage.	Mileage in State.
Indianapolis, Decatur & Western, . . . . .	152.5	74.8
Jacksonville Southeastern, . . . . .	298.4	298.4
Lake Erie & Western . . . . .	585.84	121.02
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis, . . . . .	350.3	140.8
Louisville & Nashville . . . . .	2,906.1	179.67
Mobile & Ohio, . . . . .	687.6	160.6
Ohio & Mississippi, . . . . .	625.75	371.49
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, . . . . .	243	201
Rock Island & Peoria, . . . . .	185	185
St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul, . . . . .	85	85
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, . . . . .	242	242
Terre Haute & Peoria, . . . . .	144	144
Terre Haute & Indianapolis, . . . . .	460.6	158.3
Toledo, Peoria & Western, . . . . .	230	230
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City, . . . . .	451	172
Wabash, . . . . .	1,834.4	726
Wisconsin Central, . . . . .	851.15	59.62

Every county in the State but three is intersected by at least one line of railroad; the exceptions are Calhoun, Hardin and Pope.

Besides these, the Baltimore & Ohio; Chicago & Grand Trunk; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Michigan Central; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, though having a small extent of mileage in the State, do a large business in Illinois.

While the rapid growth of the State has influenced the building of railroads, still the influence of the railroad system upon the prosperity of the Commonwealth has been reciprocal, as is shown in the opening up of every section of it to cultivation, in its rapid increase in population, the growth of towns and cities, and the vast development of manufacturing enterprises. Beginning with a population of 34,620 on its admission to the Union, in 1818, in 1820 it had increased to 55,162; in 1830, to 157,445; in 1840, to 476,183; in 1850, to 851,470; in 1860, to 1,711,951; in 1870, to 2,539,891; in 1880, to 3,077,871; and in 1890, to 3,818,536—more than the entire population of the thirteen original States, and making it the third State in population in the Union, exceeded only by New York and Pennsylvania. The census of 1890 returned twenty-one cities in the State each with a population exceeding 10,000, against twelve of the same

class in 1880. The ratio of increase in these in the preceding decade had been from twenty to more than one hundred per cent. The city having the largest relative growth—not excepting Chicago, which had extended its area by annexing several suburbs—was Joliet, followed by Elgin, Rockford and Aurora, in the order named. In each case the rapid growth was due largely to the development of manufacturing enterprises. Besides the cities named, the following have grown rapidly in importance as manufacturing centres: Springfield, Peoria, Bloomington, Moline, Quincy, East St. Louis and Galesburg. Chicago and its suburbs, with Joliet, East St. Louis and Springfield, lead in iron and steel manufacture; Rockford, Springfield and Decatur in furniture and other forms of wood-work; Elgin, Rockford and Springfield, in watches; Chicago, Moline, Peoria, Rockford, Decatur and Springfield, in agricultural implements; while large quantities of various qualities of paper are manufactured at Rockford, Moline, Springfield and Riverton, Chicago and Kankakee. Immense stock-yards and packing-houses at Chicago and East St. Louis furnish a market for the live stock of the Mississippi valley and supply cured and canned meats for home and foreign consumption; the elevators of Chicago and East St. Louis store the grain of the Northwest, and the mills of Alton, Rockford, Quincy, Rock Island, Moline and other cities grind it into flour for the markets of the world.

The aggregate valuation of taxable property in the State in 1892, was \$831,310,306. As this was on an acknowledged basis of about 25 per cent. of the cash value, the real value of the whole property of the State will not fall short of \$,3,300,000,000. The proportion of the assessment falling upon railroads was \$77,108,390, and upon other corporations, \$6,549,202.

This chapter would be wanting in completeness did it fail to mention some of those who, as the original founders of the commonwealth, or, at a later period, its builders, protectors and defenders, have assisted to make Illinois what it is to-day. And first in order of time, if not in honor, should stand the name of





MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO.



the eloquent orator of the Revolution, Patrick Henry, who, as Governor of Virginia, authorized the expedition which captured "the Illinois Country" from the British in 1778, and the intrepid and daring young Virginian, Col. George Rogers Clark, who carried the plan into execution. Henry thus became Illinois' first Governor.

Then, again, all honor is due to the men who gave form and vitality to the Ordinance of 1787—to Thomas Jefferson who formulated the prohibition of slavery in the Territory of the Northwest, which was finally passed in an amended and improved form; to Manasseh Cutler, the distinguished New England champion of popular education, who aided in its adoption; to Nathan Dane, the enlightened and sagacious statesman of Massachusetts, who composed and drafted the act, and to Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, and John Kean of South Carolina, whose votes assisted to enact it into law. The fact is none the less worthy of mention because Southern men, identified with the institution of slavery, contributed in the largest measure to the result. Neither can the services of Edwards, Territorial Governor, United States Senator and State executive, be forgotten; nor those of the frank and generous Pierre Menard, first Lieutenant-Governor; nor of Nathaniel Pope, Delegate in Congress, who won the soil on which Chicago stands for Illinois, and secured a perpetual inheritance for the common schools of the State; nor of Daniel P. Cook, the youthful and gifted Congressman, who won the first victory in Congress for the Illinois and Michigan Canal; nor of Governor Coles, the patriotic executive, who defeated the conspiracy to establish slavery in Illinois; nor his co-laborers—the pure, scholarly and judicial-minded Lockwood, Hooper Warren, the pioneer journalist, and Thomas Lippincott; nor of John McLean and Elias Kent Kane, in the United States Senate; nor of John Reynolds, Justice of the Supreme Court, Governor, Congressman, "Old Ranger" and historian; nor of the liberal and high-minded Duncan, Congressman and Governor; none of these can be deprived of the place which

has been assigned them in the history of the State. To a later period belonged Governor Ford, historian, and defender of the credit of the State; Trumbull and Douglas, each Secretary of State, Justice of the Supreme Court, Congressman and United States Senator; J. D. Caton, for twenty-two years on the Supreme bench; Sidney Breese, Justice of the Supreme Court, United States Senator and Speaker of the House of Representatives; Hardin, Baker and Bissell, Congressmen and soldiers of the Mexican War—the first falling at Buena Vista, the second, at Ball's Bluff in the War of the Rebellion, and the last becoming the first Republican Governor of Illinois. Among the men who founded colonies and attracted new settlers, were Birkbeck and Flower of the English settlement in Edwards County, the Bonds of Monroe, the Lemens of St. Clair, the Judys of Madison, the Kinzies of old Fort Dearborn, and, of a later period, John Wood of Quincy, Dixon and Dement on Rock River, Gurdon S. Hubbard, the Clybourns, Beaubiens, Philo S. Carpenter, and others at Chicago.

Among educators, who founded and built up institutions, as well as wrote history, were the indefatigable John M. Peck, Edward Beecher, Julian M. Sturtevant, Jonathan B. Turner; Prof. Loomis and the Leverett Brothers of Shurtleff College; B. G. Roots, William H. Wells, Dr. Richard Edwards; Dr. Newton Bateman and a host of nameless teachers in log school-houses who gave direction to the minds of the future leaders of the State. Not less important were the labors of an army of pioneer ministers of various denominations who dispensed religious instruction to the scattered population.

On material lines, a vast work was accomplished by the engineers and capitalists who built up mercantile enterprises, projected and constructed railroads, founded cities and erected manufactories—as the Morrisons, Lamb and Mather, at Old Kaskaskia; Gooding, Buckland, Jenne and Morgan, Ogden, Turner, Farnam and others.

Coming down to the period of the late War, the number who

won a prominent place in history is vastly increased. Many of them surrendered their lives on southern battle-fields, including a Wallace, a Wyman, a Mulligan and many more. Others survived to serve the State in official stations, such as Logan, Oglesby, Palmer, Henderson, P. Sidney Post, Beveridge, Lippen-cott, Jesse J. Phillips, E. N. Bates, John C. and George W. Smith, McNulta, Rinaker, Fifer and scores of their comrades. A name with which to conjure among both soldiers and civilians, was that of the gifted Yates, Illinois' patriotic "War Governor." But two names from the ranks of Illinoisans have been assigned a higher place than all others, and have left a deeper impress upon the history of the State and the Nation; these are Ulysses S. Grant, the organizer of victory for the Union arms and conqueror of the Rebellion, and Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, the preserver of the Republic and its martyred President.



## CHAPTER XIII.

### ILLINOIS OFFICIALS.

#### LIST OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS UNDER THE TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.



GOV. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR was the first regularly appointed Governor of the Northwest Territory (of which Illinois then formed a part), receiving his appointment February 1, 1788, and serving until 1800, when Indiana Territory (including "the Illinois Country") was set off from Ohio. Gen. William Henry Harrison was then (May 13, 1800) appointed Governor of the new Territory, continuing to serve so long as Illinois continued to be a part of it. By act of Congress of February 3, 1809, Illinois Territory was organized, and a few weeks later John Boyle of Kentucky, was appointed Territorial Governor, but declined. Ninian Edwards then (April 24, 1809) received the appointment and continued to serve until after the first State election, October, 1818.

The following were the other chief officers during the Territorial period:

*Secretaries.*—Nathaniel Pope, March 7, 1809, to December 17, 1816; Joseph Philips, December 17, 1816, to October 6, 1818.

*Auditors of Public Accounts.*—H. H. Maxwell, 1812–1816; Daniel P. Cook, January 13, 1816, to April, 1817; Robert Blackwell, April 5, 1817, to August, 1817; Elijah C. Berry, August 28, 1817, to October 9, 1818.

*Attorneys-General.*—Benjamin Doyle, July 24, 1809, to December, 1809; John J. Crittenden, December 30, 1809, to April,

1810; Thomas T. Crittenden, April 7, 1810, to October, 1810; Benjamin M. Piatt, October 29, 1810, to June, 1813; William Mears, June 23, 1813, to February 17, 1818.

*Treasurer.*—John Thomas, 1812-18.

*Delegates to Congress.*—Shadrach Bond, 1812-14; Benjamin Stephenson 1814-17 Nathaniel Pope, 1817-18.

#### STATE OFFICERS.

*Governors.*—Shadrach Bond, 1818-22; Edward Coles, 1822-26; Ninian Edwards, 1826-30; John Reynolds, 1830-4; William L. D. Ewing (*vice* Reynolds, resigned), November 17, 1834, to December 3, 1834; Joseph Duncan, 1834-8; Thomas Carlin, 1838-42; Thomas Ford, 1842-6; Augustus C. French, 1846 to January, 1853; Joel A. Matteson, 1853-7; W. H. Bissell, 1857 to March 21, 1860; John Wood (*vice* Bissell, deceased), March, 1860, to January, 1861; Richard Yates, 1861-5; R. J. Oglesby, 1865-9; John M. Palmer, 1869-73; R. J. Oglesby, January 13, 1873, to January 23, 1873; John L. Beveridge (*vice* Oglesby, elected to United States Senate), 1873-7; Shelby M. Cullom, 1877-83; John M. Hamilton (*vice* Cullom, elected United States Senator), 1883-5; R. J. Oglesby, 1885-9; Joseph W. Fifer, 1889-93; John P. Altgeld, 1893—

*Lieutenant-Governors.*—Pierre Menard, 1818-22; A. F. Hubbard, 1822-6; William Kinney, 1826-30; Zadock Casey, 1830 to March 1, 1833; W. L. D. Ewing (*vice* Casey, resigned), March 1, 1833, to December 5, 1834; Alexander M. Jenkins, 1834-6; William H. Davidson (*vice* Jenkins, resigned), 1836-8; Stinson H. Anderson, 1838-42; John Moore, 1842-6; Joseph B. Wells, December, 1846, to January, 1849; William McMurtry, 1849-53; Gustavus Koerner, 1853-7; John Wood, 1857-60; Francis A. Hoffman, 1861-5; Wm. Bross, 1865-9; John Dougherty, 1869-73; John L. Beveridge, January 13, to January 23, 1873; John Early (as President of Senate), 1873-5; A. A. Glenn (as President of Senate), 1875-7; Andrew Shuman, 1877-81; John M. Hamilton, 1881-3; William J. Campbell (as

President of Senate), 1883-5; John C. Smith, 1885-9; Lyman B. Ray, 1889-93; Joseph B. Gill, 1893—

*Secretaries of State.*—Elias Kent Kane, 1818-22; Samuel D. Lockwood, December, 1822, to April, 1823; David Blackwell, 1823-4; Morris Birkbeck, October, 1824, to January, 1825; George Forquer, 1825-8; Alex. P. Field, 1828-40; Stephen A. Douglas, November, 1840, to February, 1841; Lyman Trumbull, 1841-3; Thompson Campbell, 1843-6; Horace S. Cooley, 1849-50; David L. Gregg, 1850-53; Alex. Starne, 1853-7; Ozias M. Hatch, 1857-65; Sharon Tyndale, 1865-9; Edward Rummel, 1869-73; George H. Harlow, 1873-81; Henry D. Dement, 1881-9; Isaac N. Pearson, 1889-93; William H. Hinrichsen, 1893—

*Auditors of Public Accounts.*—Elijah C. Berry, 1818-31; James T. B. Stapp, 1831-5; Levi Davis, 1835-41; James Shields, 1841-3; W. L. D. Ewing, 1843-5; Thomas H. Campbell, 1846-57; Jesse K. Dubois, 1857, to December, 1864; Orlin H. Miner, 1864-9; Charles E. Lippencott, 1869-77; Thos. B. Needles, 1877-81; Charles P. Swigert, 1881-9; C. W. Pavey, 1889-93; David Gore, 1893—

*State Treasurers.*—John Thomas, 1818-19; Rob't K. McLaughlin, 1819-23; Abner Field, 1823-7; James Hall, 1827-31; John Dement, 1831-6; Charles Gregory, 1836-7; John D. Whiteside, 1837-41; Milton Carpenter, 1841-8; John Moore, 1848-57; James Miller, 1857-9; William Butler, 1859-63; Alex. Starne, 1863-5; James H. Beveridge, 1865-7; George W. Smith, 1867-9; E. N. Bates, 1869-73; Edward Rutz, 1873-5; Thomas S. Ridgway, 1875-7; Edward Rutz, 1877-9; John C. Smith, 1879-81; Edward Rutz, 1881-3; John C. Smith, 1883-5; Jacob Gross, 1885-7; John R. Tanner, 1887-9; Charles Becker, 1889-91; Edward S. Wilson, 1891-3; Rufus N. Ramsay, 1893—

*Attorneys-General.*—Daniel P. Cook, 1819; William Mears, 1819-21; S. D. Lockwood, 1821-3; James Turney, 1823-9; George Forquer, 1829-33; James Semple, 1833-4; N. W. Edwards, 1834-5; Jesse B. Thomas, 1835-6; W. B. Scales, 1836-7;



Usher F. Linder, 1837-8; George W. Olney, 1838-9; W. Kitchell, 1839-40; Josiah Lamborn, 1840-3; James Allen McDougall, 1843-6; David B. Campbell, 1846; Robert G. Ingersoll, 1867-9; Washington Bushnell, 1869-73; James K. Edsall, 1873-81; James McCartney, 1881-5; George Hunt, 1885-93; M. T. Moloney, 1893—

*Superintendents of Public Instruction.*—N. W Edwards, 1854-7; Wm. H. Powell, 1857-9; Newton Bateman, 1859-63; John P. Brooks, 1863-5; Newton Bateman, 1865-75; Samuel W. Etter, 1875-9; James P. Slade, 1879-83; Henry Raab, 1883-7; Richard Edwards, 1887-91; Henry Raab, 1891—

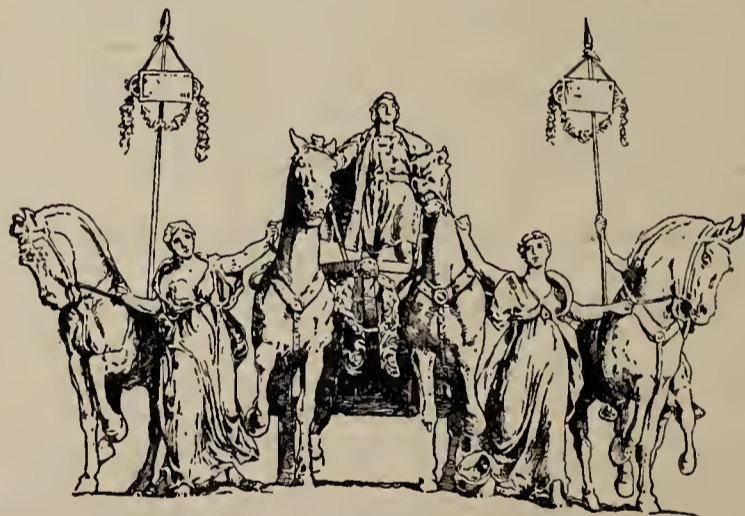
#### ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

The following table shows the date of organization of the several counties of the State:

1809—Randolph, St. Clair; 1812—Gallatin, Johnson, Madison; 1814—Edwards; 1815—White; 1816—Crawford, Jackson, Monroe, Pope; 1817—Bond; 1818—Franklin, Union, Washington; 1819—Alexander, Clark, Jefferson, Wayne; 1821—Fayette, Greene, Hamilton, Lawrence, Montgomery, Pike, Sangamon; 1823—Edgar, Fulton, Marion, Morgan; 1824—Clay, Clinton, Wabash; 1825—Adams, Calhoun, Hancock, Henry, Knox, Mercer, Peoria, Putnam, Schuyler, Warren; 1826—McDonough, Vermilion; 1827—Jo Daviess, Perry, Shelby, Tazewell; 1829—Macon, Macoupin; 1830—Coles, McLean; 1831—Cook, Effingham, Jasper, La Salle, Rock Island; 1833—Champaign, Iroquois; 1836—Kane, McHenry, Ogle, Whiteside, Will, Winnebago; 1837—Boone, Bureau, Cass, DeKalb, Livingston, Stephenson; 1839—Brown, Carroll, Christian, DeWitt, DuPage, Hardin, Jersey, Lake, Lee, Logan, Marshall, Menard, Scott, Stark, Williamson; 1841—Grundy, Henderson, Kendall, Mason, Piatt, Richland, Woodford; 1843—Cumberland, Massac, Moultrie, Pulaski; 1847—Saline; 1851—Kankakee; 1857—Douglas; 1859—Ford.

The settled portion of the "Illinois Country" was organized

into "Illinois County" for the purposes of government, by the Virginia House of Delegates, a few months after the conquest of Illinois by Col. George Rogers Clark, in 1778. After the organization of the Northwest-Territory (1780) this region was reorganized and received the name of St. Clair County, after the first Governor, who had been appointed in 1788. Randolph, the second county, was set off in 1795, both being then under the jurisdiction of the Northwest-Territory. No further changes were made in the county organization in the "Illinois Country" until after the organization of Illinois Territory.



# FORT SHERIDAN.



SHERRICK'S AND TOWNE FOR SHERIDAN



DEPARTMENT BUILDING



BICYCLE RACE



THE CAMP





## Illinois Institutions.

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FORT SHERIDAN — THE ART INSTITUTE — THE ARMOUR MISSION  
— THE ARMOUR INSTITUTE — THE UNIVERSITY  
OF CHICAGO.



THE inception of a Government Post at Chicago originated with Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan, who suggested to prominent citizens the importance of there locating a military school. On April 25, 1885, Gen. John M. Schofield, while attending a dinner given under the auspices of the Commercial Club of Chicago, in the course of his remarks expressed the same thought which was made the subject of discussion by the Club on May 25th. On March 27th, of the following year, the matter was still further debated and a committee appointed to carefully consider the advisability of establishing a Fort. The report of this committee was favorable to the enterprise, and was, in effect, that steps should at once be taken by the Club to secure the necessary funds to purchase a suitable location.

About this time a committee was delegated by General Sheridan to examine certain sites which were reported desirable, and, as the result of their investigation, the station of Highwood, on Lake Michigan, about twenty-one miles north of Cook County Court-house, was selected. The Commercial Club, at all times interested in the welfare of the city, headed the subscription by contributing liberally, to which were appended the names of about four hundred business men of Chicago, so that, in addi-

tion to the purchase price, \$300,000, \$13,045 was subscribed, which amount was returned, *pro rata*, to all contributors.

In October, 1887, the land, which consisted of 633.32 acres, was purchased and a deed of the same transferred to the United States Government, on which to establish a military post, the location being named Fort Sheridan, in honor of the General whose thought first found expression in favor of the enterprise.

The site is one of the most picturesque and beautiful in the vicinity of Chicago, and, in fact, it would be difficult to find in any location one surpassing it in the attractiveness of its surroundings. The climate is not severe in winter, while the cooling breezes which blow from the Lake renders it one of the most delightful of summer resorts.

In 1888 Congress made the first appropriation for improvements, since which time seventy-one buildings have been erected, upon which, together with the improvements of streets, water supply, etc., there have been expended more than one million dollars.

The Fort is under command of Col. Robert E. A. Crofton, whose staff and garrison consist of 602 men belonging to the Fifteenth Regiment and Battery E, and two troops of the Seventh Cavalry, comprising 120 men.

Colonel Crofton has been in continuous service since the breaking out of the Civil War. In 1861 he was appointed Captain, and was made Lieutenant-Colonel in 1879 while serving on the frontier. In 1886 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel and placed in command of the famous Fifteenth Regiment, serving with it continuously from that time. Colonel Crofton is deserving of all the respect and esteem which is everywhere and at all times accorded to him by officers and soldiers; his promotions were well merited, being no more than a just acknowledgment of faithful service.

Lieut.-Col. Samuel Ovenshine and Maj. C. M. Bailey are next in command. Of Col. Crofton's staff, 1st Lieut. Will T. May is Regimental Adjutant, and 1st Lieut. J. A. Maney, Regimental Quartermaster.

The history of the Fifteenth Regiment is an interesting one and, to those who have served in its ranks, the past is not devoid of stirring events. It was organized by act of Congress in 1861, reorganized in 1866, and again reorganized by consolidation with the Thirty-fifth Regiment. For sixteen years after the close of the Civil War its services were required in New Mexico, California, Arizona and Dakota, and its record is one of which to be proud; in fact, so hazardous and trying were these campaigns that it is generally acknowledged that the gallant "Fifteenth" is fully entitled to the best the government affords, Fort Sheridan being among the favorite posts.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles was born in Westminster, Massachusetts, August 8, 1839. At the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers as Second Lieutenant, but was soon promoted to the rank of Captain, and in May, 1862, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, in acknowledgement of gallant service. After the battle of Antietam he rose to the rank of Colonel, in September, 1862, and was brevetted Brigadier-General in 1864 for meritorious conduct throughout the campaign, and particularly for gallantry at the engagement at Ream's Station, Virginia. He was made Major-General in October, 1865, and mustered out of service in September, 1866.

As Colonel of the Fortieth Infantry, General Miles entered the reorganized army, but was brevetted Major-General, March 2, 1867, for gallant service at the battle of Chancellorsville. He was transferred to the Fifth Infantry in 1869, and at this date his career as an Indian fighter began by the subjugation of the Comanches and Kiowas in the Staked Plains country. In 1876 he drove Sitting Bull from Montana, and captured the Nez Perces, under chief Joseph, and, in 1878, subdued the Bannocks in the National Park. In 1880 he received the rank of Brigadier-General and commanded the Department of the Columbia for five years. In 1885 he was placed in command of the Department of the Missouri, where his services in Arizona, against

the savages, were crowned with the same success as attended his former expeditions against the savage tribes of the Northwest country. On the cessation of these hostilities, he was placed in charge of the Division of the Pacific, was promoted to rank of Major-General April 5, 1890, and, in September of the same year, was placed in command of the Department of the Missouri, reaching Chicago September 20, 1890. The campaign against the Sioux and the subjugation of the "ghost dances" are the latest testimonials of his effective measures in Indian warfare.

Through the efficient services of General Miles, Fort Sheridan has added much to its importance as a post. Among the improvements may be noted the bicycle corps, which has been found especially efficient as a messenger service. The ambulance corps and life-saving service have also been greatly improved during the present successful administration of Gen. Nelson A. Miles of the Division of the Missouri.

#### THE ART INSTITUTE.

The Art Institute of Chicago was incorporated, under the laws of Illinois, May 24, 1879, "for the purpose of maintaining a School and Museum of Art," and affords full courses of instruction in academic drawing and painting, sculpture, decorative designing and architecture. Students are admitted at any time without examination, and are classified according to their attainments after a month's attendance; each pupil is advanced individually, no time being prescribed for the course.

The School of Drawing and Painting is divided into four sections, elementary, intermediate, antique and life, the average beginner requiring about eight months to reach the antique class, when he is first permitted to use color, although a few exceptions are made to this rule. The regular Diploma is conferred upon those who have held the rank of Life Student for two years, a silver medal being awarded in cases of extraordinary merit.

Instructions are given in illustrating, for which the whole



training of the school is a direct preparation, and many advanced pupils are at all times engaged in this work, for publications of various kinds. The course of Anatomy consists of two series of lectures—of about twenty each—yearly, the students being required to submit to a written examination at the close of each term. Classes in Decorative Designing are conducted upon the studio system, and the instruction is varied to suit the needs of individual cases.

The School of Architecture was founded in 1889 and is one of the most important departments of the Institute. Its course is open to both men and women, and is almost identical with the Short Course of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A fine collection of architectural casts, sent to the Columbian Exposition by the French Government, is to become the property of the Institute at the close of the Fair. The cost of bringing to Chicago the "Trocadero Collection," as it is called, was \$50,000, and it is by far the finest in the United States, while its value to the Institute can scarcely be overrated.

The Art Library was established in 1879, and now forms one of the important features of the school. The current Art Journals are kept on file, and books to the number of about thirteen hundred constitute both a circulating and reference library for the students. A complete collection of large carbon photographs, known as autotypes, is a recent purchase by the Trustees and is a most important accession to the library. It consists of more than eighteen thousand subjects, and includes reproductions of the most celebrated paintings, drawings and sculptures of the great masters, such as are found in the museums of the Old World, and being the only complete collection of the kind in America, its value is proportionately enhanced.

Early in 1891 the city of Chicago passed an ordinance granting a tract of land on the Lake Front, between Jackson and Madison streets, for the site of a Museum of Art, and upon this ground the permanent home of the Art Institute has been erected, although it is to be occupied during the Exposition by

the various World's Fair Congresses which convene at that time. The means for carrying forward the plans of the Trustees were obtained from the sale of real estate belonging to the Institute, which netted about \$265,000; from the World's Columbian Exposition, which offered \$200,000 for the use of the building for Congresses from May 1st to November 1, 1893, and from private subscriptions amounting to \$120,000.

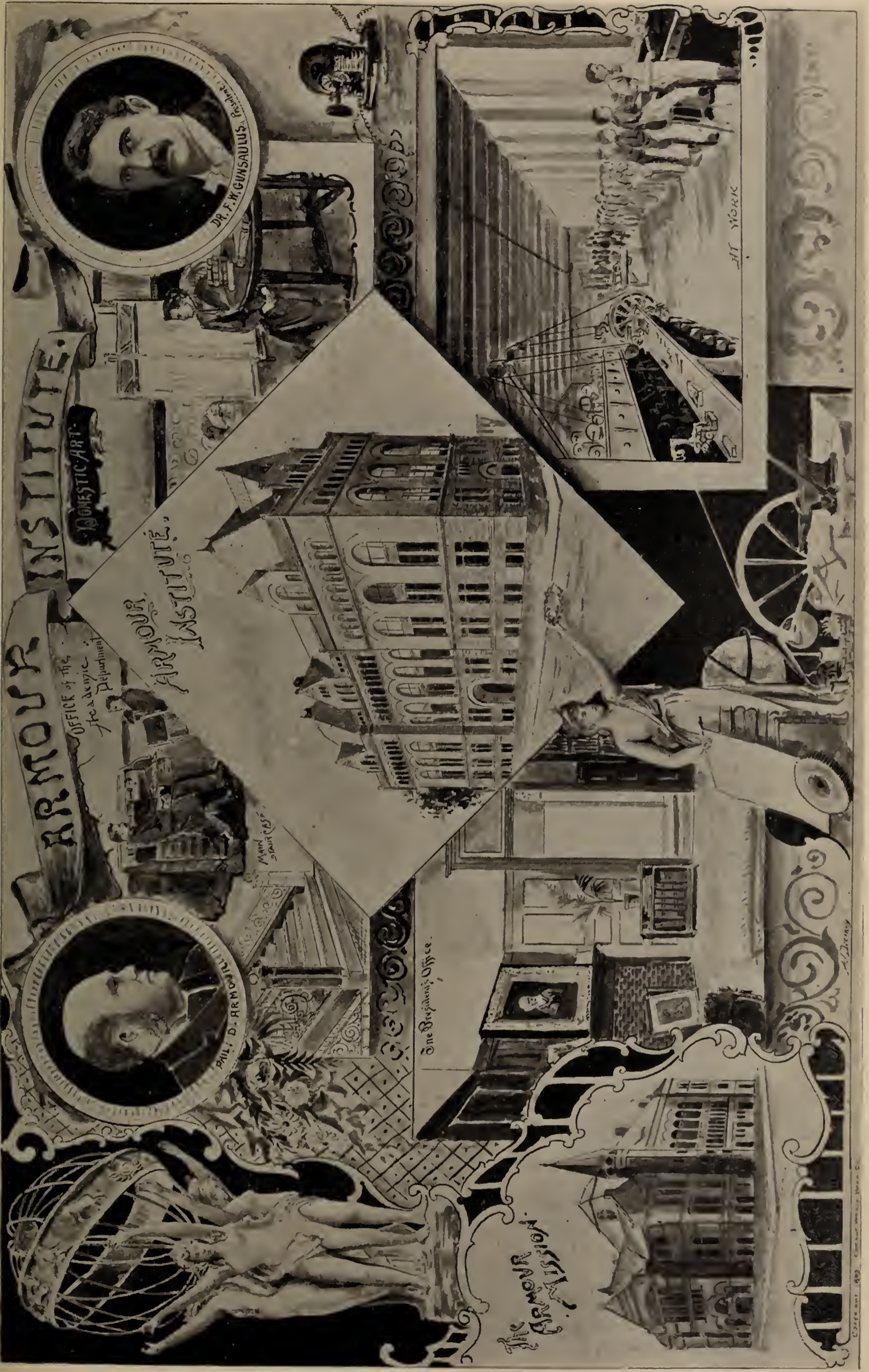
The ownership of the building is vested in the city of Chicago, but the right to occupy the same is given to the Art Institute so long as certain conditions are observed.

The building is described as "in style Italian Renaissance, the details classic, and of the Ionic and Corinthian orders." It is 320 feet long, with a depth of 208 feet, including projections. It is two stories in height above the basement, and is without tower or dome. The plan is rectangular, enclosing two squares, which will ultimately be used, the one as an audience room and the other as a library. The great staircase in the center of the building, with the main halls above and below, form the striking features of the interior. Every object has been subordinated to securing the best rooms for exhibition, with reference to light and simplicity of arrangement, and the architects have succeeded in this direction and, at the same time, furnished a dignified and imposing exterior. The material used is Bedford limestone, with a foundation of granite.

The President of the Institute is Charles L. Hutchinson; Director, W. M. R. French. With a full corps of competent teachers and lecturers, the best of material, models, costumes, still-life objects, library, etc., every facility is afforded the student for a thorough education in art.

#### THE ARMOUR MISSION.

Among the places of interest about which a stranger inquires when visiting the city of Chicago is the Armour Mission. This institution is the outgrowth of the City Mission, founded in November, 1886, to which Joseph F. Armour, who died in



DR. F. H. GUNSAULUS, President

ARMOUR INSTITUTE  
OFFICE of the Academic Department

ARMOUR INSTITUTE

PHIL. D. ARMOUR, President

The President's Office

The Armour Institute

AT YORK

Chicago, Ill., 1893. Copyright 1893 by J. H. ...



1881, bequeathed \$100,000. Becoming at once much interested in carrying forward the purposes of his brother, Mr. Philip D. Armour increased the bequest to \$1,000,000, and incorporated the Armour Mission Company under the laws of Illinois. With characteristic business foresight Mr. Armour sought to provide a constant revenue for this enterprise, and purchased ground and erected tenement buildings, containing over two hundred apartments, the rental of which is applied to the support of the Mission.

Mr. Armour loves children, and his sympathies and a helping hand are ever extended to assist those who would help themselves. He believes in the importance of early training and surroundings to develop the highest manhood and womanhood, and puts his theories into practice by providing for the temporal as well as spiritual well-being of the people with whom he is associated. Armour Mission is unsectarian and is open to all, "regardless of race or creed," and here a great Sunday-school assembles, the Auditorium accommodating twenty-five hundred people. Connected with the Mission are a day nursery, a kindergarten, an industrial school and free medical dispensary. A night school also affords an opportunity for study to those whose "daily bread" depends entirely upon their own exertions, and who would otherwise be deprived of all educational advantages.

#### THE ARMOUR INSTITUTE.

Armour Institute, Mr. P. D. Armour's splendid contribution to the cause of education, originally had in view industrial training for boys and girls rather than the comprehensive scheme of technical education to which it is now committed. Some of the purely industrial features are retained, nor is their importance slighted. But the latter form of organization is due to a conviction of the need in Chicago of a school for high-class technical instruction. These two ideas have happily influenced each other, giving to the industrial work, as planned, a more thoroughly scientific basis, and making the technical departments

schools for the practical application of science and not mainly for theoretical instruction. It will be a specific aim of the Institute to produce men capable of addressing themselves in a practical and efficient manner to the solution of the various engineering problems.

The plan of organization of departments secures unity, together with the largest expression of individuality. The Academic Department co-ordinates all the *curricula* of preparatory and technical studies and embraces the Scientific Academy, which has a Latin, a Science, and a Technical course, and fits students for colleges in general, and for the advanced courses of Armour Institute in particular, and the Technical College, in which are included the advanced technical courses, each four years in length. Courses in Mechanical, Electrical, Mining, and Civil Engineering have already been established. The technical work of each course is conducted in a separate department, each being exclusively under the charge of its own director.

The equipment is of the completest description and includes, besides the scientific apparatus, a fine Gymnasium, a Technical Museum, and a choice Library, which already has over ten thousand carefully chosen volumes.

The officers of the Armour Institute are:

Frank W. Gunsaulus, D. D., President.

Thomas C. Roney, A. M., Director of the Academic Department.

Earnest W. Cooke, Director of the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

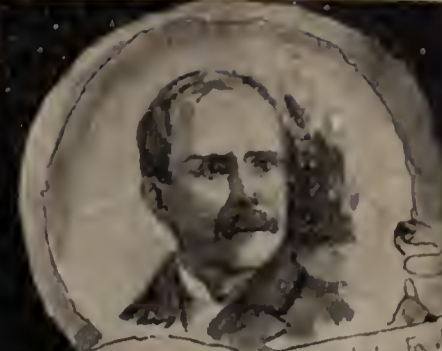
Wilber M. Stine, M. S., Director of the Department of Mining Engineering.

Mrs. Mary A. Hull, Director of the Department of Domestic Arts.

Miss Katharine L. Sharp, Ph.M., B. L. S., Director of the Department of Library Science.

Miss Eva B. Whitmore, Director of the Normal Department of Kindergartens.

The Old University



John D. Rockefeller



Wm. R. Harper President

The New University



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of CHICAGO.

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Philip D. Armour was born in Stockbridge Hills, New York, May 16, 1832, and in country schools and the Academy at Watertown received such education as fitted him to enter the business world when he became of age. In 1852 he joined a California party, and made the long overland journey to the "far West," where he remained four years. After reaching home, he almost immediately turned westward, settling in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he entered into a partnership with Frederick B. Miles, in the commission business. He afterward became associated with John Plankinton, of that City, and their united efforts built up an enormous grain and provision trade.

Mr. Armour has many business interests, being director and principal stockholder of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, as well as heading the greatest elevator combination in the world, and in Lake transportation controlling one of the largest companies. It is through his packing enterprise, however, that he is most widely known, the main plant of which is located at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and the second largest, at Kansas City, Missouri, in the various branches of which business about 17,000 men, boys and women are employed.

Mr. Armour was married in 1862 to Miss Malvina Belle Ogden, of Cincinnati, and together they have lovingly journeyed, while two sons, Jonathan Ogden and Philip D. Armour, Jr., have been sharers of the comfortable but unostentatious home. Mr. Armour is methodical in his habits, and is a constant example of industry to the thousands of employes connected with the vast establishments of which he is the head and chief. As to his kindness of heart, the Mission and Institute speak more eloquently than written volumes, ever testifying of the philanthropic purposes which actuate his daily life.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The name, University of Chicago, has long been a familiar one, although the present institution was not projected prior to 1888. In 1855 several citizens of Chicago called upon Stephen

A. Douglas and presented the idea of securing for the city an institution of higher learning, and, as a result of this meeting, Mr. Douglas donated ten acres of land for a campus, and a charter was granted to the University of Chicago in 1857, the laying of the corner-stone, which occurred on the fourth of July of that year, being an event of great interest. The building, when completed, was an imposing granite structure, occupying a portion of the grounds belonging to the Douglas homestead, and was supplied with the necessary class-rooms, dormitories, halls, library, parlors, professors' rooms, etc., and all the conveniences which were obtainable at that date. In 1886 the University passed into the hands of an insurance company, and was thereafter occupied by tenants of every description until January, 1889, when the walls were razed, and the material used in the construction of other buildings.

In 1888, Professor Harper, now President of the institution, conferred with John D. Rockefeller, and at the close of that year presented to the Baptist Board of Education a proposition "to establish an educational institution upon a broader and more liberal basis than that of any other college or university in this country." The subject was presented to a committee of prominent men in the spring of 1889, and Chicago chosen as the seat of the Institution.

Mr. Rockefeller's conditional gift of \$600,000 was supplemented by the \$400,000 which he required of others, and, in addition, \$15,000 in books and \$125,000 in land was also contributed. In September, 1890, the University of Chicago was incorporated under the laws of Illinois, Dr. William Rainey Harper, of Yale, accepting the presidency.

Again Mr. Rockefeller generously contributed to the institution, giving \$1,000,000, "conditioned upon the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park—a suburb of Chicago—being made the Divinity School of the new University, and that an Academy be organized," which proposition was immediately accepted.

The erection of the buildings began November 26, 1891, the first being a four story Recitation Building 168 x 85 feet, and Dormitory Buildings for the University and Divinity School, the former costing \$210,000. This institution, which admitted its first pupils in October, 1892, has at the present time a large enrollment of students, and one hundred and twenty instructors in charge. Seven buildings have been completed, at a cost of \$900,000, and it is estimated that, by the opening of the October term, 1893, five more will be ready for occupancy, the cost of which will aggregate \$2,000,000.

The University of Chicago is located between Fifty-seventh Street on the north and Midway Plaisance on the south, Lexington Avenue on the east and Ellis Avenue on the west, the tract, consisting of twenty-five acres, lying between Washington and Jackson Parks. The original site was donated by Marshall Field, though some additions have been made thereto by purchase and the vacating of land by the city, which now gives to the University an undivided tract.

In addition to the gifts of Mr. Rockefeller, other generous donations have been made. The estate of William B. Ogden—first Mayor of Chicago—has contributed to the University \$700,000, which amount will be used to establish the Ogden Scientific School; the Kent Chemical Laboratory has been provided for by Mr. S. A. Kent of Chicago, who donated \$200,000 to the institution; the Walker Museum, costing \$100,000, is the gift of another Chicago citizen, Mr. George C. Walker; the Ryerson Physical Laboratory, costing \$200,000, is a donation of Martin A. Ryerson of Chicago, and is now in process of construction; Rust Hall, for which the amount of \$70,000 was furnished by Maj. H. A. Rust, and the Field Biological Laboratory, a contribution of Marshall Field, costing \$250,000, are also donations of Chicago citizens. The Yerkes Laboratory will contain the largest and most powerful telescope in the world, for the purchase of which, together with the construction of the tower, Mr. Yerkes of Chicago, donated \$500,000. The lenses of this wonderful telescope

are forty-two inches in diameter, and will cost \$46,000 when ready for mounting.

The ladies of Chicago have also interested themselves in this new University, and several have generously donated means to further the cause, among them being Mrs. Henrietta Snell, Mrs. Mary Beecher, Mrs. N. S. Foster and Mrs. E. G. Kelly, and the buildings for which their donations provide are either in process of construction or will be erected in the near future.

The University is organized into four distinct divisions: the University proper, the University Extension, the University Library and Museum, and the University Press. The University proper includes Schools, Academies and Colleges; the University Extension is organized into six Departments—lecture-study, class-work, correspondence, examination, library and training; the University Library and Museum embrace the General Library and General Museum and all apparatus and material pertaining thereto, and the University Press includes the Departments of Printing, Publication and Purchase.

The Divinity School is open to students of all denominations of Christians, and prepares them for the ministry, for missionary fields or for Christian teachers.

The question of co-education of the sexes was seriously and earnestly considered at the inception of the enterprise, and resulted in the adoption of a section in its charter obliging the University "to provide, impart and furnish opportunities for all departments of higher education, to persons of both sexes, on equal terms."

# Religion.

DWIGHT L. MOODY—BISHOP J. L. SPAULDING.

DWIGHT LYMAN MOODY.



IN every human heart there is implanted the germ of reverence for "Good"—the principle of all being—though the chances and changes of life may dwarf the sensibilities, until, to outward appearance, there is neither respect nor love for the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. To break through the shell of prejudice or indifference, and let the mellowing rays of Divine Light warm into active life the God-implanted principle, is the work of the laborer in His vineyard, but only he who can forget *self* and speak truth for Truth's sake, is worthy of the plaudit: "Well done, good and faithful servant."

In all the ages of the world there have been those who were ready to *die* for the cause nearest their hearts, and we honor the Christian martyrs who perished for conviction's sake. The Nineteenth Century—no less than the past—demands religious heroism, but it is required of us that we *live* and not die for the cause of Christ and His Truth.

The religious denominations of this age have done and are doing a noble work. They are holding aloft the banner of the King, and welcoming beneath its ample folds the world's "weary and heavy laden." One of the watchmen upon the towers of Zion, whose voice has been heard in many lands, proclaiming "glad tidings of great joy," is Dwight Lyman Moody, who

speaks to the people and the people listen, because he takes them by the hand and calls them "brother."

The subject of this sketch was born in Northfield, Massachusetts, in 1837, and is therefore in the fifty-seventh year of his age. Earnest years they have ever been, from the period of early life, spent upon the little plat of ground on the mountain side—the family home—to the more eventful ones which followed. At four he was left fatherless, and the family, then consisting of seven children, were under a mother's watchful guidance, the oldest child being but thirteen years of age; and tender, indeed, must be the recollections of that mother's care and love, since upon her devolved the management of affairs, and the principal education of her family. The district school afforded the only instruction outside of home-teaching, and at the age of seventeen Mr. Moody's school days were over, and he engaged in business as a salesman in a boot and shoe store in Boston. He there attended the Congregational church, and afterward became a member of that denomination.

He was only nineteen years of age when he followed a strong inclination to seek a western home, and in Chicago soon became identified with the Plymouth Congregational Church, and began the career of a home missionary, hiring several pews, and attracting hither the young men of the city to hear the word of God. From this small beginning grew the thought of Sunday School work and the establishment of one on a broad basis, his talent being especially directed to missionary labors, where his efforts were crowned with abundant success.

Other cities and towns were sharers in the "glad tidings," and Mr. Moody, with his co-worker, Mr. Sankey, went fearlessly forward, recruiting the army of the Lord and giving Him the glory. In 1872, Europe was visited, and the Old World responded to the invitation, and thousands enlisted under the "banner of the Cross."

While many Nations have been the field of his earnest labors, Illinois, and particularly Chicago, is his home, and here

has been erected a church, the building of which has engaged the thoughts of a greater number of people than any other similar structure in the world. Brick by brick the walls were raised, and each one in all the vast edifice stands for an earnest contributor to the cause of Christ. A preacher for the people is Mr. Moody. Simple his diction, but earnest and enthusiastic are his words. Denominational lines fall before the earnestness of his appeal for better living, for practical Christianity, for a life hid with Christ in God.

“Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth” is a text which finds its true interpretation in the life of Dwight Lyman Moody.

#### BISHOP SPALDING.

One of the most interesting personages in the Catholic church in America to-day is the Rt. Rev. J. L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, Illinois.

His appointment as President of the Catholic Exhibit at the World's Fair, the connection of his name with the archiepiscopal see of St. Louis, as well as the vigorous pastoral recently issued from his pen in the name of the Archbishop and Bishops of Illinois, have brought him so prominently before the public during the past few weeks that the *Colorado Catholic* thinks the occasion opportune for giving a brief sketch of his life and the more important acts of his career as priest and bishop, which for want of space we cannot in detail publish, though it is of a most interesting character; but the important work to which he has given his energies was in organizing the new and scattered diocese of Peoria, and it showed the good judgment of those who were responsible for his appointment. The thirty-two counties of Illinois, which at that time comprised the diocese of Peoria, had fifty-one churches scattered over a territory as large as the State of Massachusetts, twenty-eight priests, few schools and no religious institutions. To-day the diocese has over 100,000 Catholics, 180 churches, 142 priests, fifty schools and academies, seven hospitals, two orphan asylums and a prosperous college.

Bishop Spalding, with his well known modesty, gives credit for all this good work to the priests of the diocese, but it is well known whose hand has guided all the work, whose wise councils and hearty encouragement has been so large a part of the success attained. It is not often that close students and those who love to dwell with the master minds of the past and present are very successful in the ordinary affairs of life. Bishop Spalding is a brilliant exception to this rule. His practical shrewdness and clear-cut business tact have made his opinion on business matters highly valued and much sought after by men of the world.

That the efforts of Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Spalding and those associated with them were eminently successful can be seen in the thrifty Catholic population in the parts of Minnesota and Nebraska where their colonies were located.

Those who have once read one of his works seek with avidity all further productions of his pen. This longing is expressed so much better than we can say it by the editor of the *Catholic Union and Times*, that we reproduce here in full his remarks on the subject:

“The charm of Bishop Spalding’s writings—both in prose and verse—is that he never repeats himself. The world abounds to-day with literary pushers who display a woeful poverty of originality. Once read, you have their entire stock in trade; for in all their after efforts there is nothing but the same old thought trotted out to do magazine or newspaper service in a sort of new-fangled verbose dress. The cool imposition of such writers is not more surprising than the patient endurance of the public with such shallow pretense. How different the Bishop of Peoria! His thoughts are copious, clear and deep as the waters of a limpid spring, and, while heart and brain are bathed in their crystalline flow, there is ever a quenchless longing and a sigh of the soul for more.”

His principal productions not mentioned elsewhere in this article are “Essays and Reviews,” “Education and the Higher Life,” and “Lectures and Discourses.” He is not a frequent, but



always a valued and much-sought-for contributor in prose and verse to our best magazines and reviews.

We must not close this sketch without referring to Bishop Spalding's efforts to erect in this country a school for the higher education of Catholic youth, both lay and cleric. He saw that our educational institutions were merely preparatory, fitting their students for the ordinary affairs of life, but leaving no forces in reserve for times of emergency. This deficiency he endeavored to supply by the erection of a Catholic University. One would imagine that such a project would be hailed with delight as soon as broached, especially when along with the proposition were offered the funds necessary to carry it into effect. We are nevertheless compelled to record the fact that the foundation of our Catholic University met with opposition where it was least expected, and that its inauguration was attended by obstacles which at times threatened to destroy it. Bishop Spalding in this only experienced the reception met with by his illustrious uncle when he founded the American college at Louvain. Like him also, he snatched success from the jaws of defeat, and placed his cherished institution on such a firm basis that it can no longer be looked upon as an experiment. His appointment as president of the Catholic Educational Exhibit at the World's Fair was a wise one. Whether he be appointed to succeed Archbishop Kenrick in St. Louis, or be permitted to pursue in peace his life of study in Peoria the *Colorado Catholic* believes that it echoes the heart-felt wish of all who may read these lines when it says: "May he long be spared to the church in America, to strengthen by his voice and pen the sacred cause of God and truth."

## Illinois Societies.

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC — YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION — WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION — CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR — EPWORTH LEAGUE.

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### GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.



THE first Grand Army Post in the United States was organized at Decatur, in this State, April 6, 1866, with Gen. Isaac C. Pugh as Commander. The Department of Illinois was organized July 12, 1866, at Springfield, and Gen. John W. Palmer was elected the first Department Commander. The history of the Grand Army, in the State which gave it birth, is one of struggle and misfortune. Although there were reported to be about 330 Posts in the State in 1869, two years later the number had decreased to less than twenty-five, and a little later the number was narrowed down to only one—Nevins Post, now Number 1, at Rockford. Since that time the Department has steadily gained in numbers and influence, and in 1892 was represented at the National Encampment by 620 Posts. The membership, December 31, 1891, was 32,984, and the deaths reported for the year were 477.

The Women's Relief Corps is reported in excellent condition and in hearty sympathy with the Grand Army, in whose charitable labors they are co-workers. The Sons and Daughters of Veterans are also faithfully carrying forward the ministry of love inaugurated by their honored sires.

At the Department Encampment in 1884 a committee consisting of Post Department Commanders H. Hilliard, E. D. Swain, J. W. Burst and T. G. Lawler, was appointed to obtain statistics as to the number of dependent soldiers in the State; to memorialize the Legislature on the necessity of at once providing a Home for the comfort of these veterans, and to prepare a bill for the consideration of the Legislature covering the objects to be accomplished, in order that a Home could be provided for a limited number of veterans at the earliest date.

The committee secured from the Legislature an appropriation of \$200,000 for the construction of the buildings, and enough cottages were built to accommodate all veterans who were in the charitable institutions of the State before the severe cold weather of the late fall came upon them.

The Legislature of 1886 and 1887 made an appropriation for buildings and maintenance and the total appropriations up to 1889 were \$605,500. The number of inmates at that date was 562 and cottages have since been constructed, increasing the accommodations to 750 men.

#### THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The growth of Young Men's Christian Association work in Illinois is a most noteworthy feature of the history of this great State. The first Association organized was at Chicago, in June, 1858, largely under the leadership of Mr. D. L. Moody, who devoted his energies to this line of work for some years. The great work which he has accomplished and is accomplishing is due in no small measure to the training and development received while in the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago. He has spoken thus of the Association: "It has, under God, done more in developing me for christian work than any other agency."

The growth during the next twenty years was steady, extending into many of the important cities of the State. In 1869 and 1870 a closer supervision of the Association was taken up,

Mr. Robert Weidensall, Western Secretary of the International Committee, devoting much time to traveling in the State and organizing and directing Associations in their work. In 1877 Mr. C. M. Morton was secured as State Secretary for Illinois; after three years of faithful service he resigned to take up general evangelistic work. In June, 1880, Mr. J. E. Brown was secured as State Secretary, and under his able leadership the Association work has steadily grown and prospered. There are now but three cities with over ten thousand population in the State which are without a well-equipped Young Men's Christian Association. The lines of work maintained are numerous and varied, as the following brief outline shows:

Socially—through pleasant, home-like quarters, social gatherings, games and entertainments.

Physically—through gymnasiums, athletics, out-door sports, bath-rooms, health talks, etc.

Intellectually—through lectures, practical talks, reading rooms, and educational classes, giving evening instruction in practical studies.

Spiritually—through Gospel meetings and Bible classes, Christian friendship, and direction into church relations.

In addition to these the association is helpful to young men in finding suitable boarding places, in securing employment, by visitation and care in sickness and in many other ways.

The Associations are also organized among young men in the small towns, where a necessarily circumscribed, but not unimportant, work is accomplished. Associations also exist in thirty of the leading colleges of the State, where systematic and thorough work by christian students is being organized and conducted. A number of Railroad Branches also exist, and the prospect for the further organization of this department is encouraging, as a number of the leading Railroad corporations are asking that pleasant rooms with christian influence be established for their men at important division points. Another interesting feature is the system of corresponding members of the State As-



W. C. T. U. TEMPLE, CHICAGO.



sociation, in towns where no Association exists. The plan is to secure a capable christian man in every town, who is the official representative of the Association for his community. Whenever a young man leaves his town to locate in a large city or to enter college, he is supplied with a note introducing him to the Young Men's Christian Association where he goes, so that he may be cordially welcomed to the privileges there.

There are at present (June 1893) ninety-nine Associations in the State, beside 364 towns having corresponding members.

The Associations, at their annual State Convention, appoint a State Executive Committee consisting of twenty-seven leading business men from all parts of the State, who have charge of the supervision and extension of the work. They employ a corps of secretaries, consisting of the State Secretary (having general supervision of the whole field), a traveling secretary for the city and railroad Associations, for the college departments and for the village Associations; also a Financial Secretary, Secretary for the Corresponding Membership Department and an Office Secretary.

The Young Men's Christian Association is recognized as a special department of church work, confining its efforts to young men. It is established by the churches, supported by the churches and governed by the churches, being interdenominational in its work. Pastors everywhere bear testimony as to its value. The total membership in the State is 14,000.

#### WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for Illinois was effected in 1874, the first Annual Convention being held at Bloomington, in October of that year. The State officers for 1892-93 are: President, Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, Chicago; Vice-President, Mrs. Daisy H. Carlock, Hudson; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mary C. Gregory, Chicago; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Carrie L. Grout, Rockford; Treasurer, Mrs. Amelia E. Sanford, Bloomington.

Illinois is divided into twenty Districts, which are practically identical with the Congressional Districts of the State, with presidents in the order named: Mrs. Theo. Basset, Grand Crossing; Mrs. M. A. Gordon, Chicago; Mrs. H. L. Clarke, Chicago; Mrs. T. C. Reiley, Evanston; Miss Emma Norton, Marengo; Miss M. Lena Morrow, Freeport; Mrs. E. E. Reed, Geneseo; Mrs. V. M. Taxis, Gardner; Miss Lucy P. Gaston, Lacon; Mrs. Elizabeth G. Hibben, Peoria; Miss Emma Bell, Warsaw; Mrs. Wm. P. Kuhl, Beardstown; Mrs. Don. R. Frazer, (*pro tem.*), Springfield; Miss Margaret Crissey, Decatur; Mrs. Kate Goldman, Newman; Miss M. C. Brehm, Claremont; Mrs. Clara F. Gould, Windsor; Mrs. M. K. West, Edwardsville; Mrs. M. C. Board, Harrisburg; Mrs. M. A. Phillips, Carbondale.

Again, there are County Organizations, with their presidents, the counties being divided into auxiliaries. As reported at the last convention, which met in October, 1892, at Danville, there were 800 Unions in the State, and a membership of 16,000, Illinois standing third in rank in the United States, New York holding first and Ohio second place.

The various Departments of work are placed in charge of Superintendents, who report at the annual convention the results of their labors, and encouraging indeed are these statements of progress, as made by the earnest women who are identified with this good cause.

The Chicago Central Union may be mentioned, in this connection, as doing a noble work through its several Missions. From twenty-five to thirty children are cared for daily at the nursery of the Bethesda Mission, which has also a free kindergarten with a regular attendance of about forty pupils. Sunday School is held at this Mission and is well attended, as are also the evening meetings at the same place. Hope Mission and reading-room, for Scandinavians, sustains a gospel temperance meeting every evening, and Sunday-school every Sunday, at which latter gathering about eight thousand children have been present during the past year. Anchorage Mission, for Women,



has placed in good positions several hundred girls during the same period. Talcott Mission has also a day nursery and kindergarten, and, for the year 1892, 10,000 children were accommodated in the Home and about 14,000 meals were given away to the poor of the district. The cost of Mission work of the Chicago Central Union, for the year ending October, 1892, was \$10,800, which amount was raised by subscriptions and donations. This Union has also other Departments of work, such as a Flower Mission, Press Work and Franchise, in charge of regularly appointed Superintendents.

The State Headquarters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are at Room 1101, "The Temple," Chicago.

#### SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The State organization was perfected in October, 1886, at Bloomington, Illinois, at which time Chas. B. Holdrege was elected president. At the first State Convention about thirty delegates were present; in 1892, two thousand representatives attended the International meeting in New York, out of the sixty thousand membership in the State at that time, and Illinois was only surpassed in the number of societies by the States of New York and Pennsylvania.

The officers of the Illinois Christian Endeavor Union for 1892-3, are: President, Chas. B. Holdrege, Chicago; Vice-President, Hope Reed Cody, Chicago; Secretary, Charles F. Mills, Springfield; Treasurer, F. D. Rugg, Champaign; Auditor, C. A. Chappell, Chicago; State Superintendent Junior Work, Thomas Wainright, Chicago; State Superintendent Missionary Department, Miss Frances B. Patterson, Chicago; State Superintendent Normal Department (Bible Study), J. D. Templeton, Bloomington. The following are the Advisory Board:

Congregational—Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, D. D., Galesburg.

Presbyterian—Rev. W. H. Penhallegon, D. D., Decatur.

Baptist—Rev. L. A. Crandall, D. D., Chicago.

Methodist—Rev. W. O. Shepard, D. D., Rockford.

Christian—Rev. G. A. Miller, Normal.  
 Cumberland Presbyterian—Rev. R. M. Tinnon, D. D., Lincoln.  
 Methodist Protestant—Rev. A. H. Widney, Cuba.  
 Lutheran—Rev. M. F. Troxell, D. D., Springfield.  
 Reformed Episcopal—Rev. M. Fairly, Peoria.  
 United Presbyterian—Rev. John Knox Montgomery, Sparta.  
 Vice-President of the United Society for Illinois—Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D. D., Chicago.

#### EPWORTH LEAGUE.

A week after the formation of the Epworth League an enthusiastic speaker predicted that within five years 5,000 chapters would be organized. At the time it seemed a daring assertion, but figures prove that the speaker did not over-estimate its wonderful growth, since in less than four years over 10,000 chapters have been organized in one religious denomination (the Methodist) alone.

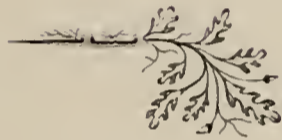
Illinois has been bearing well her part in point of numbers and interest. The first State Convention was held in Chicago, July 18, 1892, at the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, and about 1,000 delegates were present. The closing services of the convention were conducted at the Auditorium, which was filled with interested listeners.

The State has at present about 1,200 chapters, averaging fifty members each, with officers, as follow: President, H. V. Holt, Evanston; First Vice-President, Chas. E. Piper, Chicago; Second Vice-President, A. G. Johnson, Galesburg; Third Vice-President, R. G. Hobbs, Champaign; Fourth Vice-President, R. W. Ropiequet, Belleville; Secretary, F. H. Cumming, Galva; Treasurer, J. R. Lindgun, Chicago.

The Epworth *Herald* is the official organ of the League and is published weekly in Chicago, Joseph F. Berry editing the interesting sheet. The central office of the Epworth League is located at 57 Washington street, Chicago.



PART II.







STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPTS., WASHINGTON.



## Preface.

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NEXT to his own State the interest of the American citizen is centered in the National Capital; in that city of cities, about which so many associations cluster, and which represents so much to this country and the world at large through the transactions of its various departments—executive, legislative, judicial. Though it is presumed that all are, in a general way, familiar with the Federal City and its attractive environments, we trust that a brief sketch of this interesting locality will be appreciated, not only by all who are acquainted with its scenes, but by those who have never enjoyed the pleasure of a personal visit.

We, as a Nation, have passed the first centennial of Presidential administration—"a government of the people, by the people and for the people"—and, in turn, each Chief Executive has entered upon the duties of his office with a fixed policy set steadfastly before his view, which it has been his high purpose to carry to a successful issue. How exalted and honorable the position, yet how fraught with responsibility!

Glancing backward over the intervening years since the oath of office was administered to the Nation's first Chief Magistrate, on April 30, 1789, Time's hand has wrought marvelous changes in this land of ours, in the growth and development of its then unknown resources; but the broad foundations of government, laid in tribulation and anxiety, but with honesty of

purpose and patriotic zeal, have never been shaken by foreign assault or civil tumult.

A brief biographical sketch of these Representatives of the Nation, which sets forth, in addition to the life, a few important facts connected with each administration, will, we trust, be also appreciated.

Among our readers will be found a large number who are interested in the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic, and it has been our pleasure to furnish a brief history of that Order from its inception down to the present time. The sketches of the formation and growth of the Young Men's Christian Association, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Society of Christian Endeavor, Epworth League and Baptist Young People's Union of America will also speak to many interested readers.

To present to the public, through this medium, late and reliable data, relative to subjects of such general interest as the above-mentioned, has been the purpose of

THE AUTHOR.





# The \* District \* of \* Columbia. \* \* \*

## CHAPTER I.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF A FEDERAL CITY.



OUR direst necessities are often "blessings in disguise," for the effort to escape from unfortunate environments may be the "opening wedge" which breaks down the barriers so seemingly impregnable when viewed in the light of timidity and self-distrust. Thus was the conception of the Nation's Capital the outgrowth of the Nation's need, and in almost desperate self-defense was Congress driven to an undertaking which demanded vigorous prosecution, but, in result, was the "consummation devoutly to be wished."

In these nineteenth century times, when the country is reveling in prosperity and at peace with all the world, imagination can scarce picture the scenes of those early continental days, when there was neither a Union, Seat of government, nor President. True, the English yoke had just been cast aside, and doubtless the colonists were sincerely grateful for even a cessation of hostilities; but the "Confederacy of Thirteen States," which had met a common enemy and accomplished its defeat, was lacking in that unanimity of purpose which governs the commonwealths comprising our glorious Nation of to-day. Sectional interests were arraying these individual sovereignties against each other; the treasury was depleted; still more significant to the country was the condition of indebtedness to her defenders, which the war had entailed.

It was June 19, 1783, and Congress was in session at Philadelphia, when a messenger rushed upon the scene with the announcement that a company of soldiers, from Lancaster, were advancing under arms to demand of Congress their back pay; these to be followed by Armand's entire legion, with the same object in view.

When the appeals of Congress to the Executive Council of Pennsylvania for protection were met with the announcement that "even the State militia could not be depended upon," and that "the soldiers must be allowed to enter the city," there was naturally much dissatisfaction expressed, and the declaration was made by members of the legislature that, "if the city would not support Congress, it was high time to remove to some other place."

For two days the City Hall was besieged by armed soldiers, whose threatening aspect occasioned the greatest alarm. Finally, a resolution to adjourn to Princeton, New Jersey, was introduced, and, after several days deliberation, acted upon. The necessity for such a step led to a general discussion of the subject by the legislators, and on October 7th of the same year, Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution to the effect that "Buildings for the use of Congress should be erected on or near the banks of the Delaware or Potomac Rivers, provided that a suitable spot could be procured for a Federal Town, and that the right of soil and exclusive jurisdiction should be vested in the United States."

This became a law, though its life was of short duration, being repealed on April 26, 1784; but the initiatory steps had been taken, and at the next session of Congress—the following October—three commissioners were appointed to "lay out a district on either side of the Delaware." This location met with violent opposition from the Southern members, who based their objections largely upon the situation, with reason claiming that the Federal City should be as near to the geographical center as possible, as well as the center of population,—the Delaware filling neither of these conditions. In January 1785, while Congress

was in session in New York, an attempt was made to locate the capital on the Potomac, which met with spirited resistance from the Northern Commonwealths, they claiming an injustice in the relative position,—nine States being situated north of this location and four to the south.

The first definite steps taken toward the acquisition of a permanent Seat of Government was the adoption of the present Constitution, in September, 1787, which conclusively settled the *extent* of the district. In 1788, Maryland, recognizing the advantage to a State of the location of the National Capital, made offer of “any district (not exceeding ten miles square) which the Congress may fix upon and accept for the Seat of Government of the United States.” A matter of such importance to the entire federation could not be disposed of without deliberation. It was debated at the session of 1789; and, while each section virtually agreed to the general proposition that the Federal City *ought* to be centrally located, it is scarcely to be expected that motives of self-interest could be entirely eliminated from district representation. The North and South were pitted against each other on the settlement of this important question; the former favoring the banks of the Susquehanna, while the latter demanded the Delaware or the Potomac. The cities which had entertained the Legislature at former sessions, as well as a number of other localities, had strong partisan supporters, and the result of the deliberations of Congress pointed significantly to most serious complications.

At the session of 1789, Germantown, Pennsylvania, succeeded in securing the prize, lacking only the concurrence of the Senate in a final amendment, which that body decided to postpone until the Congress following. Virginia, as a State, had not been idle, and on December 3, 1789, passed an Act granting to Congress land on the Potomac, and pledges for the erection of suitable buildings,—Maryland to concur in the proposition, and render substantial assistance.

The question of “funding the public debt” was occupying

the attention of the members, and the House had rejected an amendment to the effect that the Government should assume twenty-one million dollars of State debts. The North was unitedly in favor of assumption, but opposed to the situation of the Capital as favored by the Southern States; the South was divided on the former question, but presented a solid phalanx on the location of the Federal City.

Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, and Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, realizing the dangers impending, proved themselves diplomats, indeed, at this critical juncture, by arranging a compromise between the localities which they respectively represented. A dinner party, given by Mr. Jefferson, became herewith an historic event, such members being invited as were necessary to carry forward the purposes of the leaders. Hamilton won to his opinion the needed majority of the Northern States, while Jefferson carried the Southern,—the result of which was the passage of the “Assumption Act,” and the acceptance by Congress, of the joint offer of Virginia and Maryland. George Washington, President, issued proclamations designating the limits of the District, in January and March, 1791,—the fifteenth year of American independence.

Gen. Thomas Johnson and Hon. Daniel Carroll, of Maryland, and Dr. David Stuart, of Virginia, were appointed Commissioners by the President, and on April 15, 1791, the first boundary stone was placed at Jones’ Point, adjacent to Alexandria, Virginia. The name “Columbia” was given to the District, in honor of the discoverer of the continent.



PANORAMA FROM DOME OF NATIONAL CAPITOL.



## CHAPTER II.

### THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.



THE site of the now charming and picturesque City of Washington was, in the early days, a favorite camping-ground of the Anacostian Indians, and their council-fires burned brightly upon the locality where the Nation's Capitol now lifts its graceful dome. The first white man credited with the discovery of these wooded shores was Henry Fleet, an English fur-trader, who plied his skiff on the Potomac River, in 1624, and, in his journal—recently discovered in the Lambeth Library, London—gives an interesting description of the native tribes and their occupation of hunting and fishing, as well as the conditions of soil and climate of the surrounding country.

In 1660, another Englishman, named Pope, purchased a tract of land in this locality, to which he gave the name of "Rome," designating a small, adjacent creek "The Tiber," and laying out a city—upon a paper foundation—which should be a counterpart of the famous capital beyond the sea.

As early as 1634 Maryland was occupied by Lord Baltimore's Catholic Colony, but it was not until 1695 that a company of Scotch and Irish exiles settled upon the territory now known as the District of Columbia and engaged in farming, giving to their combined possessions the title of "New Scotland."

The original location selected by President Washington for

the Federal City was taken from Prince George and Montgomery Counties, Maryland, and from Fairfax County, Virginia, and comprised a district one hundred square miles in extent, which contained three flourishing towns,—Alexandria, in Virginia; Bladensburg and Georgetown, in Maryland. In 1846 the territory on the right bank of the Potomac was retroceded to Virginia, and the area of the present District consequently reduced to fifty square miles. Its only county is Washington; its towns, Washington and Georgetown. Andrew Ellicott, of Pennsylvania, was appointed to make the surveys of the District, in the spring of 1791, and negotiations were thereupon entered into with the owners of the property, the four principal ones being Daniel Carroll, David Burns, Samuel Davidson and Notley Young, with whom satisfactory terms were finally concluded.

About fourteen miles above Mt. Vernon, the famous country seat of President Washington, the Eastern Branch unites with the Potomac, leaving, between the streams, a wedge-shaped strip of land which is bordered on one side by the Potomac River for a distance of about three miles. Here, wooded hills rise in majestic beauty, and form a semi-circle, meeting the Eastern Branch about a mile from its confluence with the Potomac; and, upon this point of land, the President located the Federal City, afterward named Washington, in his honor.

Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a native of France, was selected to lay out the city, and studied the situation carefully and diligently during the spring and summer of 1791. He had been attracted to America with many of his countrymen, during the Revolution, at a time of the Nation's need, and had ably assisted the colonists by his instruction in the planning of fortifications; his services were rewarded by an appointment as Major of Engineers. One splendid feature of his design was its provision for the growth of the Nation, recognizing the needs of the future, as well as those of his own day and generation; and, although—owing to an unfortunate temper, which occasioned his dismissal—another completed the labors he had entered into so



assiduously, his ideas were largely embodied in the plans of his successor, Andrew Ellicott.

#### THE STREETS OF THE CITY.

The streets of Washington are a distinguishing feature of the city. They are somewhat confusing to a stranger, owing to the unusual manner of "doubling" the names, but when once the plan is comprehended, all difficulty in this direction is removed. With "Capitol Hill" as the center of the system, the streets running parallel to it, east and west take the letters of the alphabet; those extending north and south are designated by numerals, while the sixteen magnificent avenues running diagonally across the city and named for the States which comprised the Union in the year 1800, are among the pleasing features of the capital. They are from 130 to 160 feet in width, and are lined by beautiful trees which give to Washington a most attractive appearance.



## CHAPTER III.

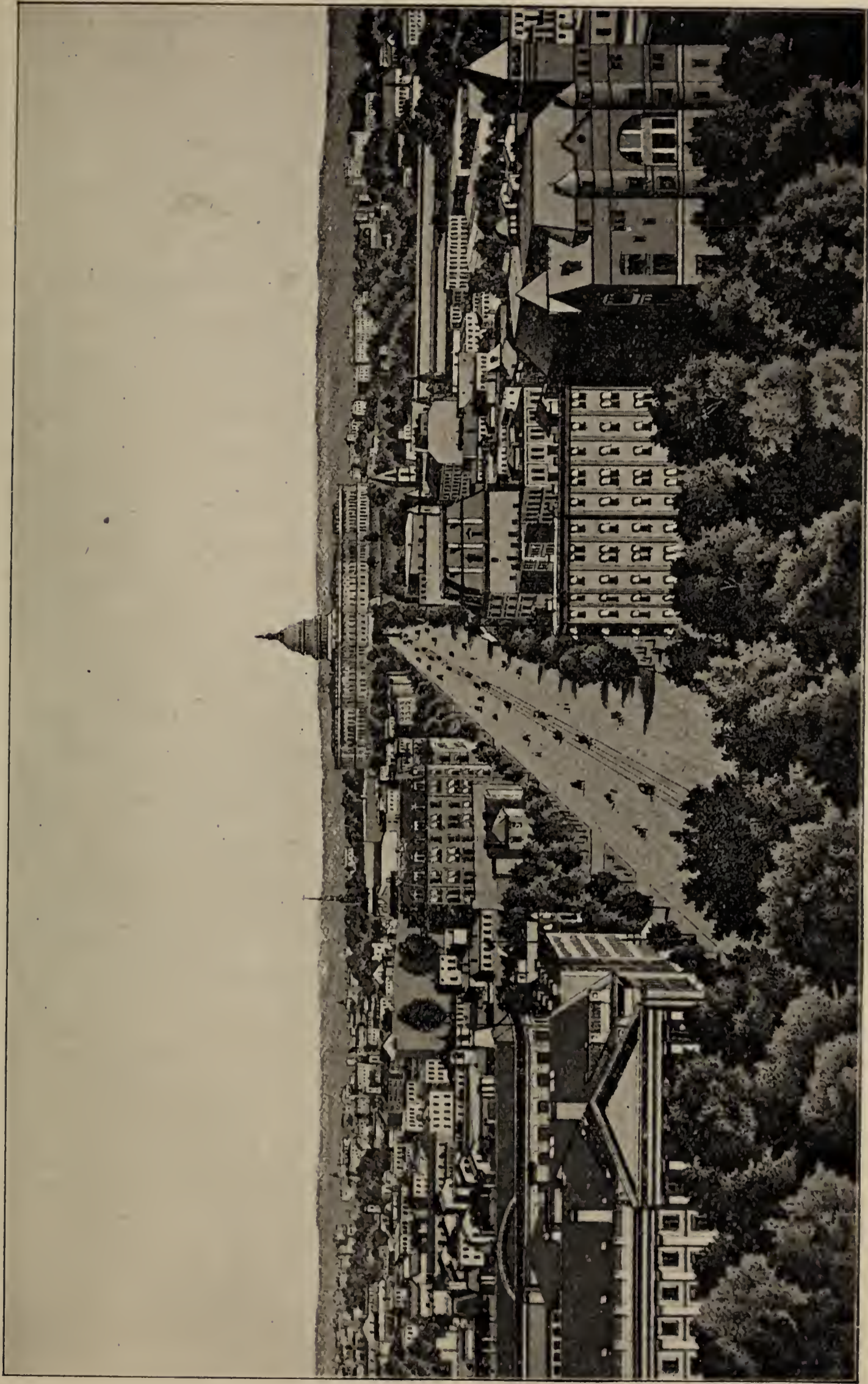
### ERECTING THE CAPITOL.



IN July 1793 Stephen L. Hallett was appointed Architect of the Capitol, with James Hoban acting as Supervising Architect, and, on the eighteenth of September, the Southeast corner-stone of the building was laid with imposing ceremonies. Mr. Hoban's design for the President's House was accepted, and both structures were pushed forward as rapidly as possible, in order to comply with the stipulation requiring that they be ready for occupancy by the year 1800. No appropriations for these buildings had been provided by Congress, and the amounts voted by Maryland and Virginia were soon exhausted,—the former finally furnishing additional funds, on the personal credit of the Commissioners.

A third term being declined by Washington, John Adams succeeded to the Presidency, and, although representing a district hostile to the location, entered heartily into the plans of his predecessor. The resignation of Mr. Hallett, as well as his successor, appointed by the President, entailed upon Mr. Hoban the duty of carrying the work to completion. The North wing was finished in 1799, and occupied the following year by Congress, as was also the President's House,—Mrs. Adams holding the distinguished position of first mistress of the White House, as it has since been named.

The members opposed to the accepted locality of the Federal City gave to it, in the early days, many titles significant of their sentiments of disgust, one of which—"The City of Magnificent



PENNSYLVANIA AVE. FROM STATE DEPT., WASHINGTON.



Distances"—still clings to it, but not in a sense of disapprobation, at the present time. "Capitol-movers," as they were designated, put forth every effort to effect a change in the location of the Federal City, but in vain, though they doubtless retarded not a little the growth of the District.

During President Madison's administration occurred the destruction of the Capitol and other State Buildings, by the British, on August 24, 1814. Three years previous to this the South, or House wing, of the edifice had been completed—the Halls being connected by a covered passage way—and thus was afforded to the enemy the opportunity of still greater devastation. The records, valuable papers and plate were saved from destruction by removal, but the library, family stores and furniture were consumed, only the blackened walls remaining to cry out against the wrong committed, and to urge the commonwealths to concerted action in rebuilding their Federal City.

Congress appointed Mr. Benjamin H. Latrobe to supervise the reconstruction of the Capitol, but, in December, 1817, he was succeeded by Mr. Charles Bulfinch, who carried the work to completion—the foundation of the Central Building being laid March 24, 1818, and the structure made ready for occupancy in the year 1825. What is now designated as the "Old Capitol" is a building which was leased by Congress in 1815, and occupied by them for the succeeding ten years.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE NEW CAPITOL.

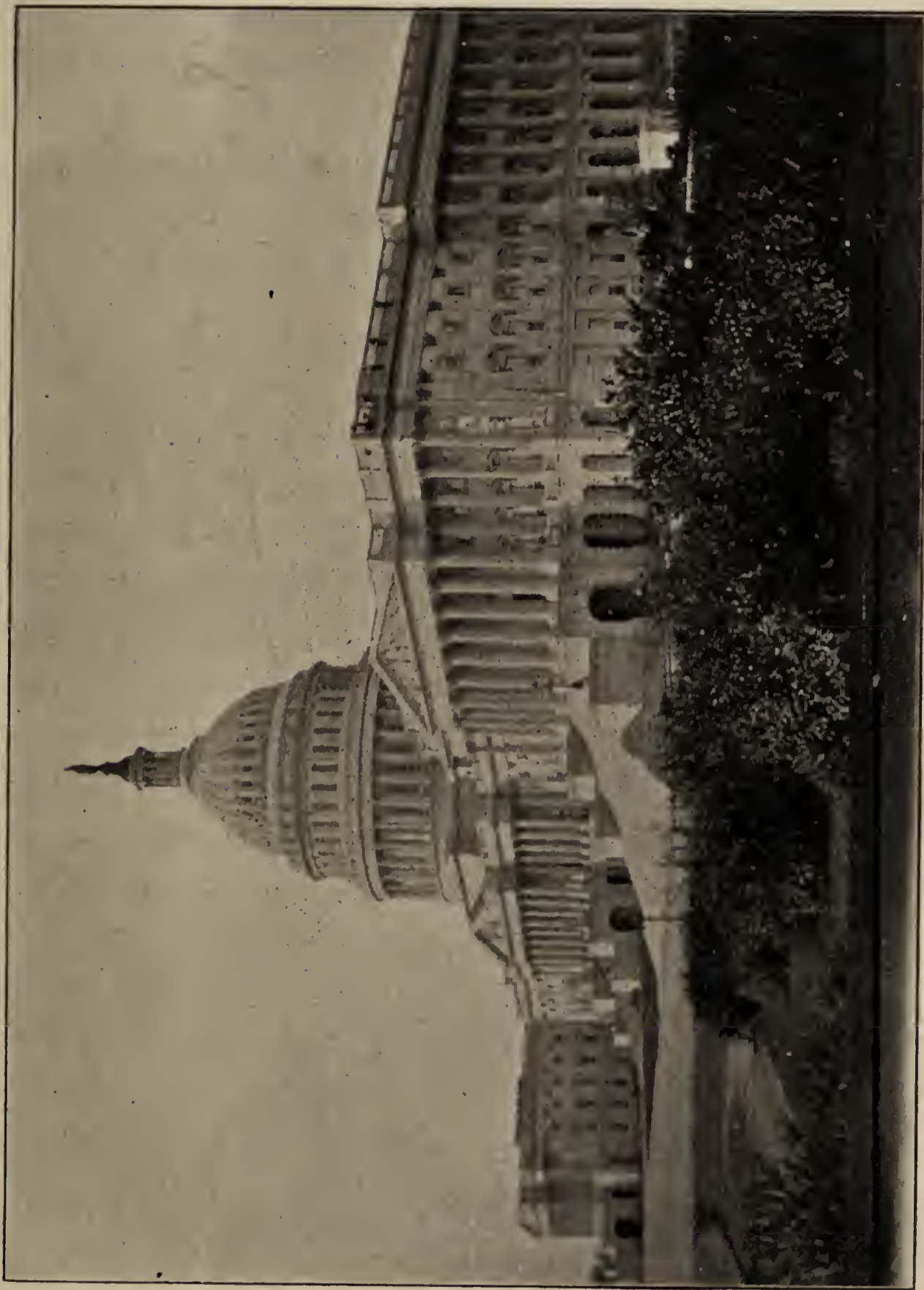


ON September 30, 1850, Congress passed an Act for the extension of the Capitol in accordance with the necessities of that Body. President Fillmore approved of the plan of Mr. Thomas U. Walter, Architect, and placed him in charge of its construction; and, on July 4, 1851, in the seventy-sixth year of American Independence, the corner-stone was laid by the President, with appropriate ceremonies,—Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, delivering the oration on that memorable occasion.

The New Capitol is comprised of the old building (which forms the center of the structure) and the “Extension,” consisting of two wings, though it virtually represents three periods of the Nation’s history. Its entire length is 751 feet, and depth 324 feet inclusive of porticoes and steps, and the structure covers 153,112 square feet exclusive of the courts. The Capitol faces the east, while, contrary to the expectation of the projectors, the settlement of the city did not begin in that locality, but to the westward of the edifice.

The material of the “Extension” is white marble, which was procured in Massachusetts, while the columns were quarried in Maryland, the entire superstructure resting upon a basement of rustic stone.

The three principal entrances are on the east,—the central being the main entrance to the Capitol, and is reached through a



CAPITOL BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.





portico one hundred and sixty feet in length; and here has been witnessed the inauguration of the Presidents of the United States since the completion of the Capitol.

From Pennsylvania Avenue—the mile-long approach to the edifice—the effect is strikingly grand, while a nearer view takes nothing from its attractiveness, so symmetrical are its proportions and so harmonious the surroundings. Space forbids such detailed account of both exterior and interior as would be pleasant and profitable, hence we will simply *touch* upon some of the noted features, an extended description of which would occupy a volume.

The ROTUNDA of the Capitol is reached through massive doors of bronze, embellished with high-relief figures, the work of the noted American sculptor, Randolph Rogers, representing historical events connected with Columbus. The diameter of the Rotunda is ninety-five and one-half feet, circumference three hundred, and height one hundred and eighty feet from base to canopy. The floor is of sandstone, and the ceiling is the iron-ribbed interior of the great Dome. A frieze, ten feet in width, is frescoed to represent important events in American history, while the paintings, by celebrated artists, set in panels about the walls, are among the most attractive decorations of the Rotunda, representing, as they do, important scenes in the history of the Nation. Thirty-six windows are placed in the ceiling, and “the eye,” a small opening at the apex, is surrounded by a canopy, upon which is frescoed the “Apotheosis of Washington.” This allegorical painting, the work of Senior C. Brumidi, an Italian artist, covers 4,664 square feet, and represents to the Government an expenditure of \$40,000, while, to the American citizen, it is ever a delightful study—an education in Art.

The DOME, designed by Thomas U. Walter, is one of the surprises of the structure, having the appearance of airiness, but built in so substantial a manner as to resist the severest storm, with only a slight vibration. Four thousand tons of iron entered into its construction, while eight years were spent in the

erection of this prominent feature of the Capitol. It rises 307 feet above the foundation and is surmounted by a figure of Freedom, designed by Thomas Crawford. The view of the city and surrounding country from the Dome is most entrancing, the hills and valleys, as well as the graceful river, presenting a fascinating picture to the eye; while the magnificent avenues, reaching out in every direction, give the appearance of a specific object, in all their wanderings, which is in reality, none other than—The Capitol.

One of the most interesting apartments of the Capitol, associated as it is with those early days of "trials and triumphs" is the HALL OF STATUARY, reached by the main corridor, as one passes to the South Extension—the Hall of the House of Representatives. This semi-circular chamber is 95 feet in length with a panelled ceiling 60 feet in height, imitative in its decorations of the Pantheon at Rome. This historic apartment—most truly memorable on account of the "battles of the giants" which were waged so forcefully during the fifty years of its occupancy as House of Representatives—Congress, in 1864, wisely set aside as a Hall of Statuary, and authorized the President to extend an invitation to each State to contribute a bronze or marble statue of two of her noted sons. Rhode Island was the first to comply with the request, and Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, and several other States have also responded. When each commonwealth of the United States shall have placed beneath the arched ceiling of this Pantheon of America's noted men the statues to which she is entitled, the Nation may indeed be proud of such representation, since neither by inheritance nor the accident of birth came honors, but in faithfulness to principle, which is its own reward.

Occupying respectively the North and South Extensions are the Senate Chamber and Hall of the House of Representatives, the former being in size 112 x 82 feet, and the latter 139 x 93 feet, in both cases the floor space being largely devoted to the desks and chairs of members. Galleries, extending entirely around

these auditoriums, are divided into sections for the Diplomatic Corps, for ladies, and for gentlemen,—the Reporters Gallery being above and behind the presiding officer's chair, in both Houses.

The decorations of these Chambers are in perfect harmony with the magnificent structure of which they form so important a part. Heating, lighting, and ventilating are thoroughly and systematically accomplished, while comfort and convenience are paramount considerations in these legislative halls—the Senate and House of Representatives.

From the year 1800 to 1859 the apartment now designated as the Supreme Court Chamber resounded to the voices of Senators of the United States, as they debated questions of import to the Nation's welfare. With the completion of the extension, the Senate removed to its new location, and the Supreme Court was assigned to the deserted chamber. This semi-circular apartment is one of magnificent proportions, and the decorations and appointments are in keeping with the legislative halls of the House and Senate.

Occupying the Capitol's entire Western projection, is the Library,—an elegant apartment (in reality three chambers in one), affording to knowledge-seekers an inspiration for study, through the companionship of rare and priceless volumes, as well as the latest productions of our gifted writers of to-day.

On April 24, 1800, Congress passed an Act appropriating \$5,000 for the purchase of a Library, which, however, was destroyed in 1814, with the burning of the Capitol by the British. President Jefferson's offer of his entire library was accepted by the Government, and 7,500 valuable volumes were purchased of him in 1815. These were at once removed to Washington, and, in 1825, assigned to their permanent location, where they formed the nucleus of the present Library.

In 1851, 35,000 volumes were destroyed by fire, but the original collection of Mr. Jefferson, for the most part, fortunately escaped. Appropriations were immediately made to replace the

loss, as well as for a large additional purchase of books; and, in March, 1852, \$72,500 was voted toward repairing the burned apartments. As a result, we have the present commodious chambers, which are thoroughly fire-proof, and adapted in every way to the requirements of this important department. In 1866 the scientific library of the Smithsonian Institute was added to the collection; and the following year Congress purchased the library of Mr. Peter Force, of Washington. In 1870 the copyright law (in the transfer of its business from the Patent Office to the Library of Congress) provided that two copies of each publication be deposited with the librarian, and thus the collection has grown to mammoth proportions.

Of other departments of the Capitol we will refrain from special mention, leaving to the visitor the charm of personal inspection, which ever proves not only a pleasant occupation but a matter of instruction as well.





ALLEGORICAL PICTURE, NATIONAL CAPITOL.



## CHAPTER V.

### ATTRACTIONS OF THE CITY.



**N**EXT to the Capitol, the Executive Mansion is and always has been an object of interest. It was erected at the same period and suffered equally at the hands of the invading hosts, in 1814, but was made ready for occupancy in January, 1818. It is located on Pennsylvania Avenue, but at a distance of one mile from the Legislative Halls, and is surrounded by the State, Treasury, Navy and War Departments. The grounds are spacious and attractive, extending to the Potomac River, on which charming prospect the visitor never tires of gazing.

The structure is of Virginia sandstone, which is of so porous a nature as to require a yearly coat of paint to keep it from crumbling, and, because of this necessity, has received its appellation—The White House. It has a frontage of 170 feet with a depth of 86 feet, and is two stories in height. The main entrance leads from a spacious portico to a central hall, on the left of which is the East Room, occupying that entire portion of the building, and used upon occasions of state. Adjoining this apartment are the Green, Blue and Red Rooms, furnished in these respective colors; and to the west of the latter are the State Dining Room and a smaller apartment used as such by the President and family, upon ordinary occasions.

The second story, containing thirteen apartments, is divided into the necessary family rooms, and the suite occupied by the President as ante-chamber, audience-room, private office, library, etc.

This home of the Chief Executive of the United States has witnessed both sad and joyous events. Here have been consummated marriage vows, and here also have lain in state the mortal remains of the Nation's honored dead. However, the usages of society at the Capital considerably abridge its periods of mourning—save in the hearts of the afflicted—since “men may come and men may go,” but receptions, state dinners, balls and fetes must “still go on forever.”

#### THE DEPARTMENTS.

In the Renaissance Building, which adjoins the White House on the west, are located the State, War and Navy Departments, occupying respectively the South, North and East fronts. These are all models in arrangement and decoration, and are a delight to visitors who make the “rounds” of the “Federal City.” Any attempt at particular description is futile, however, since one's best effort would but subject him to the criticism that “the half has not been told.”

The State Department which, owing to its position as the medium of communication with foreign powers, as well as its other exacting offices, is one of the most important branches of the Nation's business, and was established in 1789, with Thomas Jefferson as its first Secretary. Three Assistants, a Chief Clerk and six Chiefs of Bureaus share the responsible duties, while an army of clerks execute the purposes of their “superior officers.”

The War Department was also organized in 1789, and Gen. Henry Knox, of Massachusetts, was appointed its first Secretary. This official has no Assistants other than the Chiefs of the various Bureaus, but through these heads of Departments the business of the Nation is admirably conducted.

General Knox was also made Secretary of the Navy, in 1789, at which date this Department was created. There are no Assistants, so named, but a Chief Clerk and heads of Bureaus conduct the affairs of this Department, which is one of great magnitude and importance.



The Navy Yard is one of the "features" of the Capital, and attracts marked attention from visitors. It is located on the Anacostia or Eastern Branch of the Potomac, at the foot of Eighth Street East, and was established in 1800. It occupies an area of twenty acres, and its grounds have been attractively laid out and handsomely ornamented; and here are also displayed many relics and trophies, such as cannon, shot and shell, taken in earlier conflicts, as well as during the Civil War.

The Treasury Department was also organized in 1789, with Alexander Hamilton its first Secretary, since which date many honored names are recorded as its presiding officers. The Building is located on Pennsylvania Avenue at the corner of Fifteenth Street West, and, owing to the extensions that have been added to the original structure, and which were completed in 1869, is only second in attractiveness to the Capitol.

The edifice is 465 feet in length by a depth of 266 feet, the extensions being constructed of the finest quality of granite from Dix Island, Maine. Of all the Departments of State, none takes higher rank, in point of architectural beauty or interior arrangement and finish, than the Treasury. It is officered, in addition to the Secretary, by two Assistants, a Chief Clerk, two Comptrollers, Commissioner of Customs, six Auditors, Register, Director of the Mint, Solicitor of the Treasury, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Chiefs of other important Bureaus connected with the Department, which, with the clerical force employed, constitutes a small army of workers, enlisted under the banner of the "Sovereign of the Realm"—in other words, the Treasury of the United States.

The Department of the Interior was established in 1849, and occupies a marble and granite structure facing F Street, and a portion of the pension office on Judiciary Square. This Department has charge of the business relating to Patents, Pensions, Public Lands, Indian Affairs, Surveys, Census, Education, Railroads and many other public interests. There are two Assistants, as well as Commissioners over each of the Bureaus,

while a large number of clerks dispatch the business of the Nation as represented by the Department of the Interior.

In 1789 the office of Postmaster-General was established, and Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts, was placed at the head of this department, which stands next in importance to the Treasury of the United States. There are three Assistants, as well as Chiefs of Contract, Finance, Inspection and Appointment, who share with the first officer the duties of the Department. This building, about which so many interests cluster, and which is one of the first to be inspected by the City's guests, covers an entire block, between E and F Streets North, and Seventh and Eighth Streets West, with its main entrance on Seventh Street. It is constructed of white marble, in rectangular form, and is a most imposing structure. The original building was erected in 1839, and additions were made thereto in 1855, the entire edifice costing two millions of dollars in round numbers.

The Department of Justice is of recent creation, being established in 1870, and is in charge of the Attorney-General, the "law-officer" of the Government. A Solicitor and two Assistant Attorney-Generals share the duties of this office, which is located in a brown stone building on Pennsylvania Avenue, near Fifteenth Street.

The Department of Agriculture, established in 1862, is located upon a portion of the "Smithsonian Reservation," twenty acres of ground being devoted to its use. The building, constructed of pressed brick, is four stories in height and 166 x 60 feet in dimensions, and complete in all its appointments. As in the other Departments, the Bureaus are in charge of Chiefs, to whom are intrusted the control of their respective interests, subject to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Patent Office is a Bureau of the Department of the Interior, and is in charge of a Commissioner. It is located between Seventh and Ninth Streets West, and is bounded by F and G Streets, which it faces on the south and north. The building is 410 x 275 feet in dimensions, and is constructed of

marble in plain but massive style, and is one of the most attractive structures of the city.

It is simply impossible to attempt a description of this Department or its forces at work, since by personal inspection, alone, can any adequate idea be formed of the vastness of the enterprise or the interesting objects contained within these walls; hence we leave to the visitor the charm of observation, and to the historian unrestricted to a brief outline a detailed account of so interesting a Department.

#### THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

One of the noted structures toward which the "pilgrim" journeys, and in which the Washingtonian takes especial delight, is the Smithsonian Institution, which occupies a commanding position in what is designated as "The Mall," a fifty acre park extending from Seventh to Twelfth Streets West, and from B Street South to Canal, its northern limit. The structure is 447 x 160 feet in its greatest dimensions, but these figures give little idea of the space comprehended in this magnificent edifice, with its wings, turrets and projections. The material entering into its construction is lilac gray freestone, quarried in the vicinity of Washington, and its style of architecture is the Norman or Romanesque.

In 1829 James Smithson, an English scientist, died in Genoa, Italy, and bequeathed his estate "to the United States of America to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The bequest, with a later residuary legacy, was judiciously invested, and, as a result of wise enactments, the Smithsonian Institution stands to-day a monument, not only to its founder, but to the counselors who have established it upon the broad foundation contemplated in the gift.

#### THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

To visit Washington is to view "The Monument," both as a matter of desire and also of necessity, since at no locality

within the city or its vicinity can one fail to observe this architectural wonder, if his eye is directed toward the Mall. Half a mile to the south of the Executive Mansion stands this noble structure, "the highest artificial elevation in the world"; an obelisk contemplated nearly a century before it stood a finished piece of masonry, the pride of every citizen of the United States.

In the original plans of L'Enfant there was contemplated an equestrian statue of Washington, as well as an "historic column," to be located "a mile from the Federal House;" and, upon the site designated for the statue, rests this combination of memorials—The Washington Monument.

Patriotism was not lacking in the earlier days, but, like many praise-worthy undertakings, other interests were allowed to take precedence in the appropriations of Congress, and the organization of the Washington National Monument Society was necessary to arouse a "working enthusiasm" in the hearts of members of the Legislature. When \$87,000 had been raised by private subscription, the foundation was begun, and on July 4, 1848, the corner-stone was laid, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop being orator of the day; the gavel which had been used by Washington at the same ceremony for the Capitol, in 1792, being a feature of the later occasion. Among the notable guests present at this ceremony were Mrs. "Dolly" Madison, Mrs. John Quincy Adams and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton.

In 1855 the funds were exhausted, and not until 1884 was the monument completed. On December 6th, of that year, the capstone was placed in position, and, with the lowering of the massive block, a flag was waved from the platform, while the firing of cannon and ringing bells announced the finished work.

The height of the Monument from base to tip is 555 feet; its weight 80,000 tons, and the cost of construction \$1,200,000. Dedicatory services were conducted on Washington's birthday, 1885, at the foot of the Monument,—the orator of the occasion



SUPREME COURT ROOM, WASHINGTON.



CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY, WASHINGTON.



being Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, upon whom devolved a similar service at the laying of its corner-stone thirty-seven years before.

#### THE CITY'S CEMETERIES.

One of the places of interest about Washington is "The Congressional Cemetery," a beautifully located "City of the Dead" overlooking the Anacostia or Eastern Branch of the Potomac, in which repose the remains of some of the Nation's honored sons. It takes its name, however, chiefly from the cenotaphs of over one hundred and fifty members of Congress, whom death has claimed while representing their respective commonwealths at the Nation's capital.

Oak Hill Cemetery situated on Georgetown Heights, also claims its share of respectful interest. Here exquisite taste has supplemented Nature in the adornment of the grounds, in which repose the remains of many whose names in life were spoken with veneration, among whom are General Van Ness and Lorenzo Dow, while John Howard Payne here rests at last, in Native land, no longer an exile from his "Home sweet home."

#### THE SOLDIER'S HOME.

Adjoining the National Cemetery is the Soldiers' Home, beautifully located in its five hundred acre plat of ground and with its seven miles of attractive drives. It was established by General Winfield Scott, as a Military Asylum, but at the close of the Civil War, was converted into a National Home for indigent soldiers. It is an attractive resort to Washingtonians, as well as one of the features of interest to the visitor at the Nation's Capital.

#### THE CORCORAN ART GALLERY.

To speak of Washington is to recall to mind a number of private enterprises, of which limited space prevents particular mention. We cannot leave unnoticed, however, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, which is an institution of private origin, but de-

voted to the interest of the public, of which the founder was a benefactor in the broadest sense of the word. For "the perpetual establishment and encouragement of Painting, Sculpture and Fine Arts generally," this generous donor, William W. Corcoran, deeded to the trustees the noble structure which bears his name, the entire benefaction aggregating \$1,200,000, conditioned on the free admission of students and visitors two days each week, and at other times, "at moderate and reasonable charges."

This Institute is located on Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventeenth Street, and is an imposing structure, built in the Renaissance style of architecture. It was designed by James Renwick, of New York, and was completed in 1871. The best works in Europe and America are here represented, both in statuary and painting, as well as by fine collections of ceramics and bronzes.

#### WASHINGTON SUBURBS.

If it is difficult to do justice to the National Capital in a brief sketch, it is equally so in respect to its suburban attractions, of which no city can boast greater.

Mount Vernon, situated sixteen miles below the city on the western shore of the Potomac, in Fairfax County, Virginia, is now the property of the Mount Vernon Association, and was purchased of the estate by popular contribution, in 1860, for \$200,000. The yearly pilgrims to this shrine, sacred to the memory of Washington, are a goodly number, and at all times and seasons the picturesque grounds of this popular resort are animated by interested visitors.

#### THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Georgetown, in Maryland, now known as West Washington, is, in reality, a beautiful suburb of the Federal City. Just below this interesting locality, the Aqueduct Bridge over the Potomac leads to Arlington Heights, the location of the National Cemetery.

This historic spot, sold for taxes in 1864, was purchased by the Government for \$23,000, and set aside as a National Cem-



etery. The property had formerly been the possession of Robert E. Lee, and his son, George W. C. Lee, entered suit to recover the estate, which finally resulted in the establishment of his claim, and later, a conveyance by him to the Government of the two hundred acres now known as Arlington Cemetery, for a consideration of \$150,000.

In addition to the 16,264 soldiers whose resting places are marked by a simple headstone, is the Mausoleum, sacred to the memory of 2,111 "unknown" dead, whose "remains could not be identified, but their names and deaths are recorded in the archives of their Country, and its grateful citizens honor them as of their noble army of martyrs."

#### RECAPITULATION.

We have briefly written of the Nation's Capital, and the trying period which gave it birth; of the selection of a location, erection of the Capitol, its destruction and re-building; of the "Executive Mansion," the Departments of State, a few of the most important Institutions and interesting Suburbs. We have not entered into the life of the city—its social world; nor followed the fortunes of that ever advancing and receding "wave of humanity," which drifts in and out with each political tide.

To write "The Story of The Federal City" is to record "between the lines" those names we all revere and love—the Nation's honored Sons; not Washingtonians, alone, but Children of your State and mine.

Some names are written—not alone  
 In deep-carved letters on the stone  
     Standing above each head;  
 But, in the Nation's heart, to-day,  
 Their deeds still live, although we say:  
     "This son or that is dead."

Some names are written—not on stone;  
 Nor to the past belongs *alone*  
     The Nation's heroes, all.  
 They live within our land to-day,  
 Standing for truth and right away,  
     Though "parties" rise or fall.

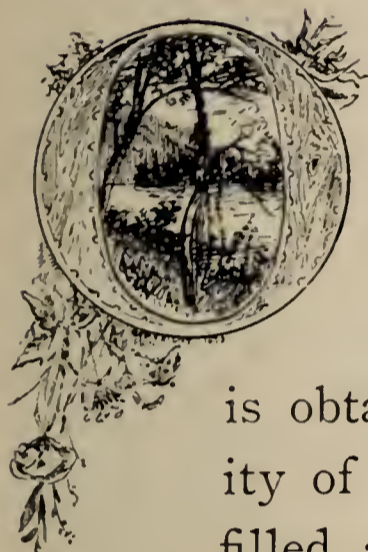


THE PRESIDENTS.



## George Washington.

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ON February 22, 1732, in Westmoreland County, Virginia, there awoke to conscious existence in the "steep-roofed" home of Augustine and Mary Ball Washington, on Bridge's Creek, a son, of whose early life only the merest outline is obtainable, but whom a nation honors for his nobility of character and the important position which he filled at so critical a period as the birth of the Republic. He was a descendant of a vigorous English ancestry, his great-grandfather, John Washington, emigrating to Virginia from Leicestershire, in 1657. When eleven years of age his father passed away, leaving his mother with a family of small children, George being the eldest.

Two half-brothers, by his father's former marriage (especially the elder, Laurence, fourteen years the senior of George), were destined to materially influence the unfolding life of their afterward highly distinguished relative.

Laurence married the daughter of one of Virginia's most refined and wealthy families—the Fairfaxes—and at their country-seat, Belvoir, George passed many happy hours in the society of such companions as frequented that hospitable home. From his father, Laurence had inherited property on the Potomac, to which was given the name of Hunting Creek, but afterward renamed Mount Vernon, by its owner, and it was destined to become *the* historic spot on American soil. With his half-brother, Augustine, he also passed considerable time and there enjoyed

the opportunities of a somewhat higher education than his earlier surroundings afforded.

At the age of sixteen an acquaintance and quickly developed friendship between himself and Lord Thomas Fairfax largely influenced his future career, the latter entrusting him with a commission to survey his vast estates in the Shenandoah Valley. The experiences of such an undertaking and the hardships and dangers of the frontier served him a good purpose when hardihood was required in his country's service.

Physically, George Washington presents to us the type of vigorous manhood. He was of powerful build and delighted in such athletic sports as developed a magnificent physique and perfect health. He was quiet in demeanor and thoughtful beyond his years, but under the calm and dignified exterior the fires of heroism were burning, and a strong will and a temper more swift in rising than his blue eyes might suggest are not out of harmony with the vigorous prosecution of every enterprise to which his efforts were afterward directed.

Later, when the French and English colonies were struggling for supremacy in the Ohio Valley, his military instinct began to develop; but about this time cares and sorrows also pressed heavily upon him, owing to the death of his brother, Laurence, and the responsibilities of his duties as executor of the vast estate. Mount Vernon now became his home and was never relinquished as such during the years of his life. Washington's part in the contest between the French and English was an important one, and, as a crowning act of the struggle he, with his advance guard, on November 25, 1758, entered Fort Duquesne and flung to the breeze the English flag.

His marriage with the beautiful Martha Custis was indeed a "union of hearts" and occurred at the close of this campaign. For sixteen years following, his life seems to have run smoothly, and then came the struggle for American independence, when his was the strong arm upon which to lean, and his words—when speech was needed—glowed with patriotic fire.

When victory at last crowned the American arms, Washington's was the striking figure before the eyes of the New World. He returned to Mount Vernon to enjoy the tranquility of domestic life, only to be called to higher responsibilities by a unanimous election as the first President of the United States.

The sound judgment which marked this administration proved that Washington's statesmanship was not inferior to his qualifications as a soldier. For eight years he guided the affairs of the youthful Republic courageously and conscientiously, and on March 4, 1797, retiring from public life with almost unspeakable happiness, he repaired to Mount Vernon to enjoy the home made dear by early associations. When, however, the French Directory aimed a blow at American commerce, and war threatened, Washington was commissioned Commander-in-chief of the American forces, and entered upon his duties as the patriot and soldier. However, the preparations for war, so vigorously undertaken, seemed to inspire the French with proper respect for American arms and they retreated from their arrogant position, and thus the calamities of war were averted.

When relieved once more from his official duties, Washington returned to Mount Vernon and entered upon a tranquil but busy life, which was only to be broken in upon by the Invader of all homes—the silent messenger—who came on December 17, 1799, when the year was nearing its close, and the eventful century, in which he had occupied so conspicuous a place, was also fast hastening away.

## John Adams.

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THE second President of these United States bears the simple cognomen of John Adams, but there is something characteristic in the name, quite in keeping with the straightforward, earnest, intense nature of this man, who occupies so important a place in the Nation's history. John Adams was born at Braintree, Massachusetts—on the south shore of Boston harbor—October 19, 1735. He was among the descendants of a Puritan family, which settled in Massachusetts in 1630; and of his father it may be said to his great credit that, although not blessed with a superabundance of this world's goods, he realized the advantages of education for his children, and placed his eldest son at Harvard, from which institution he was graduated in 1775, at the age of twenty years.

The records are very meager in regard to the childhood and youth of this distinguished Statesman. On leaving his Alma Mater, he naturally drifted into a pursuit for which his education had qualified him, and we find him installed in charge of a grammar school, at Worcester; but his ardent nature chafed under the circumscribed rules and methods of such a life, and after much deliberation, resulting in the abandonment of an ambition for the "pomp and glory" of a soldier's life, he decided in favor of the law; was admitted to the bar November 6, 1758, and at once began the practice of his profession, in Suffolk County. As showing the high standard of integrity with which he entered upon his career, his own words are fitting in this connection:



“But I set out with firm resolutions, I think, never to commit any meanness or injustice in the practice of the law.”

On October 25, 1764, John Adams was married to Miss Abigail Smith, a clergyman's daughter, who, though a youthful bride, proved a most worthy help-meet through all the years of his eventful life. Owing to the demands of public affairs upon the father, the care and training of the daughter and three sons rested largely upon the devoted wife and mother, but there was no faltering in the acceptance of the trust, and her double duties were faithfully performed.

In 1765 the passage of the “Stamp Act” awoke the Colonies to spirited resistance, though, with its repeal, the sentiment of loyalty to the Mother Country doubtless calmed somewhat the storm of disaffection which had gathered, although it was never again to be lulled into the sleep of restful security.

John Adam's patriotism has never been questioned. Whatever may be said of those later acts of his which dimmed the luster of his political record, and subjected him to the severest criticism, his love of country stands out as a “bright, particular star,” whose guidance may be safely followed in these nineteenth century days.

With the Boston Port Bill came the rousing of the colonists to positive action, and on June 17, 1774, one of the five Massachusetts delegates sent by the Provisional Assembly to the Continental Congress, at Philadelphia, was John Adams, and he was also returned to the Second Assembly the following May.

The events of this period are among the most memorable in history. Almost at the very door of his Braintree home, scenes of conflict were being enacted, while the deliberations of Congress, then in session, were to render immortal the names of several of the Nation's sons. Although to Thomas Jefferson is given credit for the authorship of the Declaration of Independence, John Adams' presentation before Congress carried his hearers with him, and “his praise was in everybody's mouth.”

He was afterward appointed Commissioner to the Court

of France, and in accepting this important trust must have realized the dangers which it involved, as his capture upon the seas, by the English Government, would have been hailed with joy by the ruling power—George III. Owing to Dr. Franklin's popularity among the French, at the suggestion of Mr. Adams the Commission was given to the former, and he (Adams) returned to America. In 1779 he again sailed, under appointment, as Minister "to treat with Great Britain for peace and commerce."

At the head of foreign affairs in France, at that time, was Comte de Vergennes, and the relations of these two diplomats were far from agreeable. Mr. Adams lacked tact, and his outspoken words were doubtless the cause of much disaffection between them. He was also on unfriendly terms with Dr. Franklin, which rendered his position the more trying. War between Great Britain and Holland was declared, and Mr. Adams was appointed Minister to the latter province, in place of Laurens, who had been captured by the British and held for supposed irregularities. With the same confidence as was shown in presenting to Congress the name of George Washington as Commander-in-chief of the Army, and the carrying out of his purpose by the force of his convincing arguments, Mr. Adams demanded of the States-General recognition as the representative of "an independent nation." On April 19, 1782, his demands were acceded to, and he was recognized as "American Minister at The Hague."

Mr. Adams afterward secured loans from Holland which were much needed in the new country, and also materially strengthened his colleagues in France (Dr. Franklin and Mr. Jay) at a most critical moment in their negotiations with England.

After the "Treaty of Peace with the United States of North America," Mr. Adams was appointed Minister to Great Britain, on February 24, 1785, but resigned and sailed for America on April 20, 1788. He was elected Vice-President and re-elected

for the second term. Between himself and Alexander Hamilton had arisen the sharpest antagonism, and though Mr. Adams succeeded to the Presidency, it was by a very small majority, and the animosity between these two distinguished statesmen is pointed to as "the most bitter feud in American history."

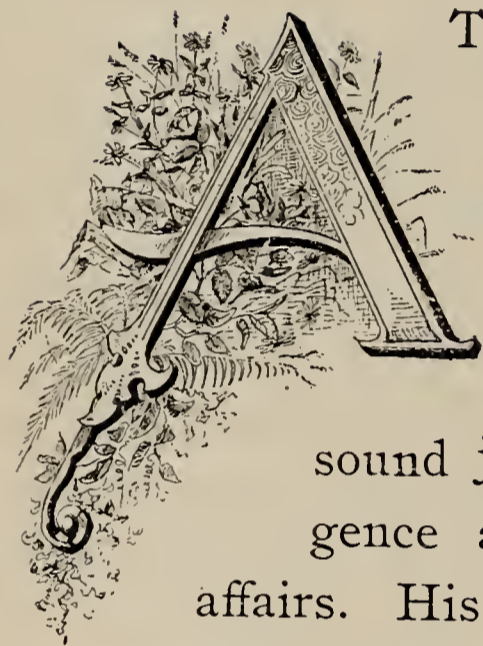
With the declaration of war with France, Washington left Mt. Vernon to become Commander-in-chief of the army, but ere long this Foreign power made advances to America for peace. To this Mr. Adams inclined, only to meet the violent opposition of his Cabinet, who desired a permanent rupture with that government. Mr. Adams was not elected to a second term and no doubt his defeat was largely due to his implacable foe, Alexander Hamilton.

He has been severely criticised for deserting his place and "violating the etiquette of the occasion" by refusing to be present at the inauguration of his successor, but his mortification was terrible and his disappointment severe. He had served his country with unselfish devotion, and to him her seeming ingratitude was unparalleled.

John Adams is described as portly, but of well-knit frame; a handsome man with resolute lines showing prominently in the clear, strong features. He was simple and dignified in manner, and carried himself with quiet self-respect. His beloved wife passed away in 1818, and eight years later, on July 4, 1826, John Adams answered the "summons," and the second President of the United States "was no more."

## Thomas Jefferson.

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AT the "Shadwell homestead," in Albemarle County, Virginia, where he was born on April 13, 1743, the early life of Thomas Jefferson was passed. His father was considered a remarkable man in those days, and to such sterling qualities as sound judgment and integrity were added intelligence and the faithful administration of public affairs. His mother was Jane Randolph, of old Virginia stock, whose birthplace was a London parish called Shadwell, which name was thus fittingly given to the home upon the banks of the Rivanna.

Peter Jefferson died when his son was fourteen years of age, leaving him the third child, but eldest son, in a rather numerous family. According to his father's expressed wish, Thomas was to receive a thorough education and his first tutor was the Rev. James Maury, with whom he remained for two years, and then entered William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, the capital of Virginia.

In personal appearance this future "great man" is described as "tall and slender, with sandy hair and freckled face, prominent cheek bones and chin, and large hands and feet; but with bright, hazel-gray eyes and perfect teeth." He was a great student, and became a favorite with his classmates. He also there met friends who largely influenced his future years, and whose names were always associated with those early days. The first

romance of his life came to him within those college walls, but the disappointment at the rejection of his suit, by the beautiful Rebecca Burwell, did not shut out all the brightness of his future career, nor render him oblivious to its sacred duties and trusts.

Between himself and one of his classmates, Dabney Carr, —later the husband of Martha Jefferson—the closest friendship existed, and their favorite retreat—a noble oak part way toward the summit of the afterward famous Monticello—became to each a sacred place. By covenant between these two, the one whose death should first occur was to find a resting place beneath the spreading branches of the oak, and Jefferson performed for his friend his solemn obligation, and, in later years, was laid to rest beside that much-loved comrade of his youth.

In 1767 Thomas Jefferson was admitted to the bar. Two years previous to this, while a law-student, he was permitted to listen to the famous words of his old college friend, Patrick Henry, when, as a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, he made his memorable speech against the taxing of her Colonies by Great Britain, and, with the utterance of those thrilling words, the heart of the young student had received its inspiration.

In 1768 Jefferson served as a member of the First Virginia Legislature, and at the Raleigh tavern eighty-eight members of the House of Burgesses signed the “Non-Importation Agreement,” and were loyally supported by the State. This was the beginning of a public life which was to continue uninterruptedly for forty years.

On January 1, 1772, in New York, Thomas Jefferson was married to Martha Skelton, and their wedding journey was undertaken in a “two-horse chaise,” to the home at Monticello, “more than a hundred miles away.” Nothing but harmony reigned in this charming household, where hospitality sat enthroned. Of the six children which came to the worthy couple—five daughters and one son—but one, the eldest, survived the father. To his own family, however, was added that of his

brother-in-law, Dabney Carr, whose death, in 1773, left six little children fatherless. Thus did he truly prove faithful in a substantial manner to the friend of his youth.

On the burning of the *Gaspee*, by the Rhode Islanders, a sentiment of sympathy for the desperate colonists was aroused in Virginia, and a "Committee of correspondence" was organized, and afterward the Continental Congress. The temperament of Jefferson was mild and peace-loving, and he addressed a petition to the King, setting forth the wrongs endured by the Colonists, which, however, was met by that personage, with silent contempt. The immortal document, the Declaration of Independence, was prepared by Mr. Jefferson during the summer of 1776, and on July 4th, "the most famous State-paper in the world" was signed by all the members of Congress.

On June 1, 1779, Thomas Jefferson was made Governor of Virginia. On the important part which he played during the closing years of the Revolution, or the dangers which menaced the Legislature and its members from British invasion, it is impossible to dwell. When, at the close of the war, Jefferson returned to his home, it was to soon realize the greatest sorrow of his life—the death of his beloved wife, the mistress of Monticello, which occurred Sept. 6, 1782.

The following May he accepted the appointment of Congress as envoy to France, and sailed from Boston, July 5, 1783, taking his eldest daughter with him. For five years he represented his country at the Court of France, but was always the American patriot. He witnessed the opening scenes of the French Revolution and the fall of the Bastille. The occasion of his daughter's engagement to her cousin, Thomas Mann Randolph, which took him away from the French Capital at this eventful period, in all probability saved the life of America's future President. He was greeted upon his arrival by the announcement that President Washington had appointed him Secretary of State, which trying position he reluctantly accepted.

Alexander Hamilton was at this time Secretary of the

Treasury, and these two brilliant statesmen soon became bitter opponents, and the leaders of two political parties—the Federalist and Republican. On January 1, 1794, Secretary Jefferson resigned his position in the Cabinet, and retired to Monticello, but could not long remain the quiet home-loving citizen, being elected Vice-President in 1796.

Here as before, he was brought into conflict with Hamilton, whose views were in direct opposition to his own, and whose party, the Federalist, was diminishing, while the Republican—“the party of the people”—was gaining strength, as was its leader, Jefferson. He was made third President of the United States in 1801, and was inaugurated on March 4th, with what has since been fittingly designated “true democratic simplicity,” and, if he carried his convictions for an absence of display to extreme limits, he no doubt erred on the side of good judgment.

Jefferson's first term was a happy and prosperous one, and the purchase of Louisiana was an important event of this administration. His second term was somewhat clouded by the discovery of the deficiency of his salary to meet the demands upon his income. This was made good out of his private resources, however, and on March 4, 1809, he surrendered the reins of government to his successor, James Madison, and retired to the “dearest spot on earth”—Monticello, whose walls resounded with the patter of youthful feet and the glad voices of children's children.

One event of these later days must have greatly rejoiced his heart—it was the meeting with LaFayette which occurred in October 1824, after a separation of thirty-six years, during which time many startling events had transpired in the experiences of each.

The sentiments he expressed at his death were significant of his nobility of character and were, in effect, that: “His calumniators, he had never thought, were assailing him, but a being non-existent, of their own imagining, to whom they had given the name of Thomas Jefferson.”

His desire to live until the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was granted, and with the closing of that ever-memorable day, July 4th, of the year 1826, the third President of the United States "slept with his fathers," leaving a name to be revered throughout all generations.





## James Madison.

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**H**ISTORY furnishes but dim outlines of the early life of James Madison, fourth President of the United States. He was the eldest son of an old Virginia family, and was born at King George (afterward known as Montpelier), in Orange County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. From his refined and hospitable home, in the Blue Ridge country, after acquiring, under a private tutor, a better preparation for college than was usual in those days of limited school privileges, James Madison entered Princeton College, in his nineteenth year, and at once attracted attention as a tireless student and an indefatigable intellectual worker.

It was said of his assiduity in the pursuit of knowledge, that he only allowed himself three hours rest out of the twenty-four; he was certainly happy in this energetic endeavor for an education, and, while it is claimed that his unremitting labors sapped the fountain of physical strength, he reached the rather advanced age of eighty-five, and while he lived, lived well.

After graduating, in 1771, he continued his studies, for a time, under Princeton's President, Dr. Witherspoon, and then returned to his home to take up the study of the law and the instruction of the younger members of his family.

When but twenty-five years of age, James Madison entered upon his public career, though at first largely through his pen and by debate. In 1777 he was nominated for the General Assembly, but, owing to his strong convictions on the subject of

temperance, lost his election by refusing to "treat the voters with whiskey." This was only a seeming defeat, however, as he gained a position of greater respect for standing by his convictions, and he soon thereafter received an appointment to the council of the Governor.

Madison, in 1780, was elected to the Continental Congress, and, while serving his country in this capacity, the war of the Revolution drew to a close, and the Treaty of Peace was signed between England, France and the youthful Republic—America. Four years later he left the National Legislature and took up the burden of State affairs in Virginia, and, in the revision of its statutes, found opportunities for the exercise of the knowledge which he had acquired in the Continental Congress.

While independence had been gained, still the affairs of the Nation were in an unsettled condition. After the tyrannical bondage of George III., any attempt at strengthening a Central Government was looked upon by those who had participated in the defense of the colonies as a drifting toward Monarchy, and while this youthful but studious leader, James Madison, recognized the necessities for an alliance of the "thirteen States" in a powerful National Government, it was no easy task to convert his countrymen to his own decidedly radical convictions. His first effort to bring the subject to the general attention was through the Legislature of Virginia, in an invitation to the several States to assemble at Annapolis for the purpose of discussing "Measures for the formation of a more efficient Federal Government." Out of the thirteen States, five responded to the call, but, during this assembly, the date was fixed upon for a convention to be held at Philadelphia, "to draft a Constitution for the United States," thus virtually admitting the defects of the League in which the States were united in alliance.

This was a memorable summer, indeed. With the closing of the Convention the step had been taken, but there was yet the arduous task of securing the acceptance of the New Constitution by the States which opposed the measure. Here it was

that Madison's qualifications were truly disclosed in the remarkable papers contributed to the *Federalist*, setting forth the issues at stake, and, with his compatriots, Hamilton and Jay, the struggle was undertaken. Later, when this period of anxiety for the life of the Republic had given place to one of more confidence, the striking differences in the measures of Madison and Hamilton were brought prominently to light, and, as the leaders of two political parties, these remarkable men were pitted against each other; the former being the acknowledged leader of the Republican, and the latter marshalling the Federalist forces, of which party he was the inspirer.

Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, in turn Governors of Virginia, were the staunch friends of James Madison, and especially with the latter was this friendship a life-long bond.

At the age of thirty-two, James Madison opened the history of his life at a new chapter, and on each page was written—"Love." Inclined to look seriously upon every purpose of life, the fickleness of the object of his regard would naturally wound one of his thoughtful and sensitive nature, and yet, when the test came, he accepted the statement of his friend Jefferson, to whom he had confided his sorrow, that "Firmness of mind and unintermitting occupation will not long leave you in pain." Eleven years afterward, when he met the one who was to bless and crown his days—Dorothy Todd, or Dolly Madison as she was later known,—the romance of those earlier years had gone out from his consciousness, and left no wound or scar.

The charms of this young Quaker widow have been written and sung until it is mere repetition to dwell upon the portrayal of her lovely personality or character; still to mention James Madison is to recall to mind the gracious mistress of the White House, whose trying duties as "first lady of the land" continued during the unprecedented period of sixteen years (for eight years as the wife of the Secretary of State, under President Jefferson, who was a widower), and of whom it was said that "she never forgot a name or a face." She was also a born diplomat,

when used in that word's kindest sense, since it was her highest pleasure to bring people to recognize the best there was in each other, and to disarm jealousy and petty strife by a tact as remarkable as rare.

With the year 1801, under President Jefferson, James Madison was made Secretary of State, and was identified with that leader's policy and party—the Republican—and at the close of his second term, this “great little man,” as Aaron Burr chose to call him, succeeded to that most honorable position—President of the United States. This administration has its important historical epoch in the declaration of war with Great Britain, which act of Congress was approved by Madison on June 8, 1812.

We will not linger upon these thrilling events. During this time, which “tried men's souls,” Dolly Madison proved herself as brave as she was lovely, and, though in imminent danger of capture by the “Redcoats,” stood at her post until she had secured the valuable State and private papers and the portrait of General Washington, and then entered her carriage to seek safety in flight. Madison's life was also in great peril, but, with the dawn of the morning following the most eventful of those trying days, the British had retreated, the President was unharmed, but the White House lay in ruins.

Two years after the close of the war, James Madison was again a private citizen and retired to the enjoyment of his lovely Montpelier home. Once afterward, in 1829, he was called by his State, from the quiet of his home, to take part in her affairs, as a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution, and his words were listened to with marked attention. Like Washington and Jefferson he was opposed to the institution of slavery, and expressed his opinions upon the subject in no uncertain terms.

Though at all times of delicate health and enfeebled physique, the mind of the fourth President of the United States was clear and undimmed. He had endured much discomfort in the sufferings of the mortal body, but he had also experienced

much pleasure through the mind which was that body's seat of happiness.

James Madison passed away on June 28, 1836, and his widow survived him thirteen years. His life forms an important chapter in the History of the Nation, both from the events of that period and his connection with the great men of his time; and to his name—as to those of his predecessors in the Presidential chair—should be added, in letters of undying light—*Patriot.*



## James Monroe.

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THE family of James Monroe immigrated to America and established themselves in Virginia in 1652. His father was a planter, and his estate in Westmoreland County was near the head of the creek which bears his name, and which empties into the Potomac River. At the date of the birth of this son, April 28, 1758, the tobacco plantation of the Monroe family was yielding a large income, and in this prosperous home the childhood of the future President was happily passed. These comfortable surroundings, however, did not engender a spirit of apathy toward the condition of the Commonwealth, for the son seems to have remembered to a good purpose the burning words which must have entered largely into the daily conversation of that liberty-loving family.

The means at command provided for him the best educational advantages, and young Monroe, after attending a "classical school," entered William and Mary College, at the age of sixteen, where he remained for two years.

With the Declaration of Independence the youthful patriot could no longer be restrained within college walls, and he hastened to New York and "enrolled himself as a cadet in the army." He soon proved the mettle of which he was made, and, from the rank of Captain, gained at Trenton, was advanced to that of Major; this last promotion, however, "lost him his place in the Continental line," owing to his ability being recognized by Washington, who commissioned him to raise a new

regiment in his own State; but as the young men of Virginia had already so nobly responded to the call and entered the Northern army, his effort proved a failure.

Chagrined at what must have appeared to this youthful patriot as a signal defeat, he was, for a time, painfully despondent, but finally yielded to the voice of better judgment and returned to the pursuit of his studies, taking up the law, under Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia.

The public career of James Monroe began at the early age of twenty-three, when he was elected to the Virginia Assembly and was made a member of the Executive Council. Additional honors came to him when, the following year, he was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress for a term of three years, and participated at its sessions in Annapolis, Trenton and New York. While in the latter city he formed the acquaintance of Miss Elizabeth Kortright, the accomplished daughter of Laurence Kortright, and their marriage occurred in 1786. This was in the midst of troublous times. The Constitution had been framed, and its supporters were actively advocating its acceptance. Inspired by an equally patriotic sentiment, but with eyes which saw only danger in a Constitution investing a Central Government with such large powers, and taking alarm at the audacious measures of Alexander Hamilton, who was carrying forward his brilliant purposes, Monroe "opposed the ratification of the Constitution by the States."

While the French people were still trembling with the horrors of the Revolution, Washington commissioned Monroe to represent the United States as Minister to that Nation. On his arrival, he waited some days for recognition from the French National Convention, and then addressed a letter to its President. This accomplished the desired purpose and he was given a more than cordial welcome. In fact, it is said of his responsive speech, that, carried away by emotions inspired by the cordiality of his reception, he "committed his country too far to the side of France." England was watching with suspicious eyes, and the Federalist

party, in America, emphatically resented his liberty of speech. This mission was not without its mistakes. Monroe's evident leaning toward the French Nation, his lack of tact in neutralizing the grievances of so important a power as England, and overlooking the "authorities at home," brought him more and more into disfavor, until he was recalled by his government, in 1796. He was soon afterward elected Governor of Virginia for the term of three years.

In the early part of the century Jefferson saw the opportunity to secure for the United States the vast territory named Louisiana, then in possession of the French Nation. Napoleon Bonaparte needed increased revenues to carry out his cherished purposes; the United States wanted Louisiana. Monroe was commissioned by Jefferson to consummate the purchase; this he did, paying for the coveted territory \$15,000,000, and regarding the act ever afterward as his most important service to the Country.

A part of his mission abroad, at this time, was with the English Government, but his treaty with that nation failed to meet the approval of the President, much to the disappointment of the Minister. He was not without honors, however, for in 1811 he was again elected Governor of Virginia, and during his administration of the affairs of State was called to a Cabinet position, being made Secretary of State, to which were afterward added the arduous duties of Secretary of War.

He was "the master-spirit of the hour" at the dark and trying period of the burning of the city of Washington, and proved, indeed, a power for good to the Nation, by the inspiration of his patriotism and sacrifice. When the treasury was exhausted, he it was who stepped forward and "pledged his private fortune to supply the country's pressing needs." The Republic must be victorious, and Monroe, though recognizing his certain defeat for the Presidency in so unpopular a measure, was ready to sacrifice himself for the good of the cause, by issuing a call for a hundred thousand men. The demand was not necessary,



however, and soon thereafter the "Treaty of Ghent" was signed.

James Monroe was made President in 1817, and his administration was far more peaceful than any previous one; in fact, it has been spoken of as "the era of good feeling." He was re-elected for a second term with but one dissenting voice, showing the popularity of his official career.

Among the most important affairs engaging the attention of President Monroe during his double term were: "the defense of the Atlantic Sea-board, the promotion of internal improvements, the Seminole War, the acquisition of Florida, the Missouri compromise, and resistance to foreign interference with American affairs."

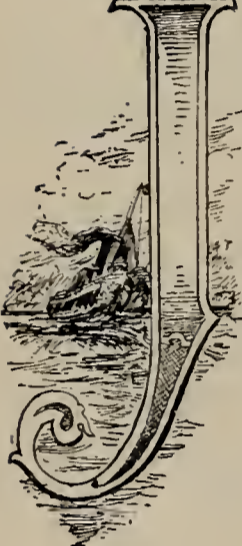
In his message of Dec. 2, 1823, he proclaimed a platform known as the "Monroe Doctrine," "promulgating the policy of neither entangling the United States in the broils of Europe, nor suffering the powers of the Old World to interfere with the affairs of the New;" and this policy has met the approval of prominent statesmen from its inception down to the present time.

James Monroe retired to his lovely home at Oak Hill, Loudon County, Virginia, at the close of his administration, and enjoyed in a quiet, simple way its grateful rest. The death of his wife, in 1830, was a severe blow, and such reverses of fortune visited him as compelled him to relinquish his charming home. The friend of his early years, LaFayette, whom he had befriended in the days of darkest trial and danger, now proffered generous assistance, but the statesman did not see fit to accept the offer so delicately tendered.

Monroe's closing days were passed with his daughter in New York, and on the anniversary of a day made memorable by events both stirring and sad—July 4th, of the year 1831—the fifth President of the United States passed peacefully away.

## John Quincy Adams.

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 JOHN QUINCY, the eldest son of John and Abigail Adams, was born July 11, 1767, at North Braintree, Massachusetts, and was destined in the early years of his life to be a witness of such stirring scenes as have embellished the pages of American history with its most tragic pictures. At the age of eight years he beheld, from the summit of one of the hills of his native parish, the destruction of Charlestown, which carried dismay to the anxious hearts of the waiting American Colonists, but resulted in the Battle of Bunker Hill, that "day of days," June 17, 1775, when "Massachusetts had seen the darkest, most glorious day in her history."

To one of his thoughtful temperament, the thrilling scenes of these eventful days were the unfolding of a maturer thought than such early years would usually disclose, and the influences about him were also favorable to patriotic sentiment, as well as the development of a high moral and intellectual growth. In his eleventh year, his father received the appointment of envoy to France, and it was decided that this—his eldest—son should accompany him. He was placed at school in the French capital and rapidly acquired the language of that country, returning to America with his father a year and a half later, but again accompanied him to Europe, after a brief home visit, John Adams having received an appointment taking him to Holland. The son then pursued his studies for a time at Amsterdam, Leyden and Paris, when he received the appointment of private secretary

to Francis Dana, envoy from the United States to Russia, and thus entered the diplomatic service at the age of fourteen years. Later, he joined his father in Paris, and became his secretary when negotiations were pending for a treaty of peace between Great Britain and her American colonies.

In 1785 an important decision was made which indicated the mettle of the youthful diplomat. His father had received the appointment of Minister to St. James, and the son would thenceforth find every avenue to cultivated society and court life opening before him. In the face of these brilliant prospects, however, he decided upon a course of study at Harvard, and, returning to his native land, entered the junior class and was graduated in 1787. Later he studied law, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-three, entering immediately upon the practice of his profession in Boston. In his twenty-seventh year he was commissioned Minister to The Hague, where he arrived October 31, 1794. The condition of foreign affairs, at this time, made his position one requiring much discretion in its management, but he is credited with successfully meeting the difficulties of the position, and by diplomacy avoiding the pitfalls which would have engulfed unwary feet.

In London he met Miss Louise Catherine Johnson, daughter of the American Consul, and on July 26, 1797, their marriage was consummated, and proved a happy and congenial union through the half century of wedded life which succeeded.

Just following an appointment as Minister to Portugal, came the announcement of his father's succession to the Presidency of the United States, and, with his characteristic good judgment, the son signified his decision to resign. Washington did not concur in this view of the situation, and insisted that his father should retain him in a position for which he was so well qualified. He was appointed Minister to Berlin and finally secured a treaty of "Amity and Commerce" between the United States and Prussia. He then asked for his recall, which came with the closing of his father's administration.

In 1802 John Quincy Adams was elected by the Federal party to the State Senate, and the following year, was chosen United States Senator. Here his position was made extremely unpleasant by the opposition of the Republicans, then in power, and also by the Federalists, who attributed their defeat to the elder Adams, while the son was made the object of the rancorous sentiments of both parties for the four succeeding years.

Then came issues of great moment to the United States, among them the purchase of Louisiana, in which John Quincy Adams favored the policy of Jefferson, and brought down upon himself the disapproval of the Federalists, who were English sympathizers in matters of policy. He supported the President's "non-importation act," and resented the blows aimed by the English at American commerce. The act of "British impressment" was the crowning injury which he set himself steadfastly against, and, not as fully covering the ground, but as a "step in the right direction," voted for the bill establishing an embargo against England; this act roused his party to such frenzy against him that they nominated his successor.

In 1809, under President Madison, John Quincy Adams was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, and spent the four and a half years following at the Court of the Romanoffs. He was also one of the Commissioners who took part in the celebrated "Treaty of Ghent," in 1814, which event was hailed with much rejoicing by America, and accepted by England as the lesser of threatened ills.

The following May, Mr. Adams was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England, and remained two years at the Court of St. James, returning to his native land on June 15, 1817, where he accepted new duties as Secretary of State under President Monroe.

In spite of the bitter opposition of political rivals, John Quincy Adams was inaugurated President, March 4, 1825; but, though a faithful worker in the interest of the Nation, he seemed lacking in the qualities which would win him a faithful following.

He was unwilling to bend to popular opinion, and was often misunderstood, although greatly admired and respected by those who were in position to appreciate his sterling qualities of heart and mind.

He was succeeded in the Presidential Chair by Andrew Jackson, and retired to his home at Quincy, but not to remain long the private citizen, for the "National Republicans" (later known as "Whigs") elected him to Congress, where he took his seat in December, 1831. If it seemed to many a "descent in official life" that the ex-President should consent to serve his constituency in this capacity, it was at no time so regarded by Mr. Adams, whose own words emphatically declare his sentiments: "No person could be degraded by serving the people in Congress. Nor, in my opinion, would an ex-President of the United States be degraded by serving as a Selectman of his town, if thereto elected."

In Congress Mr. Adams at all times stood for the principles he advocated, regardless of the frown or favor of his colleagues. He was not an orator, nor did he possess an attractive personality, and age was now adding the touches which are never pleasing to the eye, but there was no lack of interest in his words, which were the powerful expressions of earnest conviction and the result of profound thought and varied experience.

When the cause of slavery became a prominent subject of consideration in Congress, the stand of John Quincy Adams, as a leader of that "forlorn hope," brought upon him bitterest invective and unbounded opposition, but instead of yielding to the demand of popular sentiment, he was not to be moved from the position which he had taken, when he believed that his opinions were based upon a principle to be maintained.

The final summons came to Mr. Adams while at his post of duty, when he rose to address Congress, on February 21, 1848. He lingered until the evening of the 23d, however, declaring in his latest conscious moment: "This is the end of earth. I am content."

## Andrew Jackson.

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ANDREW JACKSON, the subject of this sketch, was born in the Waxhaw settlement, Union County, North Carolina, on March 15, 1767, and under conditions as discouraging and inauspicious as could well be imagined. His parents (who were of Scotch descent) had emigrated from the north of Ireland with their two sons, Hugh and Robert, two years previous, not as well-to-do people, but as honest and earnest seekers for a betterment of fortune. When Andrew Jackson opened his eyes upon this "theater of action" in which he was to play so important a part, it was to realize a mother's love only, for his father's death had come as a crushing blow upon the little household a short time previous to his birth.

His early years were passed in the family of an uncle, and the rudiments of an education were gained by attending the schools in the neighborhood, but he is not credited with an unusual earnestness in the pursuit of book-lore, his disposition directing his energies in the line of greater activity.

During the War of the Revolution the Carolinas were the scenes of terrible carnage and devastation, and, though still in his "teens," the boy's earnest nature was stirred to bitterest resentment by the indignities sustained at the hands of the British. The oldest brother, Hugh Jackson, had joined the militia, and lost his life in the service of his country. Later, Andrew and his brother Robert were taken prisoners of war and

both were wounded by an officer of the dragoons whose treatment they had dared to resent. After suffering the greatest hardships, the entreaties of Mrs. Jackson secured an exchange of prisoners of war and she started with her two sons for the home at Waxhaw, but, before the weary journey was ended, Robert had closed his eyes upon the scenes of mortal existence, and Andrew was battling with the "grim destroyer."

The sufferings of her beloved children fired the heart of this noble mother in behalf of other sons, and, in 1781, Mrs. Jackson undertook the mission of ministering to the needs of the inmates of the prison-ships at Charleston; but when Andrew Jackson had reached his fifteenth year, he was an orphan, for the mother's life had been sacrificed at the post of duty, as she no doubt regarded the labor she had undertaken.

The ensuing years are eventful ones in the life of Andrew Jackson, whose strong will and imperious temper, did not add to his popularity either among his relatives or companions. He became dissipated, and, for a time, followed the bent of his wild and wayward nature, but when he came to a realization of the inevitable result of such living, his reform was as genuine as his dissipation had been reckless.

He undertook the study of the law, at Salisbury, and was admitted to the bar two years later. Receiving the appointment of Solicitor for Washington County (now State of Tennessee), in this wild region, where almost every known danger must be encountered, his energies found ample exercise, and the sterling qualities of his character were acknowledged by friends and enemies alike.

In personal appearance he is described as hardly "prepossessing," being "thin-faced, reddish-haired, tall and angular," but his blue eyes were ablaze with excitement at the slightest provocation, and his earnestness, together with a certain magnetism of personality, commanded consideration and respect.

In 1791 young Jackson was married to Mrs. Rachel Robards, a lady of noble qualities, but whose previous marriage had

proven so intolerable as to compel the annulling of those ties. The new relations, though assumed under these trying circumstances, were most happy to both parties.

In 1796 Andrew Jackson was elected to Congress, as Representative of the new State of Tennessee, and was sent to the Senate the following year. He was also chosen Judge of the Supreme Court, and thus enjoyed such honors as have fallen to the lot of few men at the age of thirty-two years.

About this time he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he followed in connection with his official duties, and in the ventures met with considerable success until the Bank of England suspended payment, in 1797, when, through the business failure of a friend, whose notes he had endorsed, he found himself in the trying position of a heavy debtor. To free himself from this embarrassment was his immediate purpose, so he resigned his Judgeship, sold his plantation, paid his debts and "set up business" at "Clover Bottom," near Nashville, where he proved himself a successful financier.

When war with England was declared, in 1812, the services of Mr. Jackson (who had received the appointment of Major-General of the Tennessee Militia) were accepted, and, with twenty-five hundred volunteers, he set out for Natchez, only to receive an order to disband the troops on his arrival at that point. Contrary to instructions, however, he resolved to undertake the return march with the little company who had shared with him the hardships of the journey, since they were "without pay, without means of transportation, without provision for the sick." It was during this disheartening march that he was given the appellation of "Old Hickory," which clung to him so tenaciously during all his after life. This journey, so fraught with trials and suffering, likewise drew to him a faithful following, and won the highest regard of the soldiery, by whom he had hitherto been misunderstood and feared.

The stirring events of this period would be of particular and fascinating interest, but it is impossible to enter into their



detailed record. Andrew Jackson's generalship stands out most prominently in the defense of New Orleans, in December, 1814, against which city the British troops were marching with the firm belief that they were "invincible," and that the enemy must speedily surrender.

January 8, 1815, is regarded as General Jackson's "day of days," when the British troops were so signally defeated at New Orleans, and the battle-plain strewn with their dead and dying. It was a sharp and decisive encounter, lasting less than a half hour, but the militia of the frontier were splendid marksmen, and met the advance of the veterans with so unexpected a resistance, and with such devastating fire, that the astonished British troops were unable to stand before the foe. This was the closing chapter of hostilities, and the central figure was General Andrew Jackson, the hero of that memorable day.

During the Seminole War, Jackson was an important figure, and the course he took during this campaign was both applauded and criticised. In 1821 he was made Governor of Florida, but resigned the office in a few months and returned to his home—The Hermitage.

Three years later when his name was proposed by the Legislature of his State, for President, it was not favorably regarded by his party leaders throughout the country. That he had a "genius for fighting," was admitted by all, but that he should succeed men of such scholarly attainments, as were his predecessors, was not so readily conceded. He was sent to the United States Senate, however, in 1823-4, and before the close of the latter year, having received the nomination to the Presidency, proved that his name was so popular with the masses that he was defeated by a very small vote, John Quincy Adams being his successful rival.

The next attempt of his friends to place Mr. Jackson in the Presidential chair was successful, but his triumph was intermingled with trials—his beloved wife dying at this memorable period of his career. He went to the White House a saddened

man, only contemplating one term; and his re-election by an overwhelming majority over his opponent proved the popularity of his administration.

On retiring to the Hermitage, it was to take up a home life which forms a picture in strange contrast to many of the scenes of his earlier days. An adopted son and his wife with their happy family were his household, to which should be added the small army of slaves on the plantation, whom he treated with the greatest consideration and indulgence, though always maintaining, however, the right and justice of the "institution."

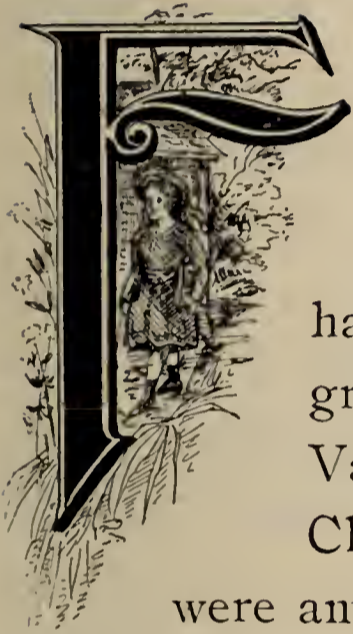
Andrew Jackson's death, on June 8, 1845, was deeply mourned. His nature was, in some respects, a dual one, with fierce temper and vindictiveness on the one hand, but with a heart as tender as a woman's, on the other.

He was buried by the side of his wife, whose memory he so fondly cherished, and, with the "dust to dust," the curtain falls upon one whose life was a succession of stirring events from the cradle to the grave.



## Martin Van Buren.

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FROM Washington to Jackson, the Presidents of the United States had been sons of the Revolution. But now, into the arena of public life, there came a new generation, and younger hands must direct the ship of State through the great river of Time. Of this new school Martin Van Buren was the first to occupy the chair of Chief Magistrate. Mr. Van Buren's ancestors were among the early emigrants from Holland, who settled in the ancient town of Kinderhook, New York. His father was a farmer, of moderate means, beloved and respected by all who knew him, and here Martin Van Buren was born, December 5, 1782.

He attended the village school and in due time was sent to the Kinderhook Academy, where he proved to be a very diligent student and made good progress in his studies. At an early age Van Buren displayed a decided passion for composition and extempore speaking, and was a close student of human nature.

At the age of fourteen Van Buren entered the law office of Francis Sylvester, in his native town, and while here evinced much interest in the policy of government and the claims of the great political parties of his day. The last year of his preparatory law study was passed in the office of William P. Van Ness, in the city of New York. In 1803 Van Buren was admitted to the bar and at once returned to his native village where he began

the practice of his profession in partnership with his half brother, James I. Van Allen.

As a lawyer Mr. Van Buren was so successful that, among all the brilliant and learned lawyers of his day, he was, in 1815, appointed Attorney-General of the State. He had previously, in 1812, been elected to the New York State Senate where he served with distinguished honor.

Mr. Van Buren was married in 1806 to Miss Hannah Hoes, a most estimable lady, who died in 1818, of consumption.

In 1821 Mr. Van Buren entered the United States Senate and was re-elected in 1827, but resigned his seat in 1828 and was elected Governor of the Empire State. When President Jackson formed his cabinet, in 1829, he offered the portfolio of State to Mr. Van Buren, which was accepted. He served as Secretary of State until 1831, when he was appointed minister to the Court of St. James, but, in the succeeding year, was elected Vice-President on the same ticket with General Jackson. On the fourth of March, 1837, Mr. Van Buren was inaugurated eighth President of the United States. His administration was begun under much financial depression. The country was flooded with bank notes which gave a fictitious value to almost every article of merchandise, and speculation in the public lands became enormous. President Jackson, in order to restrain this undue sale of lands, issued an order requiring the collectors, at the various Land Offices, to receive only gold and silver in payment for land; and, shortly after, Congress passed an act distributing the Government funds on deposit in the banks, among the States. These two acts of the Executive and Congress, during the last administration, precipitated a financial panic and unparalleled embarrassments were experienced in monetary circles. The whole business of the country was prostrated. In a short time the banks of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and many other cities suspended specie payments. A special session of Congress was called, which continued in session over forty days, but as the majority were opposed to the policy of the President, the meas-

ures proposed by the administration were defeated. Many of the States issued State bonds in order to secure loans for internal improvements and eight of the States failed to pay the interest on these loans. They all rallied in time and paid their obligations except two—Mississippi and the territory of Florida. These stocks were mainly held by English capitalists and great indignation was felt throughout Europe at the failure of the States to pay their obligation.

In 1840 Mr. Van Buren was again the nominee of his party for the office of President, but was defeated by General Harrison.

In appearance Mr. Van Buren was of about medium size, with an erect form, light hair and eyes, and a broad, high forehead.

At the close of his administration, Mr. Van Buren retired to his home at Kinderhook, where he resided at his death, which occurred in July, 1862.



## William Henry Harrison.

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IN the little town of Berkeley, Charles City County, Virginia, William Henry Harrison was born, on the ninth day of February, 1773. His ancestry were among the early settlers of the "Old Dominion," and their name has always been the synonym for integrity, honesty and patriotism. His father, Benjamin Harrison, was a prominent member of the Continental Congress during the years 1774-5-6, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was elected Governor of Virginia in 1782, and was one of the most efficient officers that ever occupied that responsible position.

Young Harrison graduated from Hampton Sidney College, and began the study of medicine; but the atrocities of the Indians upon the western frontiers so stirred the spirit within him, that he resolved on joining the army. He communicated his desire to General Washington and received from him an Ensign's commission in the First regiment of United States Artillery. He joined his regiment at Fort Washington, on the Ohio River, near the present site of Cincinnati, in 1791. In the following year he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and participated in the battle of the "Fallen Timbers," where his gallant and faithful services won for him the hearty commendation of General Wayne. Harrison, at this time little more than a boy, was slender in build and almost effeminate in appearance. One of his old soldiers in speaking of him, said: "I would as soon have thought of putting my wife in the service as this boy; but I

have been out with him, and I find those smooth cheeks are on a wise head, and that slight frame is almost as tough as my own weather-beaten carcass."

When this campaign came to a close Lieutenant Harrison was promoted to the rank of Captain, and assigned to the command of Fort Washington. While stationed at this fort he was married to the daughter of John Cleves Symmes, who founded the Miami settlements. In 1798 Captain Harrison was appointed Secretary of the Northwestern Territory, to succeed Winthrop Sargent, and the following year was chosen its first Congressional delegate. When Mr. Harrison entered Congress the public lands of the United States could not be purchased in less amount than four thousand acres; this made it impossible for men of small means to acquire a free-hold, and capitalists and land-agents secured large tracts of land and compelled the poor man to pay enormous rentals, or much more than their value if divided into smaller parcels. Mr. Harrison succeeded in amending this obnoxious law, although he was strenuously opposed by the speculators.

About this time the Northwestern Territory was divided, Ohio being set off by itself, and the remaining territory, comprising all the country beyond the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, received the name of Indiana, over which Mr. Harrison was appointed Governor. He was also Indian Commissioner at this time and secured for the government millions of acres of the richest country in the West by treaty with the Aborigines. In 1810 the Indian tribes, who had from time to time ceded their lands to the settlers and moved westward, became jealous and rebellious; their hunting grounds were broken up, and the white man continually advanced upon their settlements. Under the leadership of the celebrated Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, and his twin brother, Elskwatawa, the Prophet, the Indians became more and more aggressive until hostilities were commenced at a town at the junction of the Wabash and Tippecanoe rivers, where the prophet had established himself. Governor Harrison had become

fearful that the Indians would begin a war, and marched his troops to this place to try and prevent bloodshed if possible. About four o'clock on the morning of the fourth of November, 1811, the Indians began the attack, but by the excellent generalship and undaunted courage of Harrison they were repelled and the battle of Tippecanoe was won. The Indians now joined the British forces in what is known as the war of 1812. In 1813 Governor Harrison was appointed to the command of that portion of the army at the head of Lake Erie, with the commission of Major-General. His distinguished services in this war won for him hearty recognition from the people, with whom he was a great favorite, and Congress voted him a gold medal for "gallant and good services."

In 1816 General Harrison was elected to the National House of Representatives, and re-elected for the following term. In 1819 he was chosen to the Ohio State Senate and in 1824 was sent by that State to the United States Senate. In 1828 he was appointed United States Minister to the Republic of Columbia, from which he was recalled by President Jackson.


General Harrison received the nomination for President of the United States, by the Whig party, in 1840. The campaign was one of the most spirited the Republic has ever known. There were public meetings and processions and barbecues, in which log cabins, coons and hard cider figured conspicuously, and in which the cry "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" became household words. It resulted in the election of Harrison, and he was inaugurated on the fourth of March, 1841, with great enthusiasm. In his cabinet were such well-known men as Daniel Webster, Thomas Ewing, John Bell and John J. Crittenden, and much was expected of this administration.

But death stood at the nation's door and, in one month after his inauguration, President Harrison passed beyond the vale into the great beyond. His death occurred on the twenty-seventh of March, 1841. He was the first President to die in office and was sincerely mourned by the whole people.



## John Tyler.

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 JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United State, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1890. The "Old Dominion" had already given the Republic five Chief Magistrates, viz.: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Harrison, and was well entitled to the appellation she had received as the "Mother of Presidents;" but she now adds a sixth to the illustrious list, proving that she still had more "such seed within her breast."

The ancestors of John Tyler were among the early English settlers of Virginia; his grandfather, John Tyler, was marshal of the colony under the English government; and his father, also named John, was a distinguished patriot, occupying the important offices of Governor, and Justice of the Supreme Court.

Unlike many of his illustrious successors in office, Mr. Tyler was the son of wealthy parents, and every advantage which wealth could procure was his. At the age of seventeen he graduated from William and Mary College, and, two years later, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. His success as a lawyer was phenomenal, for one so young, and, when only twenty-one, he was elected a member of the State Legislature, retaining his seat for six consecutive years. There are few men whose political advancement has been so rapid and so constant as was that of Mr. Tyler. In 1816 he was elected a member of Congress, re-elected in 1818, and again in 1820. In 1825 he was chosen Governor of the State of Virginia, and re-elected in 1826.

In 1827 we find him a Senator of the United States. In 1840 he was chosen Vice-President, and, in one month after his inauguration, succeeded to the Presidency, through the untimely death of President William Henry Harrison.

President Tyler was not long in finding himself in strong opposition to the Whig party, which elected him. This rupture was caused by the President's veto of the Bill establishing a United States Bank, a measure to which the Whigs were committed, and this action was denounced by them in strong terms. The entire cabinet, except Mr. Webster, resigned, in September, 1841, declaring that all confidence between the President and themselves was gone.

Some of the more important events of the administration of President Tyler were the annexation of Iowa and Florida, the bills for which he signed on the last day of his term of office; the completion of the Bunker Hill monument; the establishment of the electric telegraph, and the banishment of the Mormons from the territory east of the Rocky Mountains.

President Tyler retired from office without the regret of either political party. He was freely accused by the Whigs not only of a want of judgment, but of a want of good faith.

Personally Mr. Tyler was tall and slim, with a light complexion, blue eyes, high forehead, and a prominent nose. He was married to Miss Letitia Christian, in 1813, who died in 1842. In 1844 he married Miss Julia Gardner, a young and beautiful lady of New York.

Mr. Tyler was a member of the Confederate Congress, and died at Richmond, Virginia, January 18, 1862.

## James K. Polk.

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IN the earlier history of the Republic men were selected for the Presidential office who had been long and prominently connected with public affairs, and who were well known, by reputation at least, to the great body politic. But there came a time, later on, when principles and policy of government overshadowed the genius of the man, and the public learned that what shall be done is of more consequence than who shall do it.

The nomination of James K. Polk was among the earlier selections of a candidate for the office of Chief Executive of the United States who represented principles of government rather than mere personality. Although his political opponents took delight in the inquiry, "Who is Polk?" still the election proved that the people were awake to the principles of good government, and that his party could rally to their support, even though their standard-bearer might be comparatively unknown.

The original name Polk is undoubtedly a contraction of Pollock. The family is of Scotch origin, but the ancestors of that branch of the family to which the subject of this sketch belongs, were residents of Ireland, and emigrated to this country, settling first in Maryland, about 1738. Samuel Polk, father of James K., was a resident of Mechlenburg County, North Carolina, and there James K. Polk was born, November 2, 1795. His mother was a daughter of James Knox, an officer in the Revolutionary war, and it was for him that young Polk was named.

The boyhood of the eleventh President of the United States was passed on his father's farm, where he assisted in its management and where was laid the foundation of that industrious, honest and virtuous life which characterized his maturer years. He early evinced a strong desire for an education and was always an earnest student. About the year 1813 he was sent to an Academy at Murfreesborough, Tennessee, and in the fall of 1815 entered the University of North Carolina, where he graduated, with the highest honors, in 1818, delivering the Latin Salutatory Oration. In 1847 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

The year following his graduation he entered the law office of Felix Grundy, at Nashville, Tennessee, and in 1820 was admitted to the bar. While a law student in Mr. Grundy's office, he met Andrew Jackson, whose friendship he won and ever after retained.

As a lawyer, Mr. Polk was a close reasoner and a brilliant speaker, and he soon stood in the front rank of his chosen profession. He entered public life as Clerk of the House of Representatives of Tennessee, became a member of that body in 1823 and again in 1824, and was regarded as one of its most talented and promising members.

On New Year's day, 1824, Mr. Polk was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Childress, daughter of Joel Childress, a prominent merchant of Rutherford County, Tennessee. To a remarkable beauty of person, Mrs. Polk united the charms of a high order of intellectual accomplishment and a sweetness of disposition that rendered her well fitted to adorn the high station in life she was called upon to fill.

In 1825 Mr. Polk was elected a member of the lower House of Congress, which position he retained for fourteen years, the last two years of which he was Speaker, and was then elected Governor of Tennessee by an overwhelming majority.

In 1844 Mr. Polk was elected President of the United States. The most important event of his administration was

the annexation of Texas, which precipitated the Mexican war. Other incidents of national significance was the discovery of gold in California; the establishment of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington; the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, and the organization of the Department of the Interior, or, as it was at first called, the Home Department.

His death occurred June 15, 1849.



## Zachary Taylor.

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THE assertion has been made that modesty, though coupled with real merit, always fails in competition with audacity; but we believe that the real facts prove quite the contrary. True, modesty may, for a season, obscure the merit of a man, but time, the great revealer, as well as leveler, of the race, will shortly discover the genuine and unmask the counterfeit. The race to-day cast the crown of their highest regard before those truly commendable virtues—integrity and intelligence; it was for these estimable characteristics that Zachary Taylor became the chief Executive of this great Nation.

Colonel Richard Taylor, father of the subject of this sketch, was a descendant of the earliest settlers of the "Old Dominion," whose home was in Orange County, Virginia; it was here that Zachary was born, on the twenty-fourth of November, 1784. He inherited from his father a sturdy and courageous disposition which marked his career from childhood to the grave. When young Taylor was a mere lad the family moved to Kentucky and settled near Louisville. Kentucky in that day was sparsely populated, and the advantages for securing an education were exceedingly limited. At an early age, in company with his brother, Zachary was placed under the care of a private tutor, Mr. Elisha Ayres, of Connecticut, who seems to have been peculiarly well-fitted to undertake the education of youth. He describes his illustrious pupil as a boy of good natural abilities, studious,

persevering, and of an ardent temperament. Even from childhood young Taylor looked forward to the army as the arena of his future labors. When only eighteen, his father secured him a commission as lieutenant in the Seventh regiment of United States Infantry, and he was under the command of General Wilkinson, at New Orleans.

In 1810 he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Smith, of Maryland, a most worthy and beautiful woman.

Having been promoted to the rank of Captain, soon after his marriage, in 1812, he was given command of Fort Harrison, a military post on the Wabash River, fifty miles beyond the frontier settlements; this was an important trust for a young man of twenty-eight, but subsequent events proved the worth of the young commander. This fort was nothing but a rude stockade which had been hastily built by General Harrison, in 1811, while on his march to Tippecanoe. During the night of September 3, 1812, this fort was attacked by a large body of Indians, and set on fire, but Captain Taylor, by the most heroic efforts, defended it and drove off the Indians, with the loss of only one man, while that of the Indians was heavy. For his valiant defense of Fort Harrison, he was promoted to the rank of brevet Major.

From this time until the Indian war in Florida, Major Taylor continued in command of various western posts. In 1832 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and was in command at the terrible battle of the Wisconsin, where Black Hawk was captured and the war was terminated.

Colonel Taylor was ordered to Florida in 1836, where the Seminole, and other tribes of southern Indians, were making war on the United States. This Indian war in Florida was the most troublesome and protracted of any of the Indian wars in which the government has been engaged. On the twenty-third of December, 1837, he fought the famous battle of Okachobee, which practically finished this war. In recognition of his services he was promoted to the brevet rank of Brigadier-General, and given

the command of the Florida forces, a position he retained until 1840, when he was relieved, at his own request, and transferred to the command of the army in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. The Mexican question, having, in 1845, reached a crisis, General Taylor was ordered to march into Texas and to repel any invasion which might be made upon the territory by Mexican forces. He established headquarters at Corpus Christi, but early in 1846 advanced his army, which now numbered about five thousand, to the Rio Grande, upon the opposite side of which was the Mexican Army under the command of General Ampudia. Then followed the battles of Palo Alto, and Reseca de la Palma, in which General Taylor distinguished himself by his splendid generalship and undaunted courage, which gave the victory, in these remarkable engagements, to the United States forces, and the enemy were driven across the Rio Grande.

In February, 1847, with an army of but six thousand men, he met General Santa Ana, with an army of twenty thousand, at Buena Vista, and, after a terrific struggle, won one of the most brilliant victories in the history of the United States. This was General Taylor's last battle. While yet in the field he was nominated for the Presidency, and was elected to that high office in November, 1848. The application of California for admission into the Union, early in President Taylor's administration, was the origin of a prolonged and bitter controversy in Congress on the question of slavery. At this time, and for many years previous, the slave-holding and non-slave-holding States, possessed an equal representation in the United States Senate. If California was admitted as a free State, it was claimed by the South, that this equilibrium would be destroyed and the rights and interests of the South placed in the hands of the North. The controversy waxed warm and furious, the debates growing more and more exciting, until, at their height, the illustrious Henry Clay introduced his famous compromise scheme, which was sneeringly termed, by those who opposed it, the "Omnibus Bill."



Seven months were passed in discussing the slavery question, and it was during this time that President Taylor's death took place, on the ninth of July, 1850. His last words were: "I am ready to die. I have always done my duty; my only regret is for the friends I leave behind me." In the eulogy pronounced in the House by Humphrey Marshall, appear these words:

"Great, without pride; cautious, without fear; brave, without rashness; stern, without harshness; modest, without bashfulness; sagacious, without cunning; benevolent, without ostentation; sincere and honest as the sun, the 'noble old Roman' has at last laid down his earthly harness—his task is done. He has fallen as falls the summer tree in the bloom of its honors, ere the blight of autumn has seared a leaf that adorns it."



## Millard Fillmore.

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THE life of Millard Fillmore, the thirteenth President of the United States, is one filled with lessons of profit to every young American; teaching, as it does, the power of resolution and energy over opposing circumstances. His ancestors, for four generations, were forest pioneers, whose lives of honesty and sturdy manhood were a magnificent inheritance for their descendants. His father, Nathaniel Fillmore, who participated in the battle of Bennington, early in life removed from his Vermont home to Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, where Millard was born, January 7, 1800. Young Fillmore's early education was acquired in the common schools of the neighborhood, and, at the age of fifteen, he went to Livingston County to learn the fuller's trade. A small village library furnished his only means for acquiring a knowledge of books, and the young man improved every moment of his spare time in reading the works thus placed within his reach. Four years were thus passed. At the age of nineteen he entered the law office of Judge Walter Wood, where he remained two years, closely applying himself to his studies, and teaching school during the winter to assist in paying his expenses. In the fall of 1821 he removed to Erie County, and, in the spring of 1822, entered a law office in Buffalo, where he remained one year. At the expiration of this time he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas, and opened an office in the village of

Aurora, where he remained until 1830, when he returned to Buffalo, which remained his home until his death.

While residing in Aurora, he met a daughter of the Rev. Lemuel Powers, who was a lady of rare intelligence and moral worth. A tender attachment sprang up between the two and they were married in 1826.

Mr. Fillmore's entry into public life was made in January, 1829, when he entered the New York Legislature as a Representative from Erie County. He soon won the confidence and esteem of his associates and was re-elected the two succeeding years. He was elected to Congress in 1832 and was re-elected in 1836-38-40. The Twenty-seventh Congress was a memorable one, and no political revolution in the history of the nation, from its birth up to that of 1860, was more overwhelming than that of 1840. The minority, with which party Mr. Fillmore had allied himself, now became the majority, and he was made Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Fillmore was the author of the tariff of 1842, which became so popular that few, even of his political opponents, were able to find fault with it.

We quote, from a New York paper, the following description of Mr. Fillmore, at this time:

“Mr. Fillmore, in person, is stout and finely formed. He has an erect and easy walk, a well-developed chest, light complexion, lively blue eyes, a smooth forehead, marked by breadth rather than height, and thin grayish hair. His face is broad and regular in its outlines; he has a small nose, a handsome Grecian mouth, and white teeth. In or out of Congress there are few better-looking men. His appearance would attract attention anywhere, and his abilities qualify him for any station.”

In 1847 Mr. Fillmore was chosen to the important office of Comptroller of the State of New York, a position which he was abundantly qualified to fill by reason of his connection with the financial affairs of the nation during his service in Congress. While filling this office, he was nominated by the Whig National

Convention as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and, in the following November was elected, Zachary Taylor being at the head of the ticket.

President Taylor's death occurred on the ninth of July, 1850, and Mr. Fillmore succeeded to the office of President. The administration of President Fillmore demanded great wisdom and calm judgment. The North was agitating the anti-slavery question, and the South threatened secession. California was impatient to be admitted into the Union, and war was imminent between Texas and New Mexico. President Fillmore urged upon Congress the necessity for immediate action regarding these important issues, and renewed efforts were made to settle these vexing questions. California was admitted into the Union; the boundary line of Texas and New Mexico was established; the slave trade in the District of Columbia was abolished, and Congress passed an act making more effectual provisions for the apprehension of fugitive slaves. All these, except the last, received the President's approval. Concerning this latter, he asked the opinion of the Attorney-General whether it would not conflict with the Constitution relating to the writ of *habeas corpus*; the Attorney-General rendered an opinion that it would not, and President Fillmore signed the bill. The signing of this bill precipitated the hostility of the anti-slavery party of the North, and all the attacks upon the character of President Fillmore date from this time forward.

Among the more important events which occurred during Mr. Fillmore's administration, may be mentioned the serious trouble between the United States and Great Britain regarding the coast fisheries off the Banks of New Foundland, which, however, was settled by England conceding the rights claimed by the United States; the completion of the New York and Erie Railroad; the laying of the corner-stone of the enlargement to the new Capitol building, and the Cuban expedition.

During this administration, begun by President Taylor and completed by President Fillmore, a number of distinguished

men passed away, among whom may be named John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.

At the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Fillmore retired to his home in Buffalo, New York, where, March 8, 1874, he passed out into "that undiscovered country, from whose bourn no traveller e'er returns."



## Franklin Pierce.

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HE fourteenth President of the United States, Franklin Pierce, was the son of Gen. Benjamin Pierce, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, and subsequently Governor of New Hampshire. Franklin, the sixth of a family of eight children, was born at Hillsborough, New

Hampshire, November 23, 1804. He attended school at Hancock Academy, and prepared for college at Francetown; entered Bowdoin College in 1820, when only sixteen years old, and graduated in 1824. His warm, personal friend, Nathaniel Hawthorne, writes of him: "At this early period of his life, he was distinguished by the same fascination of manner that has since proved so magical in winning him an unbounded personal popularity. It is wronging him, however, to call this peculiarity a mere effect of manner; its source lies deep in the kindliness of his nature, and in the liberal, generous, catholic sympathy that embraces all who are worthy of it. Few men possess anything like it."

Young Pierce began the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, at Portsmouth, spending the last two years of law study at the Northampton, Massachusetts, law school, and in the office of Judge Parker, at Amherst. In 1827 he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession at Hillsborough, his native town. Although his early practice was far from being successful, still the young man persistently pushed forward, determined to win. In 1829, at the age of twenty-five, Mr. Pierce

was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature. He served in this body four years, the last two of which he was speaker of the House. At the age of twenty-nine, he was elected to Congress, where he served faithfully for years, at the end of which time he entered the senate of the United States, its youngest member. Here he found himself in the company of those eminent statesmen, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Silas Wright, James Buchanan, and many others, whose names are written on the scroll of famous Americans. In 1842 Mr. Pierce retired from the United States Senate and resumed his law practice at Concord, the capital city of his native State. Notwithstanding his early failures in the legal profession, he now rapidly acquired fame and distinction and soon was the leading member of the New Hampshire bar.

Mr. Pierce was married, in 1834, to Miss Jane, daughter of Rev. Dr. Appleton, ex-president of Bowdoin College, and three children, all sons, were the fruit of this union.

In 1846 Mr. Pierce declined the offer of the United States Senatorship, also the position of Attorney-General of the United States which was tendered him by President Polk. He also declined the nomination of the Democratic State Convention for Governor. Mr. Pierce seemed unwilling to receive public political honors, but when the Mexican war broke out, in 1846, he was the first volunteer in Concord and raised a company of men for his country's service. He was early commissioned Colonel of the Ninth Regiment and in March, 1847, was made Brigadier-General. He rendered his country most efficient service and, at the close of the war, returned to Concord and resumed his law practice. In 1850 General Pierce was made president of a convention called to revise the Constitution of the State, in the deliberations of which he exercised great influence.

At the National Democratic Convention held in Baltimore, in June, 1852, General Pierce, though not a candidate, received an almost unanimous nomination to the office of President of the United States, and defeated General Winfield Scott, nominee of

the Whig party, by an unprecedented majority. On the fourth of March, 1853, he was inaugurated fourteenth President of this Republic.

Among the important events which occurred during the administration of President Pierce was the beginning of the Pacific Railroad; the settlement of the disputed boundary between New Mexico and Chahuahua, and the commercial treaty with Japan. In January, 1854, Senator Stephen A. Douglas introduced his famous Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which proposed the organization of these two territories, and contained a provision that the new States, which should be formed from them, should decide for themselves whether they should be slaveholding or not. As both these Territories were north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, the passage of this bill practically repealed the Missouri Compromise, by virtue of which the old slavery question had been settled.


For nearly four months this bill was the subject of the most impassioned debate in Congress, but on March 3, 1854, the bill passed the Senate, on the twenty-fourth of the following May it passed the House, and on the thirtieth of May it received the signature of President Pierce and thus became the law. The result of this legislation was the destruction of the Whig party; the division of the Democrat party into sections, North and South; and the formation of the Republican party, with anti-slavery as the principal plank of its platform. Kansas, after an exciting struggle, was carried by the pro-slavery party and this was followed by a civil strife which continued for nearly a year. Finally peace was restored in Kansas, but the agitation of the slavery question had become a national issue and continued to be the central subject of discussion, throughout the administration of President Buchanan, and until its culmination in civil war, in 1861.

At the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Pierce returned to his home at Concord, New Hampshire, where he answered the summons of the death angel, October 8, 1869.



## James Buchanan.

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AMES BUCHANAN was born in a wild, romantic valley, surrounded by the towering peaks of the Alleghany Mountains, in the town of Stony Batter, Franklin County, Pennsylvania; he used to say: "I lacked but a broad limestone valley of being born in Maryland." The date of his birth was April 23, 1791. His father was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and came to this country in 1783, where he married an estimable Pennsylvania girl, and the young couple were among the pioneer settlers of the section where their son James was born.

The family removed to Mercersburg in 1798, where James was sent to school, and proved a bright and industrious student. At the early age of fourteen he entered Dickson College, at Carlisle, where he was graduated with the highest honors at the age of eighteen. He soon began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1812; rising rapidly in his profession, he soon became one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, and his name appears more frequently in the Pennsylvania Reports than that of any other lawyer of his day.

In October, 1814, he was elected a member of the lower House of the Legislature of his native State, and was re-elected in 1815. When only twenty-nine years of age, in 1820, he was elected to the House of Representatives, where he soon acquired prominence as an impressive speaker and a clear and vigorous reasoner. He remained a member of Congress for ten consecu-

tive years, at the expiration of which time he was charged by President Jackson with the duty of negotiating a commercial treaty with Russia; he was successful in his efforts and returned to the United States in 1833. The following year he was chosen, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, United States Senator. Perhaps the most important subject which came before the Senate at this time was the slavery question. While Mr. Buchanan was heartily opposed to slavery in the abstract, he strongly defended the Southern States in the rights which the Constitution accorded them.

In 1845 he resigned the Senatorship of Pennsylvania, which position he had held for ten years, and accepted the office of Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Polk. From 1853 to 1856, under the administration of President Pierce, Mr. Buchanan ably represented the United States at the Court of St. James. Soon after his return from England he was nominated by the National Democratic Convention as their candidate for the Presidency. In this election the Republican party entered the field for the first time, with any apparent show of success, with Gen. John C. Fremont as its candidate. The issue between these two political parties was the question of Slavery in the Territories. The election resulted in the choice of Mr. Buchanan, which was accomplished by the votes of California, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, united with those of the slave-holding States.

Beside the vexatious questions connected with the extension of slavery, was the disturbed relations with Great Britain. The British had flagrantly violated the conditions of the Monroe Doctrine, and had not relinquished the right of search, which had caused the war of 1812. President Buchanan resolved to deal peremptorily with this matter, and England awoke to the truth that the United States was not to be trifled with. Representatives of the two governments met and the demands of this Nation were accorded her.

The laying of the first Atlantic Cable, and the quelling of

the Mormon rebellion were among the chief events, not connected with the Slavery question, which distinguished the administration of President Buchanan.

In 1859 occurred John Brown's famous raid at Harper's Ferry. This was the climax of the Kansas warfare, the Dred-Scott Decision, and the suspected plot of insurrection among the slaves, and while its success was an impossibility from the start, still its influence was important. The closing year of President Buchanan's administration was one of intense political excitement. The breach between the North and the South was constantly widening, and it was evident that the country was fast approaching a critical period in its history. The question of slavery divided the Democratic party and the work of secession began in South Carolina in December, 1860, after the election of Lincoln, and spread so rapidly that by the first of February, 1861, the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas had all passed resolutions of secession and declared themselves out of the Union. A convention of these States, held at Montgomery, Alabama, February 4, 1861, formed the Confederate States of America, and selected Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, as President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, as Vice-President. Such was the condition of affairs when Mr. Buchanan retired from the office of President.

After the inauguration of his successor, Mr. Buchanan returned to his home in Wheatland, Pennsylvania, where he died June 1, 1868.

## Abraham Lincoln.

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THE life of this great and good man is a true type of American manhood. Born in obscurity, starting life with nothing, but utilizing every opportunity within his reach, he honestly earned the right to live forever enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen. In a rough log cabin on the banks of Nolin Creek, in Larue County, Kentucky, on the twelfth of February, 1808, Abraham Lincoln was born. His father, Thomas Lincoln, born and reared in the wilds of Kentucky, where, at that early period, there were no schools, was an uneducated but strictly honest man, who was not able even to read when he was married. His mother, Nancy Lincoln, *nee* Hanks, was a loving, gentle woman, almost worshipped by her children. Speaking of his early life, on an occasion when fame and success had laid their crowns at his feet, Mr. Lincoln said, while tears filled his eyes: "All that I am, or hope to be, I owe to my angel mother; blessings on her memory."

In 1816 the family removed to Indiana and settled in the forest, about eighteen miles from Thompson's Ferry. A rude cabin, one side open to the elements, except as it was sheltered by the hides of the animals that were killed for food, constituted their home during the first winter. Thorns took the place of pins; bits of bone, covered with cloth, were their buttons; while burned rye bread served as coffee, and dried herb leaves as tea. Stricken down by hard work, exposure and anxiety, the mother

died before the first year of their life in Indiana came to a close. This was a sad day for the father and children; they were there alone with their dead. With bitter anguish they buried her away out of sight, without even the consolation of a funeral service, for there was no one there who could conduct such a ceremony.

Young Lincoln succeeded in acquiring a superficial knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, but it may be confidently affirmed that his entire school education did not exceed one year.

In 1830 the family moved to Illinois and settled near Decatur, on the banks of the Sangamon River. Lincoln was now twenty-one years of age and felt that it was time for him to shift for himself. He engaged with a party to take a flat-boat, loaded with produce, to New Orleans, and succeeded so well with his cargo, that his employer entrusted him with the care of a store at New Salem, Illinois. It was while in this store that he began the study of English grammar, and it was also at this place that he acquired the *soubriquet*, which ever thereafter clung to him, of "Honest Abe."

Mr. Lincoln raised a company of men, of which he was Captain, and assisted in suppressing the Black Hawk insurrection, after which, returning to New Salem, he began the study of law, borrowing books wherever possible for that purpose. In 1835 he was appointed postmaster at his home and, as the saying ran, "carried the post-office in his hat."

A friend, who knew him well, said of him at this time: "Lincoln has nothing, only plenty of friends." He was a man of strong religious convictions, who had an abiding faith in Divine Providence and sincerely believed he was under the guidance of a Supreme Being. He always meant just what he said, and was just what he appeared to be. He was without vices and passions and was as modest as he was honest.

In 1834 he was elected a member of the State Legislature and here first met Stephen A. Douglas, against whom he was frequently pitted in political contests, culminating in the race for

the Presidency in 1860. The slavery question was at this time just beginning to be agitated, and Mr. Lincoln's anti-slavery record begins with this session of the Legislature where he caused his protest against an extreme pro-slavery resolution to be recorded in the journal of the House.

In 1836 Mr. Lincoln was admitted to the bar and in the autumn of that year went to Springfield, and opened a law office. Concerning this venture, a friend writes: "He rode into town on a borrowed horse, all his earthly possessions packed in a pair of saddle-bags fastened to the crupper of his saddle. He wanted to hire a room and furnish it with the barest necessities, but found that the aggregate cost of these was seventeen dollars. To the storekeeper Mr. Lincoln said sadly, 'It is cheap enough, but, cheap as it is, I have not the money to pay for it. If you will give me credit until Christmas, and my experiment here is a success, I will pay you then; if I fail, I shall probably never be able to pay you.'" His request was granted, and in April, 1837, he formed a partnership with Maj. John T. Stuart which continued four years. In 1843 he became associated with William H. Herndon, and the co-partnership ended only with the death of Lincoln, in 1865.

As a lawyer, Mr. Lincoln soon won distinction and was retained in nearly every important case in his circuit, but he was so thoroughly conscientious that he positively refused to take any case unless convinced that his client was in the right, and once, when he learned that, in a case which he had won, his client was in the wrong, he refused to accept a fee for his services.

In 1838 he was re-elected to the Legislature. During a debate, in which some of the most noted men of the time were engaged, one of his opponents sneeringly referred to the few who supported the other side, and the hopelessness of the cause they were defending. Mr. Lincoln said, in reply: "Address that argument to cowards and knaves. It may be true, if it must, let it. Many free countries have lost their liberty, and ours may

lose hers. But if she shall, let it be my proudest plume, not that I was the last to desert her, but that I never deserted her.”

Mr. Lincoln was married to Miss Mary Todd, daughter of Hon. Robert S. Todd, of Lexington, Kentucky, in 1842, and they took lodgings at the Globe Tavern, a modest boarding-house near the State House.

In 1846 Lincoln was elected a Member of the House of Representatives, and took his seat December 6, 1847, the only Whig member from Illinois. At the expiration of his term of office he came back to his home in Illinois and did not return again to Washington until he went to emancipate the slave in all the length and breadth of the Union. He now became actively engaged in political discussions, notably in joint debates with Stephen A. Douglas, upon the Dred-Scott decision and the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Of their debate in Springfield, on the latter question, the *Springfield Journal* speaks of Mr. Lincoln's argument as follows: “He quivered with feeling and emotion; the whole house was as still as death. He attacked the bill (Kansas-Nebraska) with unusual warmth and energy, and all felt that a man of strength was its enemy, and that he intended to blast it if he could by strong and manly efforts. He was most successful, and the long continued huzzas of the house approved the glorious triumph of truth. Women waved their handkerchiefs in token of woman's silent but heartfelt consent. At the conclusion of the speech every man felt that it was unanswerable; that no human power could overthrow it or trample it under foot, and every mind present did homage to the man who took captive the heart, and broke like a sun over the understanding.”

After one of the most exciting political contests ever known, Mr. Lincoln was elected President of the United States, in November 1860, and was inaugurated on the fourth of the following March, and the affairs of government were turned over to Republican administration by the Democratic hands which had so long controlled it, together with the momentous questions which at this critical period agitated the Nation as never before.

Then followed the call for troops, and the terrible issues of civil war were joined. Mr. Lincoln was re-elected President in 1864, and closely following upon his second inaugural came the surrender of Lee and the fall of Richmond. The North was in a tumult of rejoicing. The war was over; white-robed peace again reigned triumphant, and every heart sang the praises of Abraham Lincoln. But in the midst of these scenes of rejoicing came that terrible assassination at the hands of John Wilkes Booth, and, on the fifteenth of April, 1865, the great soul of Lincoln went back to God who gave it, and the earthly career of one of earth's greatest and noblest men was ended. Living, he was loved as man is rarely loved; dying, he bequeathed to this Nation a legacy of patriotic devotion which will last as long as time shall endure.





## Andrew Johnson.

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HE early life of this man, so suddenly called upon to fill the office of chief magistrate of the United States, in the overwhelming grief which bore the nation to the earth in the sad death of Abraham Lincoln, was one of poverty and friendlessness. He was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. His parents, who were among the "poor whites" of the South, were unable to give the boy the slightest advantages of an education, and, until the age of ten years, he was a ragged urchin about the streets of his native city, unable either to read or write. He was at this age apprenticed to a tailor and while he was learning his trade he learned to read, but he never attended school a day in his life. In 1826 he removed to Greenville, Tennessee, where he was married to a young lady of estimable character who became his teacher in the common English branches, reading to him while he worked at his trade of tailor, and teaching him in the evening. In 1828 he was elected one of the aldermen of Greenville, by the laboring classes, among whom he was a recognized leader, and in 1830 was made Mayor.

Mr. Johnson now became thoroughly identified with political life, being a Jacksonian Democrat, and as such, was elected to the State Legislature in 1835, and again in 1839. In 1841 Mr. Johnson was elected a State Senator, and in 1843 represented his district in the lower house of Congress, which latter position he retained for ten years. At the expiration of this period, in

1853, he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and re-elected in 1855. In the gubernatorial office, as in those positions of trust with which he had been heretofore honored, Mr. Johnson was a zealous defender of the rights of the sons of toil, and an active champion of their wants.

In 1857 Mr. Johnson was elected United States Senator for the term of six years, and here, as he had done in the House, he adopted, in general, the Democratic policy, which opposed a protective tariff, the United States Bank, and all plans for internal improvement by the National Government.

Mr. Johnson was born of the people, and grew up among the people; he never permitted a sneer at the workingman to pass unrebuked. Replying to one of the finest speakers in the United States Senate he said: "I do not forget that I am a mechanic; nor do I forget that Adam was a tailor and sewed fig-leaves, and that our Saviour was the son of a carpenter." On the question of slavery Mr. Johnson defined his position in the following words: "My position is, that Congress has no power to interfere with the subject of slavery; that it is an institution local in its character, and peculiar to the States where it exists, and no other power has the right to control it." He was a staunch Union man and opposed the ideas of secession in strongest terms. So pronounced was his opposition to the position taken by nearly every Southern Senator and Representative, that they finally denounced him as a traitor to the South. So bitter was the feeling against him that in 1861 he was burned in effigy in Memphis, Tennessee, and subsequently hooted at by the mobs, and even threatened with lynching. His home was invaded, his sick wife, with her child in her arms, was ruthlessly driven into the street, his slaves confiscated, and his house turned into a hospital and barracks by the Confederates.

In February, 1862, Mr. Johnson was appointed, by President Lincoln, Military Governor of Tennessee and, in the month following, he entered upon the duties of his office with headquarters at Nashville.

One of the first official acts, when the Mayor and city council of Nashville refused to obey his order to take the oath of allegiance to the United States government, was to send them all to the penitentiary; and the editor of the Nashville *Banner*, for uttering treasonable sentiments, was sent to keep them company, and his paper suppressed. He imprisoned five clergymen for preaching treason from their pulpits.

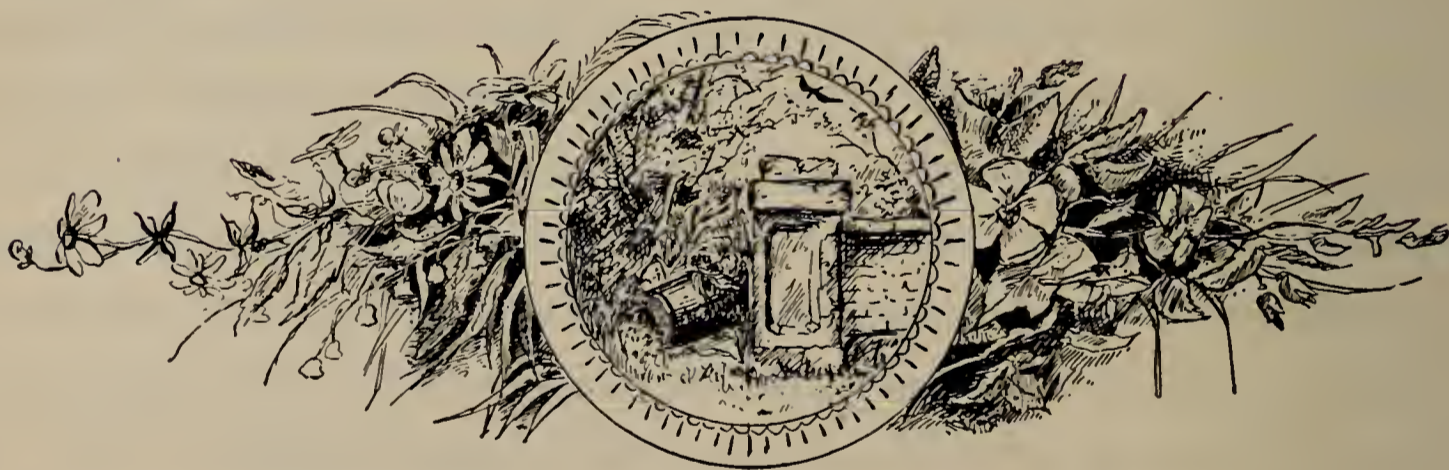
Shortly after the Confederate armies placed Nashville in a state of siege and General Buell, who was in command, determined to evacuate the city, Mr. Johnson said: "I am not a religious man, and have never pretended to be religious; but there is one thing about it, I do believe in Almighty God, and I believe also in the Bible, but I say d——n me if Nashville shall be surrendered."

The circumstances surrounding Mr. Johnson seem to have led him into sympathy with the Republican party, and he was elected Vice-President of the United States in November, 1864, with Abraham Lincoln as President. They were inaugurated on the fourth of March following, and soon the clouds of gloom which had so long hung over the land began to break, and on the ninth of April, 1865, the Rebel army, under General Lee, surrendered and joy reigned in the nation's heart. Five days later the bullet of the assassin ended the earthly life of President Lincoln, and in less than three hours after his death Andrew Johnson became President of the United States.

Very soon after the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency it became apparent that the Executive and Congress were decidedly antagonistic on the question of the reorganization of the Southern States. The President held that the seceding States had never been out of the Union, and that their acts of secession were absolutely void, while Congress maintained that, while the acts of secession were unconstitutional, yet these States had actually been out of the Union, and that to enable them to again resume their former status would require special legislation. Various other subjects arose from time to time

which served to increase the spirit of discord between the President and Congress, until the impeachment of the President was decided upon. The trial continued over two months and finally resulted in the President's acquittal, it requiring a two-thirds vote to convict and the vote standing thirty-four for impeachment and nineteen against.

His death occurred at the residence of his daughter, at Carter Station, Tennessee, July 27, 1875.



## Ulysses S Grant.

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THE life of Ulysses S. Grant is one of development, rather than of original prominence or promise. He was an energetic, honest, modest boy whose latent virtues and heroism the war developed. Point Pleasant, Ohio, was his birthplace, on April 29, 1822. He received a common school education at Georgetown, and at the age of seventeen entered the Military Academy, at West Point, where he was graduated in 1843. He then spent two years as a Lieutenant of Infantry at a military post in Missouri; afterwards participating in the Mexican war, where he earned the commission of Captain. In 1854 Captain Grant resigned his commission, married, and settled on a small farm near St. Louis, Missouri. In 1859 he entered into a partnership with his father in the leather business, which proved a paying venture.

When the Civil War broke out Captain Grant said to those about him in his home: - "Uncle Sam educated me for the army; and though I have served him through one war, I do not feel that I have yet repaid the debt. I am still ready to discharge my obligations; I shall buckle on the sword, and see Uncle Sam through this war too." Ten days after the fall of Sumter he presented himself to Governor Yates at the head of a company of volunteers which he had organized. June 15, 1861, he received a commission as Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. In August, 1861, he was promoted by President Lincoln to the rank of Brigadier-General, and assigned to

the command of the district of Southeastern Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo. In February, 1862, while General Grant was preparing to storm the intrenchments at Fort Donaldson, General Buckner, who was in command of the Rebel forces, sent a note asking for terms of surrender. General Grant's reply was characteristic: "No terms can be accepted but unconditional surrender. I propose to move immediately upon your works." Stringent as they were the terms were accepted and fifteen thousand men, seventy-five guns and a large amount of military stores fell into the victor's hands.

General Grant had introduced a new feature of persistent and aggressive action on the part of the army under his leadership, the results of which were manifest at Fort Donaldson, and that brilliant victory, which was really the first important success the Northern armies had achieved, aroused the Nation, and Secretary Stanton recommended General Grant as Major-General of Volunteers. President Lincoln immediately sent the nomination to the Senate where it was at once confirmed. General Grant thus won for himself a National reputation; he was now given command of the military district of Tennessee.

Following this the battle of Shiloh was fought and General Grant again won an important victory. Then came the famous siege of Vicksburg, where, for weeks and even months, there was almost continual fighting. Some one asked General Grant if he really expected to take Vicksburg. "Certainly," he replied, "I cannot tell exactly when I shall take the town, but I mean to stay here until I do, if it takes me thirty years." At length on the fourth of July, 1863, the white flags along the Rebel lines announced the unconditional surrender of Vicksburg. It was one of the most notable conquests of the war; nearly forty thousand prisoners were taken and the Mississippi River was opened to the Gulf of Mexico. On the twenty-fifth of October, 1863, occurred the memorable battle of Chattanooga, which pierced the heart of the Rebellion, saved Kentucky and Tennessee, and opened the door for that wonderful march to the sea. Congress

now ordered a gold medal, with appropriate emblems, to be presented to General Grant, together with a vote of thanks, in which several of the States joined.

Wherever he went he was received with the warmest enthusiasm; but nothing could flatter, persuade nor provoke him into making a speech, with one single exception. One evening it was learned that Grant was stopping at a certain hotel in St. Louis. An immense crowd gathered and commenced shouting for a speech. After a long delay he appeared upon the balcony and said, slowly and deliberately, to the breathless audience: "Gentlemen, making speeches is not my business; I never did it in my life, and I never will. I thank you, however, for your attendance here."

In February, 1864, Congress conferred upon General Grant the distinguished rank of Lieutenant-General and in March following he was summoned to Washington to receive his credentials. Crowds gathered at every station, eager to catch a glimpse of his face. He reached Washington and, going to Willard's Hotel, slipped into the dining room and secured a seat at the table without being recognized. While at the table some one entered the room who knew the General, and at once said to the guests, "Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is present." Instantly the entire company arose to its feet and cheer after cheer echoed through the room. A brilliant reception was given the same evening in his honor, by President Lincoln, but General Grant had no taste for public parade and popular applause and said to a friend that night: "I hope to get away from Washington as soon as possible, for I am tired of this show business already."

General Grant now gave himself unreservedly to the one purpose of bringing the war to a close. The only means he believed possible was a destruction of the Rebel forces, and to this end he labored. At length on the ninth of April, 1865, General Lee surrendered and the War of the Rebellion was over.

General Grant was elected President of the United States in November, 1868, and entered upon the duties of his new

office in March following. The Southern States were in a sadly chaotic condition, and he was called upon to deal with many perplexing political problems. During this term of office the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified by the requisite number of States; government bonds reached a par value; a new Indian policy was adopted, and the question of the Alabama claims was settled by a treaty with Great Britain. He was re-elected President in 1872. During this term occurred the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, which was opened by the President.

At the conclusion of his second term he made that memorable tour of the world, and was the recipient of more unbounded honor than has ever been accorded any other American citizen, every nation vying with its neighbor to do him homage

After an extended illness, he died, at Mount McGregor, New York, July 23, 1885, and his remains lie in Riverside Park on the banks of the Hudson River, in New York City.





## Rutherford B. Hayes.

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HE subject of this sketch was born in the town of Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His education began in the common schools of his native town. Subsequently he attended the academy at Norwalk, Ohio, and entered Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, in 1838, graduating therefrom, in 1842, as valedictorian of his class. He at once began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, at Columbus, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. In 1850 he opened a law office in Cincinnati, where, in 1854, he formed a partnership with R. W. Corwine and W. K. Rogers, under the firm name of Corwine, Hayes & Rogers.

He was married to Miss Lucy W. Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Chillicothe, Ohio, December 30, 1852.

Directly after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Mr. Hayes entered the United States service and was commissioned Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Of this regiment W. S. Rosecrans was Colonel, and Stanley Matthews Lieutenant-Colonel. Major Hayes was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, September 19, 1861, and was raised to the rank of Colonel, October 24, 1862. At the battle of Cedar Creek, so great was the gallantry of Colonel Hayes, that General Sheridan grasped his hand on the battlefield and said: "Colonel, from this day forward you will be a Brigadier-General!" March 13, 1865, he was commissioned brevet Major-General for distinguished services during the campaign in West Virginia.

In December, 1865, General Hayes took his seat as a Member of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and was re-elected in 1866. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1867, and again in 1869. In 1871 he declined a re-nomination, but in 1875, was a third time elected to the gubernatorial office of that State.

In 1876, occurred the memorable struggle for the Presidency, Mr. Hayes being the nominee of the Republican party and Samuel J. Tilden, of the Democrat. After a vigorous campaign, which was ably conducted on both sides, the result of the election was in doubt. Both parties claimed to have carried the States of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. The anxiety and excitement throughout the country was intense. Concerning the grave questions of counting the electoral votes and the settlement of the contests in the disputed States, Congress held protracted and anxious sessions without reaching a satisfactory conclusion. At last both agreed to refer the question to a commission, known as the Electoral Commission, which was composed of fifteen members, five from the House of Representatives, five from the Senate, and the remaining five were Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Commission was as follows:

From the Senate, George F. Edmonds, of Vermont; Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, and Fredrick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Republicans; and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, and Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, Democrats.

From the House, Henry W. Paine, of Ohio; Josiah B. Abbot, of Massachusetts, and Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, Democrats; and George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and James A. Garfield, of Ohio, Republicans.

From the United States Supreme Court, William Strong, of Pennsylvania, and Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, Republicans; and Nathan Clifford, of Maine, and S. J. Field, of California, Democrats. These four Judges were to select the fifth. Their choice fell upon Judge Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey, who was a

Republican, and as the Republicans thus had a majority of one in the Commission; this seated Mr. Hayes in the Presidential chair.

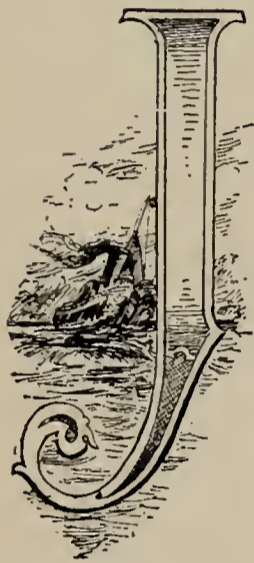
He gave the country a conservative and dignified administration, notwithstanding the criticisms that were made by his political opponents, and even by members of his own party, that he was not elected to the office.

Mr. Hayes died at his home in Fremont, Ohio, January 17, 1893.



## James A. Garfield.

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JAMES A. GARFIELD, youngest son of Abram and Eliza Ballou Garfield, was born in Bedford, Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, November 19, 1831. His father died when James was only eighteen months old, and the care of the farm and the four children devolved on the mother. As soon as the lad could handle a hoe or hold a plow he was called into service, and as he grew older he shouldered his full share of the farm labor. When about sixteen years of age he obtained a position on the canal boat "Evening Star," as driver at twelve dollars a month. One dark, stormy night he accidentally fell overboard and was rescued by, what seemed to him, little less than a miracle. This proved to be an important event in the life of Garfield, and arguing that, since Providence thought his life worth saving, he would not throw it away on a canal boat, he resolved to return home, secure an education and become a man. He at once acted upon this resolution and went home, where he attended school and fitted himself for teaching. In the spring of 1850 he began to prepare himself for college. In March of this year he joined the Church of the Disciples. Three years later he entered the junior class at Williams College. In the winter of 1855, during a vacation, he taught a writing class at North Pownal, Vermont, in the same school-house where, a year before, Chester A. Arthur was principal. He graduated from Williams College with high honors in 1856, and entered Hiram College as a teacher of ancient lan-

guages and literature. The next year he became president of Hiram College, which position he held until 1861, when he resigned to enter the army.

While Garfield was preparing for college he became acquainted with Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who was also a student at the academy. They became engaged and in 1858, when he became president of Hiram College, they were married.

Mr. Garfield now began to interest himself in politics and espoused the cause of the Republican party. In 1859 he was elected to the Ohio Senate, and at once took high rank, and proved to be an eloquent and powerful debator.

When the war broke out Mr. Garfield dedicated his life to his country. Addressing a friend, he writes: "I regard my life as given to my country. I am only anxious to make as much of it as possible before the mortgage on it is foreclosed." He entered the service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Ohio regiment and soon became its Colonel. He was made a Brigadier-General in January, 1862, and a Major-General in 1863, resigning his commission in December of that year to enter Congress, where he served with distinguished honor until 1880, when he was elected United States Senator from Ohio.

The following incident will illustrate the rare oratorical power of General Garfield:

The day after the assassination of President Lincoln 50,000 people were assembled around the Exchange building in New York City. The cry of this vast crowd was Vengeance! Two men, one dead, and the other dying, lay on the pavement of one of the side streets, who, a moment before, had said that Lincoln ought to have been shot long ago. It was a critical moment. There was no telling what that crowd of excited men would do. Just then a man stepped forward on the balcony of the Exchange building, waving a small flag and beckoning to the crowd. There was a momentary silence as every eye was turned toward him. Raising his right arm heavenward, and in a clear, steady voice he said: "Fellow citizens: Clouds and darkness are round

about Him! His pavilion is dark waters and thick clouds of the skies! Justice and judgment are the establishment of His throne! Mercy and truth shall go before His face! Fellow citizens, God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives!”

As if by magic the fierce passions of that angry host were quelled, and those men stood as though rooted to the ground, gazing with awe into the face of that inspired man. It was a triumph of eloquence unsurpassed in the annals of American history. The crisis was passed, and the hero of that wonderful hour stood there in the person of James A. Garfield.

After a most vigorous campaign, General Garfield was elected President of the United States in November 1880, and inaugurated on the fourth of March following. The military display on that occasion was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in Washington, upon any similar occasion.

July 2, 1881, will be memorable in the history of the Nation as the day when President Garfield was stricken down by the bullet of the assassin, Charles J. Giteau. For eighty days hope and fear struggled in the Nation's heart. Would the President recover? Almost the first question that was asked, as morning after morning came, was: “How is the President?” and hopes rose or fell with the answer. At last, on the nineteenth of September, death claimed him for its own and the brave heart of Garfield ceased to beat—the mortgage was foreclosed and his country's service was finished. In twenty-four hours the President's death was known all over the civilized world, and from every hamlet and village in this great land there arose such a cry of sorrow as heaven's arches have rarely echoed.

“The stars on our banners grow suddenly dim;  
Let us weep in our sadness, but weep not for him—  
Not for him who, in dying, left millions in tears;  
Not for him who has died full of honors and years;  
Not for him who ascended fame's ladder so high,  
From the round at the top he has stepped to the sky.”

## Chester A. Arthur.

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HE twenty-first President of the United States was born at Fairfield, Franklin County, Vermont, October 5, 1830. He was the elder of the two sons of Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, and a man of fine literary attainments. Attending school, first at Union Village, Washington County, New York, and later at Schenectady, he entered Union College in 1845, and graduated with distinction in 1848. He then attended a law school at Ballston Springs, for a time, and in 1851, became principal of the North Pownal, Vermont, academy.

In 1853 Mr. Arthur removed to the city of New York and entered the law office of E. D. Culver as a student. In the succeeding year he was admitted to practice and became a member of the firm of Culver, Parker & Arthur. His ability as a lawyer was early developed, and his personal interest in the coming struggle over slavery was indicated by his successful management of the now celebrated Lemmon slave case.

In 1852 Jonathan Lemmon, a Virginia slaveholder, brought eight slaves from Norfolk to New York, intending to ship them to Texas. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Justice Paine, of the Superior Court of New York, commanding the persons having the slaves in charge to bring them into court. After exhaustive arguments by the counsel on both sides, Justice Paine ordered the slaves to be released, upon the ground that the fugi-

tive slave law did not apply to them, and that, under none other than that National law could any human creature be held in bondage in the Empire State.

Judge Paine's decision created intense excitement in the slave States, affirming, as it practically did, that every slave, not a fugitive, being brought by his master into a free State, was thereby made free. This decision was sustained by the Supreme Court of New York, where Mr. Arthur appeared as State's Attorney, and later by the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Arthur took an active interest in politics at a very early age, but it was not until 1865 that he became prominently connected with politics in New York City.

The day following the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Mr. Arthur was appointed Quartermaster-General at New York, and at once began the Herculean task of quartering, uniforming, equipping and arming the soldiers of New York for the war. This was a task of enormous proportions, but General Arthur was equal to the occasion, and had the satisfaction of forwarding nearly 700,000 men, whom he had equipped with uniforms and muskets. This great force constituted nearly one-fifth of the Northern army.

At the close of the war General Arthur resumed his law practice, being now the senior member of the well-known firm of Arthur, Phelps, Knevals & Ransom. In November, 1871, he was appointed, by President Grant, Collector of the Port of New York, and re-appointed in 1875, being the first Collector of the Port ever receiving a re-appointment.

In 1859 General Arthur was married to Ellen L. Herndon, daughter of Capt. William L. Herndon, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Mrs. Arthur died suddenly, in January, 1880, leaving a son and daughter.

General Arthur was elected Vice-President of the United States, in November, 1880, General Garfield being President.

When those terrible days of suffering were over, and the spirit of the assassinated Garfield passed into the great beyond,



General Arthur took the oath of office and became the fourth of our Nation's Executives who were called to the chair of State by the death of their predecessors, rather than by the suffrages of the people.

President Arthur's administration was uniformly able, dignified and excellent. During his term of office occurred the dedication of that greatest scientific achievement and most marvellous triumph of engineering skill, of this or any other century, the New York and Brooklyn Bridge; designed by American genius, made in American workshops, and built by American skill.

November 29, 1883, occurred the centennial celebration of the evacuation of the city of New York by the British. At the date of the evacuation, in 1783, New York had a population of twenty-three thousand, but on this centennial day its population exceeded one million two hundred thousand; on this day also was unveiled the bronze statue of Washington, in front of the Sub-Treasury building on Wall Street.

On Saturday, February 21, 1885 (the 22nd falling on Sunday), occurred the celebration of the dedication of the Memorial Monument to George Washington. Robert C. Winthrop delivered the oration, and the formal delivery of the monument to the President of the United States was by Col. Thomas L. Casey, to which the closing sentence of President Arthur's reply was as follows:

“Other and more eloquent lips than mine will to-day rehearse to you the story of his noble life and its glorious achievements. To myself has been assigned a simpler and more formal duty, in fulfillment of which I do now, as President of the United States, and in behalf of the people, receive this monument from the hands of its builder, and declare it dedicated from this time to the immortal name and memory of George Washington.”

Mr. Arthur's death occurred in the city of New York, November 18, 1886.

## Grover Cleveland.

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ALTHOUGH distinctively American, the Clevelands are of English origin, having first settled in Connecticut more than two centuries ago. Richard Falley Cleveland, father of Grover Cleveland, was born at Norwich, Conn., in 1804. The elder Mr. Cleveland and his cousin, the late William E. Dodge, were factory boys together. He graduated from Yale College in 1824; from thence he went to Princeton Theological Seminary, and after his theological course, became a Presbyterian clergyman. In 1839 he married Miss Anna Neal, of Baltimore. His third charge was at Caldwell, New Jersey, where Grover Cleveland was born, March 18, 1837. Young Cleveland was named in honor of his father's predecessor in the pastorate of the church at Caldwell, Stephen Grover; but from childhood he has been called Grover, and has always written his name simply Grover Cleveland. In 1840 the family removed to Fayetteville, near Syracuse, New York, where his father had received a call to preach, and in 1851 they settled at Clinton, Oneida County, New York. Here young Grover prepared himself for college; but his father's death, in 1853, caused a great change in his life-plans. For a time he abandoned all hope of a college education, and set to work to assist in supporting the family. In the spring of 1855, in company with a friend, he started for Cleveland, Ohio, then a rising city, to seek his fortune. He stopped at Buffalo to visit an uncle—Mr. Lewis F. Allen,—

who, finding him desirous of becoming a lawyer, proposed to him to remain with him for a time, and endeavor to secure a place in some law office in Buffalo. This offer was accepted and, in a few months, through the influence of his uncle, he entered the law office of Messrs. Rogers, Bowen & Rogers. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and in 1863 received the appointment of Assistant District Attorney for Erie County. In 1866 he entered into partnership with the late I. K. Vanderpoel, and was afterwards associated with the late A. P. Lansing, and the late Oscar Folsom. He was elected sheriff of Erie County in 1870, and in 1874 resumed the practice of law, forming a partnership with W. S. Bissell; the firm remaining Cleveland & Bissell until George J. Sicard joined the partnership in 1881.

Mr. Cleveland was a successful lawyer, and a fluent and forcible speaker. He had a clear apprehension of legal principles and was terse and logical in his statement of them. Personally Mr. Cleveland is genial and unassuming; always self-possessed, rarely demonstrative and never loses his head under excitement. A very intimate friend of Mr. Cleveland wrote, just after his first nomination for the presidency: "He is very deliberate, even somewhat slow in forming decisions, but after he has settled a matter nobody in the world can change him. He has taken many positions that his friends thought wrong and sometimes ruinous, but we were never able to change him, and it has often turned out that he was right." The subsequent official life of Mr. Cleveland has demonstrated the accuracy of his friend's estimate.

Mr. Cleveland was elected Mayor of Buffalo, New York, in 1881, and is said to have saved the city nearly \$1,000,000 in considerably less than a year by vetoing the resolutions of the Common Council in awarding contracts for street cleaning, etc.

In 1882 Mr. Cleveland was elected Governor of the State of New York by the largest majority ever received by anybody in any State of the Union, viz., 192,854. The issue was one of reform and, while this vote was flattering in its indications of the

great confidence the people placed in him, still it was well calculated to increase his sense of responsibility, because it clearly showed that high expectations had been formed as to what he would do.

On the day before his inauguration as Governor he came to Albany and spent the night at the executive mansion, and the following day walked through the throngs of people in the streets to the Capitol and entered the building unrecognized. As soon as the simple ceremony of inauguration was over he entered the office of the executive and went quietly to work. Here may be seen both his dislike for public ostentation and his simple, industrious habits. His management of the executive office so commended him to the people of the State and Nation that a movement to place him in nomination for the Presidency was a natural consequence.

He was inaugurated President on the fourth of March, 1885. His administration was marked by those independent qualities which distinguish the man. On the second of June, 1886, President Cleveland was married to Miss Frances Folsom, daughter of his friend and former partner, Oscar Folsom. Mrs. Cleveland possesses many personal attractions and is sincerely beloved by all who know her.

Mr. Cleveland was nominated for a second term in June 1888, but was defeated by Benjamin Harrison, the nominee of the Republican party; he then resumed the practice of his profession in the city of New York. Again in 1892, Mr. Cleveland was honored by the nomination of his party for the presidency, again running against Mr. Harrison, whom he defeated, and was a second time inaugurated, March 4, 1893.

## Benjamin Harrison.

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FOR the second time within the century the office of Chief Magistrate of this great Republic has been given, by the suffrages of the people, to members of the same family. Shortly after the subject of this sketch first saw the light, his grandfather, beneath whose roof the lad was born, became the ninth President of the United States, and in the year of grace 1888 Benjamin Harrison was elected to that distinguished position.

The Harrisons were a staunch and sturdy race, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of Virginia, and the name figures prominently among the heroes of the Revolution. Benjamin was born on the old Harrison farm at North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833. He was named for his great-grandfather, who was a signer of the Declaration of American Independence, and, at one time, Governor of Virginia. His father, John Scott Harrison, although twice a member of Congress, was a domestic man who loved his home and his simple farm life far better than the fleeting honors of political life and, as has been well said, "will always stand a quiet, unpretentious figure between his famous father and his distinguished son." His mother was a devoted, Christian woman, and much of President Harrison's reverence for religion is undoubtedly due to the early influences of this noble mother. His rudimentary education was received in a log school house, near his early home. He afterward attended Farmer's College, which was located a short distance

from Cincinnati, for a period of two years, and then entered Miami University from which he was graduated in 1851, standing fourth in his class.

When the young man left college he found himself face to face with his own fortune. His father had been unfortunate in financial matters and lost everything he was worth except the farm, which he managed to retain through the assistance of some friends. Without any repining or time spent in mourning over his hard lot, the young man secured a place in a law-office in the city of Cincinnati, and with an earnestness which has been a distinguishing characteristic of his life, began to prepare for the legal profession.

In 1853, a year before reaching his majority, he was married to Miss Caroline W. Scott, a beautiful and intelligent young lady whose life so sadly ended at the White House. Sincere love and true courage sustained this young couple in the battle with iron-handed fortune. They removed to Indianapolis and there Mr. Harrison began the practice of his profession. The battle was a severe one; there were no influential friends to send the young lawyer wealthy clients; there were no wealthy relatives to provide the money necessary for the purchase of a home and the comforts of life; but there was a manly purpose, there was a clear mind and an honest heart in that slender young lawyer and he toiled on, unwavering, undaunted until the victory was won and success perched upon his banners.

In 1860 he was elected Supreme Court Reporter and performed the duties of that office with marked ability. He was only twenty-seven years old when the war of the Rebellion broke out, but he believed that his country had a claim superior to all others and began raising a company of men for the war. He was shortly commissioned Colonel of the Seventieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and remained with this regiment until it was mustered out of the service after the fall of Richmond.

Colonel Harrison's military service was as earnest and active as had been his strife with poverty and fame, and in every place,

among the many trying scenes through which he passed, he proved himself the true soldier, commander, man. At the close of the war he returned to his home a brevet Brigadier-General.

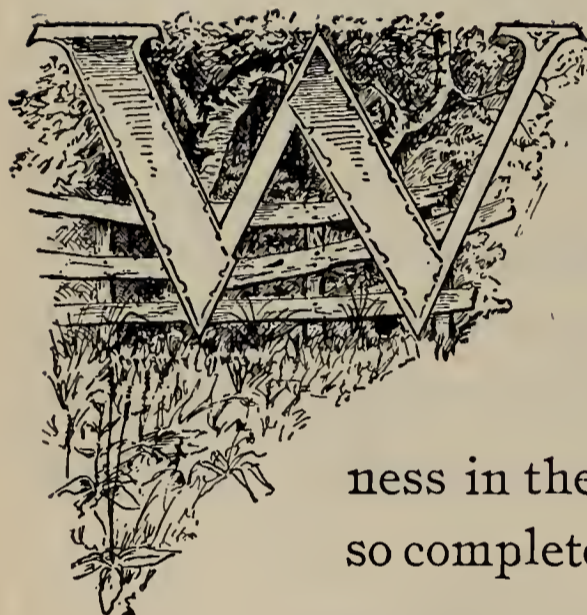
General Harrison now resumed his law practice which soon became very extensive. He espoused the cause of Republicanism and was a staunch supporter of President Grant in both his campaigns, and also gave hearty assistance in the election of President Garfield, who offered him a cabinet portfolio, but this Harrison declined, to occupy a seat in the United States Senate, where he served with conspicuous ability for six years. In 1888 he was elected President of the United States and inaugurated March 4, 1889. His administration was an able and honest one, and in 1892 he was again nominated as the standard bearer of his party, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland. At the close of his term of office Mr. Harrison retired to his home at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he now resides loved and respected by all who know him.



## Societies.

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### GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.



E, as a Nation, still continue to mark periods of time as antedating or following that historic struggle known as the "War of the Rebellion" or the "Civil War;" and yet so many years have intervened that there is now less distinctness in the outline of that event which, for a time so completely separated the present from the nearer or more remote past. As the years go by "before the war" is heard with less and less frequency, and silver hairs now crown the head of him who relates personal experiences of that fast receding period.

The story of the Civil strife is not unfamiliar to the citizen of to-day. It has been handed down from father to son, and the details of its hardships, its defeats and glorious achievements, have been made the theme of earnest recital. It has been written on the pages of history, and children have traced with eager fingers the battle-plains made sacred by the sacrificed lives of father and brother. It has been pictured in realistic detail, vividly setting forth scenes that are already indelibly stamped upon the canvas of the mind.

The period of the War dates from the firing on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, during which year 156 engagements took place; it may be said to have closed with the thrilling scenes at Appomattox when General Lee surrendered to the Union forces on



April 9, 1865; during the intervening years 2,257 engagements had taken place, and thousands upon thousands of the Nation's sons had fallen in battle or yielded to a tardier fate. Four years of hardships, of sacrifices, of anxiety; four years of marching to martial music, of scanty rations, of "bivouacing" on silent fields; four years of listening for the echo of that voice which should speak "peace" to the Nation, but not at the sacrifice of a single star from the "banner of the free;" this was the period of "the War."

Is it then to be wondered at that such a bond of sympathy as must naturally exist between comrades of a common cause, should seek perpetuity? Was it not rather the natural sequence of the home-coming that those ties of fraternity should be strengthened and made permanent?

The year following the close of the war, the Grand Army of the Republic was organized, in the State of Illinois, at Decatur, the county seat of Macon County, Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson, of Springfield—who had served his country as surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry—being the originator. After conceiving this project, a number of weeks were spent in elaborating the plan, in order that it might meet the hearty co-operation of his comrades. The draft of the ritual was finally entrusted to Capt. John S. Phelps, of Decatur, and at the printing-office of Messrs. Coltrin & Prior (two veterans of the War) it was placed in type, the employes obligating themselves to secrecy.

Comrades in Decatur took immediate steps to secure a charter, and although Springfield was actively working for a similar object, to the former city belongs the credit of the first organization, Dr. B. F. Stephenson mustering Post No. 1, on April 6, 1866; with Gen. Isaac C. Pugh, as first Post Commander. On that occasion the title, "The Grand Army of the Republic, U. S." was formally adopted.

During the following summer other Posts were organized in Illinois and adjoining States, much assistance being rendered Dr. Stephenson, by Capt. M. F. Kanan, Adjutant of Post No. 1; Gen. Jules C. Webber, Col. J. M. Snyder, Maj. A. A. North,

Maj. R. M. Woods, J. T. Bishop and John S. Phelps. Later, in the Eastern States, Philadelphia took the lead in the establishment of Posts No. 1 and No. 2, Pittsburg following soon after.

The first Department Convention was held at Springfield, Illinois, July 12, 1866, Gen. John W. Palmer being elected first Department Commander. Resolutions were at this time adopted, in recognition of the services of Dr. Stephenson, and were as follows:

“ *Whereas*, The members of the Grand Army of the Republic recognize in Maj. B. F. Stephenson, of Springfield, Illinois, the head and front of this organization, be it therefore,

“ *Resolved*, That for energy, loyalty and perseverance manifested in organizing the Grand Army of the Republic, he is entitled to the gratitude of all loyal men; and we, as soldiers, tender him our thanks, and pledge him our friendship at all times and under all circumstances.”

The interest manifested in the organization showed no abatement when six months of its existence had passed away. It was a child of vigorous growth, and had been formally adopted in many of the States. At the date of the first National Convention, held at Indianapolis, Indiana, November 20, 1866, Posts from the following States were represented: Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, New York, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia. Gen. John W. Palmer presided at this assembly, and Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, was elected Commander-in-Chief.

Briefly stated, the *Objects* of the Order are comprehended in the following regulations:

*First.*—To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and mariners who united to suppress the late Rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead.

*Second.*—To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.

*Third.*—To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for, and fidelity to, its Constitution and laws; to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to *insurrection, treason or rebellion* or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men.

A preamble, twenty-three articles, and a ritual originally constituted the "rules and regulations" of the Order. These have been changed from time to time in compliance with the necessities of the organization, although its spirit has been faithfully maintained—qualifications for membership being service in the Civil War, included between the dates, April 12, 1861, and April 29, 1865, and an honorable discharge therefrom, at the close of such service; while it debars from membership any person "who has at any time borne arms against the United States."

Independence Hall, Philadelphia, was the scene of the second National Encampment, which was held on January 15, 1868, and was a distinctively important occasion in the history of the organization. Twenty-one departments were here represented, and its National scope proven beyond the shadow of a doubt; while a comparison of views of delegates from the several localities aided in strengthening the Order. Headquarters of the Grand Army was at this time established at Washington City, and a resolution also adopted in reference to the title by which members should be addressed, when in attendance upon Post meetings or in official reports—the appellation "Comrade" being selected, with the exception of officers, to whom were accorded their Grand Army titles.

Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois, was elected Commander-in-Chief, and, owing to superior qualifications as an organizer, as well as zeal and earnestness in a cause so dear to his heart, carried into execution such regulations as proved of lasting benefit to the Grand Army. His order "Number 11," issued, May 5, 1868, was characteristic of the patriotic spirit which

animated this noble citizen and soldier, in designating the thirtieth day of May, 1868, for strewing flowers and otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of the Nation during the War of the Rebellion.

The third National Encampment was held at Cincinnati, May 12, 1869, and General Logan re-elected Commander-in-Chief. Some serious complications had arisen, owing to misunderstanding of the nature of the Order, some regarding it as a "Secret political party," and steps were taken at this meeting to dissipate this illusion. A new plan of "ranking" the members was adopted, but, proving unsatisfactory, was abandoned after a two years' trial.

The fourth National Encampment convened at Washington City, on May 11, 1870, and re-elected General Logan as Commander-in-Chief. One of the important matters of business transacted at this meeting was the amendment of rules governing the design of a membership badge, which had been selected at a special session October 27, 1869, at New York City. The Convention also adopted an Article, as a part of its regulations, establishing May 30th as the day to be set apart for annually commemorating the deeds of fallen heroes of the War.

Boston was selected as the rendezvous for the fifth annual Encampment, commencing May 10, 1871, and Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, was chosen Commander-in-Chief, and re-elected at the sixth Encampment, held at Cleveland, May 8, 1872.

It would be a pleasure to follow these National gatherings, and note the growth of the organization from year to year, but space forbids more than a mention of the simplest data connected therewith.

At New Haven, Connecticut, the seventh Encampment was held on May 14, 1873, and Gen. Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, elected to the chief office of the Order, who succeeded himself at the eight Encampment convening at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the following year.

The ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth Encampments were held respectively at Chicago, on May 12, 1875; Philadelphia, June 30, 1876; Providence, Rhode Island, June 26, 1877; Springfield, Massachusetts, June 4, 1878; Gen. John F. Hartranft of Pennsylvania, holding the office of Comander-in-Chief during the years 1875 and 1876, to be succeeded by Gen. John C. Robinson, of New York, for the two following years.

The organization known as The Grand Army of the Republic had long since grown to important proportions, and all the cities honored by the National Encampments, were now vieing with each other to do honor to the assembly. Albany, New York, entertained the thirteenth Encampment, June 17, 1879, which elected William Earnshaw, Commander-in-Chief. He was succeeded June 8, 1880, by Gen. Louis Wagner, who was the choice of the fourteenth Encampment, which convened at Dayton, Ohio; he, in turn, being followed by Maj. George S. Merrill, of Massachusetts, who was elected Commander-in-Chief by the fifteenth Encampment, held at Indianapolis, Indiana, June 15, 1881.

When Baltimore, Maryland, invited the Comrades to the hospitalities of her beautiful city, on June 16, 1882, President Arthur and General Sherman reviewed the procession. Paul Van Der Voort was elected Commander-in-Chief; and at this meeting was inaugurated a movement toward the organization of the Woman's Relief Corps.

On July 23, 1883, Denver extended a hearty welcome to the veterans, the Legislature having appropriated \$21,000 toward their entertainment, which was largely augmented by private contributions. A camp to accommodate 15,000 men was provided, while numerous excursions to places of note in the vicinity of the city afforded a treat of the most enjoyable character. At this encampment, Col. Robert B. Beath, of Pennsylvania, was elected Commander-in-Chief, and the organization of the Woman's Relief Corps—auxiliary to the G. A. R.—completed.

The following year, on July 23, 1884, Minneapolis entertained the delegates with free-handed hospitality, and John S.

Kountz, of Ohio, was elected Commander-in-Chief. At this meeting, the total membership of the organization was shown to be 253,895, with Posts, to date, 4,325.

On June 24, 1885, Portland, Maine, welcomed the comrades, the State appropriating \$10,000, the city, \$5,000 and citizens contributing \$5,000 more, to entertain the honored guests. Over 30,000 veterans were present and the occasion was made memorable by marked features of the parade, among them being a throng of more than a thousand little children, whose voices blended in song as the comrades proceeded on their way. Samuel S. Burdett, of Washington City, was elected Commander-in-Chief.

San Francisco, California, next became the hostess of the Grand Army, which partook of her generous hospitality, beginning August 4, 1886. Here entertainer and entertained entered into the enjoyment of the occasion with sincere good-feeling, and when the adieus were spoken, a wave of sadness mingled with the heartiness of the "God bless you all." The city was dressed in gala attire. Flowers, flags and sumptuous decorations of every kind greeted the "boys in blue." The procession of August 3d, was one not soon to be forgotten, while the reception at the Mechanic's Pavilion, during the evening of the same day, was marked by enthusiastic demonstrations from both citizens and guests, which reached its climax at the appearance of such honored veterans of the War as Generals Logan and Sherman. Ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild was declared the choice of the Grand Army for the office of Commander-in-Chief.

The Twenty-first National Encampment convened at St. Louis, Missouri, September 28, 1887, and transacted business of much importance to the Order. The Adjutant-General reported membership in good standing on March 31, 1887, 320,946; net gain of Posts during the year, 540; amount dispensed for charity by Posts, \$253,934.43. The encampment unanimously adopted resolutions of respect, deploring the death of their former comrade, leader and Commander-in Chief, Maj. Gen. John A.

Logan, which was one of the sad events of the year, and plans were discussed and resolutions adopted for a monument to be erected to his memory at Washington, D. C.

The entertainment provided for the Grand Army, at this assembly, was one of unsurpassed liberality, and the illuminations, decorations, etc., were on a scale of magnificence never before approached, \$100,000 being contributed by the business men of the city for the purpose. For the most part the excursions planned for this occasion were abandoned, owing to unusually unfavorable weather, but Lincoln's tomb, at Springfield, was visited, and banquets and other entertainments were made memorable features of the event. John P. Rea, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was elected Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year, and Columbus, Ohio, chosen as the rendezvous for the Twenty-second National Encampment.

This meeting occurred on September 12, 1888, and the Departments were represented in great numbers. The parade was by far the largest which had been witnessed since the Grand Review at Washington, in 1865, occupying nearly five hours in passing a given point, and was witnessed by General Sherman, Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes and other prominent members of the Grand Army of the Republic. Maj. William Warner, of Kansas City, Missouri, was elected Commander-in-Chief, by a unanimous vote, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, selected for the National Encampment of 1889. Here the "boys in blue" were royally entertained by the citizens, as well as comrades. Every possible attention was lavished upon the visitors and the event was a most memorable one among the yearly gatherings of the Order. Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, was elected Commander-in-Chief, and Boston, Massachusetts, chosen for the Twenty-fourth Encampment.

On August 13, 1890, the Massachusetts veterans welcomed their comrades to the hospitalities of Boston, and nothing was lacking in cordiality or attention to the comfort and pleasure of their guests. Col. Wheelock G. Veazey, of Rutland, Vermont,

was chosen Commander-in-Chief, and Detroit, Michigan, selected as the meeting place of the Twenty-fifth National Encampment.

To this beautiful city the veterans repaired in August, 1891, and enjoyed a most harmonious reunion, interspersed with excursions and other attentions which were thoroughly appreciated. John Palmer, of Albany, New York, was elected Commander-in-Chief, and Washington, D. C., selected for the Twenty-sixth National Encampment, which convened September 21, 1892. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic in good standing, as reported at this assembly, up to December 31, 1891, were 407,781; number of Posts at same date, 7,568; amount expended in charity, as reported, from July 1, 1871 to December 31, 1891, \$2,317,715.38, although these figures are regarded as far short of the actual assistance rendered.

The parade of September 20th, was one of unusual magnitude, but every effort was made to relieve the veterans of all possible fatigue, while the entire occasion was regarded as a most memorable one to all who partook of the hospitality of the Nation's Capital.

Of the officers whom we have mentioned as Past Commanders-in-Chief of the National Encampment, several have responded to the "final summons." They are B. F. Stephenson, died August 30, 1871; S. A. Hurlbut, March 27, 1882; John A. Logan, December 26, 1886; Ambrose E. Burnside, September 13, 1881; Charles Devens, January 7, 1891; John F. Hartranft, October 17, 1889; and William Earnshaw, July 17, 1885.

#### WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The first organization of the Woman's Relief Corps was formed in 1869, at Portland, Maine, and was entitled the Bosworth Relief Corps, Auxiliary to Bosworth Post. The first State organization was perfected at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in April, 1879.

In 1881, the National Encampment adopted a resolution, approving the work of the Woman's Relief Corps, and author-



izing it to add to its title "Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic." In 1883, all the Auxiliaries were invited to send representatives to Denver, which invitation was accepted, and the work accomplished by the Order was approved by the National Encampment, which adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That we cordially hail the organization of the Woman's Relief Corps and extend our greeting to them. We return our warmest thanks to the loyal women of the land for their earnest work, support and encouragement, and bid them God speed in their patriotic work."

The plan of organization of the Grand Army was followed in constituting the Woman's Relief Corps. Local associations were designated Corps; State associations were called Departments; and the National Organization entitled the "National Convention, Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic."

The objects of this Order are:

"To specially aid and assist the Grand Army of the Republic and to perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead. To assist such Union veterans as need our help and protection, and to extend needful aid to their widows and orphans. To find them homes and employment, and assure them of sympathy and friends. To cherish and emulate the deeds of our army nurses, and of all loyal women who rendered loving service to their country in her hour of peril. To inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among our children, and in the communities in which we live. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America. To discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty and to encourage the spread of universal liberty and equal rights to all men."

The growth of this organization has been remarkable, and the work accomplished, something phenomenal. Though a silent minister, unheralded by the sound of trumpets, its benefactions have been wide-spread, reaching where its co-laborer, the Grand

Army of the Republic, might often have failed to accomplish desired results.

All honor to the noble women whose names are enrolled upon the Roster of the Woman's Relief Corps.

#### THE SONS OF VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

This Order dates from the year 1878, and to Post No. 94, Grand Army of the Republic, Philadelphia, belongs the honor of taking initiatory steps in its organization; the records of August 27, 1878, showing that "on motion of Com. James P. Holt, a committee of five was appointed to devise means of forming a G. A. R. Cadet Corps, to be attached to that Post."

On September 29, 1878, Anna M. Ross, Corps Number 1, of Philadelphia, Order of Sons of Veterans, was organized. Later, other Posts of the State followed, and the Order spread into New York, New Jersey and Delaware. Maj. A. P. Davis, of Pittsburgh, formed an organization in that city, November 12, 1881, giving it the title of "Sons of Veterans of the United States of America." He prepared a Constitution, Rules and Ritual, and arranged for local and State Associations and a National organization. Permanent organization for Pennsylvania was effected February 22, 1882.

This Order has been one of rapid growth and numbers over sixty thousand members, with Camps in nearly all the States and Territories.

The objects of the Order are as follows:

"To keep green the memories of our fathers and their sacrifices for the maintenance of the Union.

"To aid the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in caring for their helpless and disabled veterans; to extend aid and protection to the widows and orphans; to perpetuate the memory and history of their heroic dead, and the proper observation of Memorial Day.

"To aid and assist worthy and needy members of the Order.

"To inculcate patriotism and love of country, not alone among

our membership, but among all the people of our land, and to spread and sustain the doctrine of equal rights, universal liberty and justice to all.”

The Order consists of: Local organizations, called Camps; State organizations, known as Divisions; the National Organization, called the Commandery-in-Chief. It is military in character and work, and officered according to army regulations,—Camps corresponding with companies, Divisions with regiments and the Commandery-in-Chief with the army.

The Twenty-second National Encampment passed the following resolutions:

“*Resolved*, That this Encampment endorses the objects and purposes of the Order of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., and hereby gives to the Order the official recognition of the Grand Army of the Republic, and recommends that it aid and encourage the institution of Camps of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.”

#### THE DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

The organization known as the Daughters of Veterans stands in the same relation to the Woman's Relief Corps as the Sons of Veterans does to the Grand Army of the Republic. It is a flourishing Order, composed of noble young women, who would keep alive the fires of patriotism that burned so brightly in the breasts of their honored fathers and brothers, realizing that in the home are inculcated those principles which make the heroes and martyrs of the world. May their camp fires never burn less brightly than now.

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#### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The origin of the present movement dates back to 1841 when George Williams, a young apprentice of Bridgwater, England, removed to London, and entered the dry goods establishment of Hitchcock & Co., St. Paul's Church-yard, as junior assistant.

A few fellow clerks, who were likewise zealous in the cause

of Christ, here gathered, when the day was over, in one of the sleeping apartments with which business houses were provided in those days for the accommodation of their employes, and held meetings for Bible study and prayer. One by one their indifferent and, in many cases, profligate comrades were induced to join them in these meetings, and it was not long before the necessity arose for larger quarters to accommodate the many who desired to be present.

It was with some trepidation that the young men appealed to their principal—whose acquiescence was needed in order to secure a quiet and more commodious location—but the improvement was already so apparent to the employer, that he not only extended his sympathy with the movement and provided the desired apartment, but from that time inaugurated reforms in his establishment looking to the highest welfare as well as the personal comfort of his employes.

On June 6, 1844, it was decided to organize a "Young Men's Christian Association," the object contemplated being "to improve the spiritual condition of young men engaged in the drapery and other trades." In 1845 T. H. Tarleton was employed as secretary and missionary of the Society, and in 1851 Wm. Edwyn Shipton was chosen corresponding secretary, who, during his service of twenty-eight years, was able to greatly aid the cause both in Europe and America. Mr. Williams was made President of the London Association, in 1885, on the death of the Earl of Shaftsbury.

An attempt was made in 1849 to carry out the plans of the London Association, at Lowell, Massachusetts, but the first organization on the London basis was effected at Montreal, December 9, 1851, and the first in the United States was organized on December 29th of the same year. During the next two years, twenty-six Societies had been formed, and to Wm. Chauncey Langdon, of Washington, D. C., is due much credit for bringing into existence a general organization, the first Association of all lands convening at Paris, August 19-24, 1855.

The first international conference of the Association was held at Buffalo, New York, June 7, 1854, and yearly meetings followed thereafter until 1861, the breaking out of the Civil War, at which time 203 Associations were in existence in America.

The New York Association took the initiatory in the work of relief at this trying period, and, in October 1861, called a Convention of the Associations of the North, which met November 14th and formed the United States Christian Commission, which co-operated with the Sanitary Commission, and, during the years of the War, sent about 5,000 Christian men and women as helpers, and distributed nearly \$3,000,000 of store and \$2,500,000 in money to those in need of assistance; while the Associations in the South also did good service among the Confederate soldiers, although not generally organized. At the close of the War, home work was resumed, yearly conventions being held in the larger cities of the Union.

The Young Men's Christian Association is loyal to the Church, though entirely unrestricted by denominational lines, and is a power for good which is everywhere recognized, its benefits being felt throughout the length and breadth of the land.

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#### WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union are: President, Frances E. Willard, Evanston, Illinois; Corresponding Secretary, Caroline Buell, Woman's Christian Union Temple, Chicago, Illinois; Recording Secretary, Mary A. Woodbridge, Ravenna, Ohio; Treasurer, Esther Pugh, Woman's Christian Temperance Union Temple, Chicago, Illinois.

Officers of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union: President, Frances E. Willard, Evanston, Illinois; Vice-President-at-Large, Lady Henry Somerset, London, England; Secretary, Mary A. Woodbridge, Ravenna, Ohio; Assistant Secretary, Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Illinois.

The object of the organization is to unify throughout the

world the work of women in temperance and social reform, and to circulate a petition addressed to all the Governments of the world for the overthrow of the alcohol and opium trades. Its methods are Preventive, Educational, Evangelistic, Social and Legal. Time of prayer: Noontide. Badge: A knot of white ribbon. Watchwords: Agitate! Organize! Motto: For God and Home and Every Land.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874, and is the sober second thought of the great Women's Crusade. It is now regularly organized in the forty-four States of the Union and in every Territory except Alaska. Its headquarters are in Chicago, where it has a Woman's Temperance Publishing House that sends out about 135,000,000 pages annually, and has seven editors and one hundred and fifty employes. This publishing house is a stock company and all its directors and stock-holders are women, as is its business manager. The *Union Signal* is the organ of the Society and has an average circulation of 80,000. The cash receipts of the publishing house in 1891-2 were, in round numbers, \$230,000.

The Woman's Lecture Bureau sends speakers to all parts of this country and Canada. The Woman's National Temperance Hospital demonstrates the value of non-alcoholic medication. The Woman's Temperance Temple, costing over \$1,000,000, has been built in Chicago.

There are about 10,000 local unions with a membership and following, including the Children's Societies, of about half a million. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has forty-four distinct departments of work presided over by as many women experts in the National Society, and in nearly every State. All the States in the Republic, except eight, have laws requiring the study of scientific temperance in the public schools, and all these laws were secured by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; also the laws forbidding the sale of tobacco to minors. Most of the Industrial Homes for Girls, established in the various States,



FRANCES E. WILLARD.





were secured through the efforts of this society, as were the Refuges for Erring Women. Laws raising the age of consent and providing for better protection for women and girls have been enacted by many legislatures through the influence of the Department for the Promotion of Social Purity, of which the president of the society has, until the present year, been superintendent.

The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union was founded through the influence of the National Society in 1883, and already has auxiliaries in more than forty countries and provinces. The White Ribbon is the badge of all the Woman's Christian Temperance Union members and is now a familiar emblem in every civilized country. A great petition is being circulated in all parts of the world against legalizing the sale of opium and alcoholics. When two millions of names have been secured this petition is to be presented to all the Governments of the world by a committee of women appointed for that purpose.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Miss Frances E. Willard, founder, and for five years president, of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and now for thirteen years president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was born September 28, 1839, at Churchville, New York. She is a graduate of the Northwestern University of Chicago. She took the degree of A. M. from Syracuse University. In 1862 she was professor of natural science in the Northwestern Female College, Evanston, Illinois; 1864, professor of Belles-lettres in Pittsburgh Female College; 1866-7, she was preceptress of the Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, New York; 1868-70, she traveled abroad, studying French, German, Italian and the history of the fine arts—visited nearly every European Capital, and went to Greece, Egypt and Palestine; in 1871 she was president of the Woman's College of Northwestern University, and professor of æsthetics; in 1874, Corresponding Secre-

tary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; in 1877 was associated with D. L. Moody in revival work in Boston; in 1878, President of the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and editor of the *Chicago Daily Post*; in 1879 (and since), President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Miss Willard is an author of considerable distinction, and has written many books; is associate editor of *Our Day*, and has, in the past year, been made editor-in-chief of *The Union Signal*, the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

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### SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

One of the organizations connected with Christian denominations which is of comparatively recent origin, but a power for good among the young people of the churches, is the Society of Christian Endeavor, which dates from the winter of 1880-81, and followed a revival season which visited the Williston Church of Portland, Maine, at which time and place a number of young people were converted to Christ.

The pastor, Rev. Francis E. Clark, together with many of the older church members, realizing the necessity for great wisdom in guiding the young converts through the most critical period of their discipleship, gave much thought to the subject of their spiritual welfare and, as an outcome of these deliberations, the pastor invited the young church members to his home on February 2, 1881, and presented a constitution of the "Williston Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor," which is, in all essential points, the one adopted by the majority of Societies of the present day.

An article published in a religious paper of Boston, in 1881, entitled, "How one church cares for its young people," brought many letters to the pastor, from Christian ministers and others interested in the work. The second society established was in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and closely followed the first organization.

The first president of the United Society was Mr. W. J. Van Patten, of Burlington, Vermont, whose suggestions and plans for growth and advancement have proven of great benefit to the organization. The first signature to the original constitution was that of W. H. Pennell, a teacher of a class of young men in the Williston Sunday school, and whose earnest support has been given to the cause from the beginning. He was chosen, for three successive years, president of the National Convention.

Other sources have been credited with the inception of the organization known as the Society of Christian Endeavor, but the distinctive features, such as the strict prayer-meeting pledge, the consecration meeting, roll-call, duties of committees, etc., originated with the pastor of the Williston Church, and was the outgrowth of the meeting of February 2, 1881.

The first conference was held June 2, 1882, in Portland, Maine, and was one of great enthusiasm. Six Societies were represented, with a membership aggregating 481, the Williston Society leading all others with 168 signers to the constitution. On June 7, 1883, the conference again assembled at Portland, and reported an organization of fifty-three societies with 2,630 members. The next convention was held at Lowell, Massachusetts, on October 22, 1884, and 151 societies, of 6,414 members, were represented by their delegates. On July 9, 1885, at Ocean Park, near Old Orchard Beach, the "United Society of Christian Endeavor" was founded and incorporated under the laws of Maine. Societies, numbering 253, with an aggregate membership of 14,892, were now established in all parts of the United States, and several foreign Nations reported flourishing organizations. At this meeting, headquarters of the United Society were located in Boston. The Fifth and Sixth Conventions assembled at Saratoga, and at the latter, in 1887, Rev. F. E. Clark was chosen president of the United Society and editor of Christian Endeavor literature, resigning his pastorate in order to undertake the duties of the position.

The Seventh Annual Convention was held at Chicago, July 5, 1888; the Eighth, at Philadelphia, July 9, 1889; the Ninth, at St. Louis, June 12, 1890, and the Tenth at Minneapolis, July 9, 1891, at which meeting over fourteen thousand delegates were in attendance from nearly every State and Territory in the Union. The Convention of 1892 was held in New York, and was a most harmonious and enthusiastic gathering.

State Unions have become a prominent feature of recent years, Connecticut leading all others in State organization. The official organ of the Societies is *The Golden Rule*, a weekly religious paper, carefully edited and replete with valuable information.

At the beginning of the present year (1893) there were recorded 18,500 Societies of Christian Endeavor, with 1,100,000 members. Thirty evangelical denominations are represented, the Presbyterians leading with 4, 500 Societies, the Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists and Christians being next in numbers, in the order named.

“Junior Unions” are being formed everywhere, and their organizations are earnestly promulgating the good work among the children of the land.

“Christian Endeavor Day,” February 2d (or as near that date as possible), is generally observed, many societies making it the occasion for replenishing the missionary treasury by a free-will offering to a cause which is near to the heart of every “Christian Endeavorer.”

### THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Among Christian people are a number of organizations, some of which have become household words owing to our familiarity with their objects or the length of time they have occupied their various fields. Some are general in their nature, and not encompassed by denominational lines; others are work-

ing in special channels, and, being of comparatively recent development, are possibly not as familiar to the general public as their most worthy work deserves.

Of these may be mentioned the Epworth League, which is an organization subordinate to the Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was constituted at Cleveland, Ohio, May 15, 1889. Its central office is in Chicago, Illinois, and its General Officers are as follows: President, Bishop James N. Fitzgerald, New Orleans, Louisiana; First Vice-President, Willis W. Cooper, St. Joseph, Michigan; Second Vice-President, Rev. W. I. Haven, Boston, Massachusetts; Third Vice-President, R. R. Doherty, Ph. D., New York City, New York; Fourth Vice-President, Rev. H. C. Jennings, Red Wing, Minnesota; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Edwin A. Schell, Chicago; Treasurer, Chas. E. Piper, Chicago; German Assistant Secretary, Rev. Henry Leibhart, D. D.; Editor *Epworth Herald*, Rev. F. Berry, D. D.

The object of this organization is "to promote intelligent and vital piety among the young people of our churches and congregations, and to train them in works of mercy and help." The State Leagues are composed of Local Chapters, their officers corresponding with those of the General League. The work of the Chapters is distributed under Departments of Spiritual Work, Mercy and Help, Literary Work, Social Work, Correspondence and Finance.

The League Covenant to which its members subscribe is as follows:

"I will earnestly seek for myself and do what I can to help others attain the highest New Testament standard of experience and life. I will abstain from all those forms of worldly amusement forbidden by the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church. I will attend, so far as possible, the religious meetings of the Chapter and the Church, and take some active part in them."

Since the organization of this Society, its membership has

grown with wonderful rapidity. Each Chapter is under the control of the Quarterly Conference and Pastor, whose duty it shall be "to organize, if possible, and to maintain, if practicable, Chapters of the Epworth League." The President of a Chapter must be a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall be elected by the Chapter and confirmed by the Quarterly Conference, of which body he then becomes a member. Members are constituted by election of the Chapter, on nomination of the President, after approval by the Cabinet.

The Junior Epworth League is an organization, carried on under the same general plan, but composed of boys and girls under fourteen years of age. This awakens an interest in the Church in early years, and builds about the lives of the members a defense of strength by which they may resist later attacks of the "wily adversary."

The motto of the League Badge, "Look up—Lift up," is most suggestive of the object of the organization, and when made the purpose of the daily life must be a power for good felt through the ages of eternity.

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## BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION OF AMERICA.

In 1891 a call was issued for a convention of the young people of the Baptist church in America to meet in Chicago for the purpose of forming an international organization. The call was responded to by 2,900 Christian workers of that denomination and an organization was formed under the name of the Baptist Young People's Union of America.

A second convention was held at Detroit, in 1892, where there was an attendance of over 4,100, and the plans for work were broadened and elaborated.

The third international convention was held in Indianapolis in July, 1893, where the attendance was fully equal to the meeting of the previous year at Detroit, and the reports of the Board of Managers and officers showed a year of successful work.

As stated in the International Constitution, the object of the organization is "for the unification of Baptist young people; their increased spirituality; their stimulation in Christian service; their edification in Scripture knowledge; their instruction in Baptist doctrine and history, and their enlistment in all missionary activity through existing denominational organizations."

The membership of the Union consists of accredited delegates from Young People's Societies in Baptist churches, and from Baptist churches having no Young People's organization. The officers consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer. The Board of Managers is made up of the officers of the Union and one additional member for each State, Province, Territory and country represented in the annual meeting.

Beside the International Organization, the States, Provinces, Territories, etc., are organized, and these, in turn, are supplemented by Associational organizations to which the Local organizations or Unions are tributary. The plan is representative and has proved an abundant success.

Of course the local Unions are where the work is done. These are thoroughly systematic and labor largely through committees, though individual christian work is not neglected. They provide for eight distinct lines of work, each being in charge of a committee. These are as follows: Committee on Membership, who has charge of the distribution of invitation cards; bringing in new members, and encouraging and interesting them in the work. Devotional Committee, which arranges for devotional meetings; provides topics, singing books, leaders and organist, and seeks to promote the interest of these meetings; the Committee on Instruction, which is charged with the arrangement of Bible study, lectures on religious topics, and courses of general, denominational, and missionary reading and instruction. Social Committee, whose duties are to call upon and welcome strangers; provide for sociables, and extend the acquaintance of the membership. The committee on Tracts and

Publications provides for the circulation of the Scriptures, tracts and other current denominational literature. The Missionary Committee divides the territory of the church into districts; secures visitors; seeks new scholars for the Sunday school; visits absent scholars; assists the pastor in securing contributions for missions and other objects, and seeks to inspire the young with a true christian spirit. The Committee on Temperance, distributes literature on the subject; arranges for meetings, and seeks to diffuse a spirit of temperance in the community. The Executive Committee, consisting of the pastor and officers of the Union, considers all matters of business and reports to the church the progress of the work.

There is a course of Daily Bible Reading prescribed and a Weekly Bible Study. The meetings of the Unions comprise the Prayer Meeting, the Conquest Meeting and the Monthly Symposium.

Different portions of the country are designated by different colors: The Convention color is White; the color for Canada is Scarlet; for the Northern States, east of the Mississippi, Gold; for the Northern States, west of the Mississippi, Blue; and for the Southern States, Olive Green.

While the Union is only two years old, it has now not less than 4,500 local Unions, in thirty different States and Provinces, and about 300 Associate Unions.

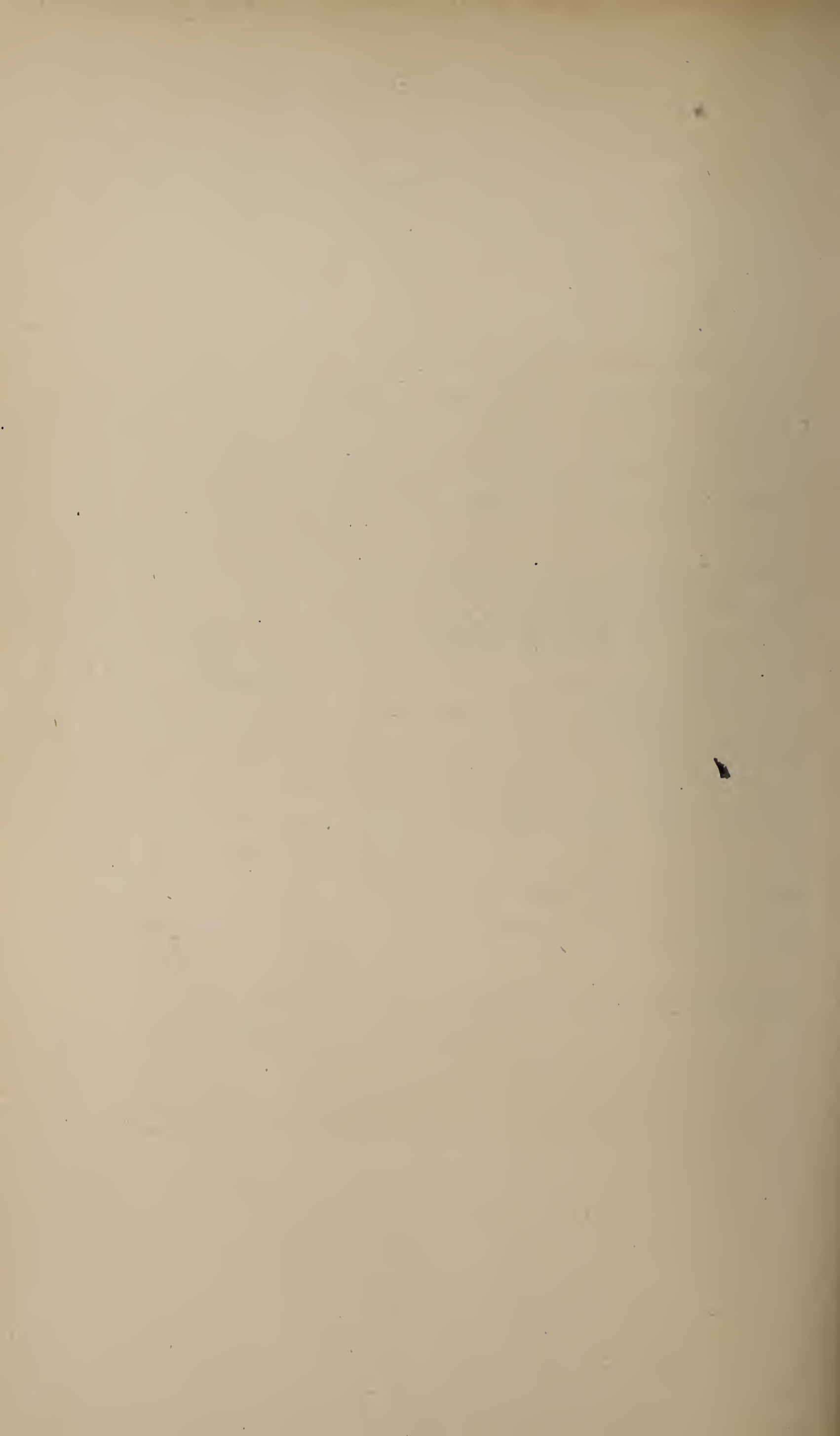
An official organ called the *Young People's Union* is a bright, newsy paper published at Chicago.





PART III.







MRS. POTTER PALMER.



## The Columbian Exposition.

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Pursuant to "*An act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine and sea, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois,*" a National World's Columbian Commission was appointed, consisting of two Commissioners from each State and Territory of the Union and the District of Columbia, with eight Commissioners-at-large, together with the same number of Alternates. These appointments were to be made by the President of the United States, the Governors of the respective Commonwealths to recommend these Commissioners in the case of the States and Territories, and honors to be equally divided from a political point of view. The date of the Exposition was fixed as May 1, 1893, to be continued until October 26th, of the same year.

The first session of the World's Columbian Commission was held June 26, 1890, at Chicago, with the following officers chosen:

President, Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan; First Vice-President, Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut; Second Vice-President, M. H. De Young of California; Third Vice-President, Davidson B. Penn of Louisiana; Fourth Vice-President, Corton W. Allen of New York; Fifth Vice-President, Alexander B. Andrews of North Carolina; Secretary, John T. Dickinson of Texas; Vice-Chairman Executive Committee, James A. McKenzie of Kentucky.

On the fifteenth of September the Commission met a sec-

ond time and elected Hon. Geo. R. Davis, Director-General; appointed a Board of Lady Managers, and attended to many important duties connected with the Exposition.

To enter into details in connection with the labors of the Commission would require more space than can be appropriated for the purpose in these pages. What the public is most interested in is the result of their labors, and a general outline of the Departments comprehended by the Exposition. These latter consist of the following, the Chiefs of which are appointed by the Director-General, subject to the approval of the National Commission and Board of Directors:

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and Food Products, Farming Machinery and Appliances; W. I. Buchanan, Chief.

Department B.—Viticulture, Horticulture, and Floriculture; J. M. Samuels, Chief.

Department C.—Live Stock—Domestic animals; W. I. Buchanan, Acting Chief.

Department D.—Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus for Fishing; J. W. Collins, Chief.

Department E.—Mines, Mining and Metallurgy; Frederick J. V. Skiff, Chief.

Department F.—Machinery; L. W. Robinson, Chief.

Department G.—Transportation Exhibits—Railways, Vessels and Vehicles; Willard A. Smith, Chief.

Department H.—Manufactures; James Allison, Chief.

Department J.—Electricity, and Electrical Appliances; J. P. Barrett, Chief.

Department K.—Fine Arts—Pictorial, Plastic and Decorative; Halsey C. Ives, Chief.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Engineering, Public Works, Architecture, Music and the Drama; Selim H. Peabody, Chief.

Department M.—Ethnology, Archæology, Progress of Labor and Invention—Isolated and Collective Exhibits; F. W. Putnam, Chief.



PRESIDENT THOS. W. PALMER.





Department N.—Forestry and Forest Products; W. I. Buchanan, Acting Chief.

Department O.—Publicity and Promotion; Moses P. Handy, Chief.

Department P.—Foreign Affairs; Walker Fearn, Chief.  
Secretary of Installation; Jos. Hirst.

The officers of the World's Columbian Exposition consist of the following well-known and capable representatives:

President, Harlow N. Higinbotham; First Vice President, Ferdinand W. Peck; Second Vice-President, Robert A. Waller; Secretary, Howard O. Edmonds; Assistant Secretary, Samuel A. Crawford; Treasurer, Anthony F. Seeberger; Auditor, William K. Ackerman; Assistant Auditor, Charles V. Barrington. Law Department: Attorney, W. K. Carlisle; Assistant Attorneys, George Packard, Chas. H. Baldwin and Joseph Cummins.

The Board of Directors for 1892 and 1893 is composed of the following:

William T. Baker, C. K. G. Billings, Thomas B. Bryan, Edward B. Butler, Benjamin Butterworth, Isaac N. Camp, William J. Chalmers, Robert C. Clowry, Charles H. Chappell, George R. Davis, Arthur Dixon, James W. Ellsworth, George P. Engelhard, Lyman J. Gage, Charles Henrotin, H. N. Higinbotham, Charles L. Hutchinson, Elbridge G. Keith, William D. Kerfoot, William P. Ketcham, Milton W. Kirk, Edward F. Lawrence, Thies J. Lefens, Andrew McNally, Adolph Nathan, Robert Nelson, John J. P. Odell, Ferd. W. Peck, Eugene S. Pike, Washington Porter, Alexander H. Revell, Edward P. Ripley, A. M. Rothschild, George Schneider, Charles H. Schwab, Paul O. Stensland, Henry B. Stone, Charles H. Wacker, Edwin Walker, Robert A. Waller, Hempstead Washburne, John C. Welling, Frederick S. Winston, G. H. Wheeler, Charles T. Yerkes.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors is represented by such names as:

Harlow N. Higinbotham, President; Ferdinand W. Peck,

First Vice-President; Robert A. Waller, Second Vice-President; Henry B. Stone, Edwin Walker, Wm. D. Kerfoot, Chas. H. Schwab, Alexander H. Revell, Edward P. Ripley, George R. Davis, Charles L. Hutchinson, James W. Ellsworth, Robert C. Clowry, John J. P. Odell, Edward B. Butler, Thies J. Lefens, Lyman J. Gage, Wm. T. Baker; H. O. Edmonds, Secretary.

The Standing Committees of the Directory are composed of the President and Director-General as ex-officio members, and have been named as follows:

#### AGRICULTURE.

Wm. D. Kerfoot, Chairman; Thies J. Lefens, Isaac N. Camp, Geo. Schneider, Washington Porter.

#### ELECTRICITY, ELECTRICAL AND PNEUMATICAL APPLIANCES

Robert C. Clowry, Chairman; Charles H. Wacker, C. K. G. Billings, Robert Nelson, Charles L. Hutchinson.

#### FINE ARTS.

Charles L. Hutchinson, Chairman; James W. Ellsworth, Elbridge G. Keith, Charles T. Yerkes, Eugene S. Pike.

#### FINANCE.

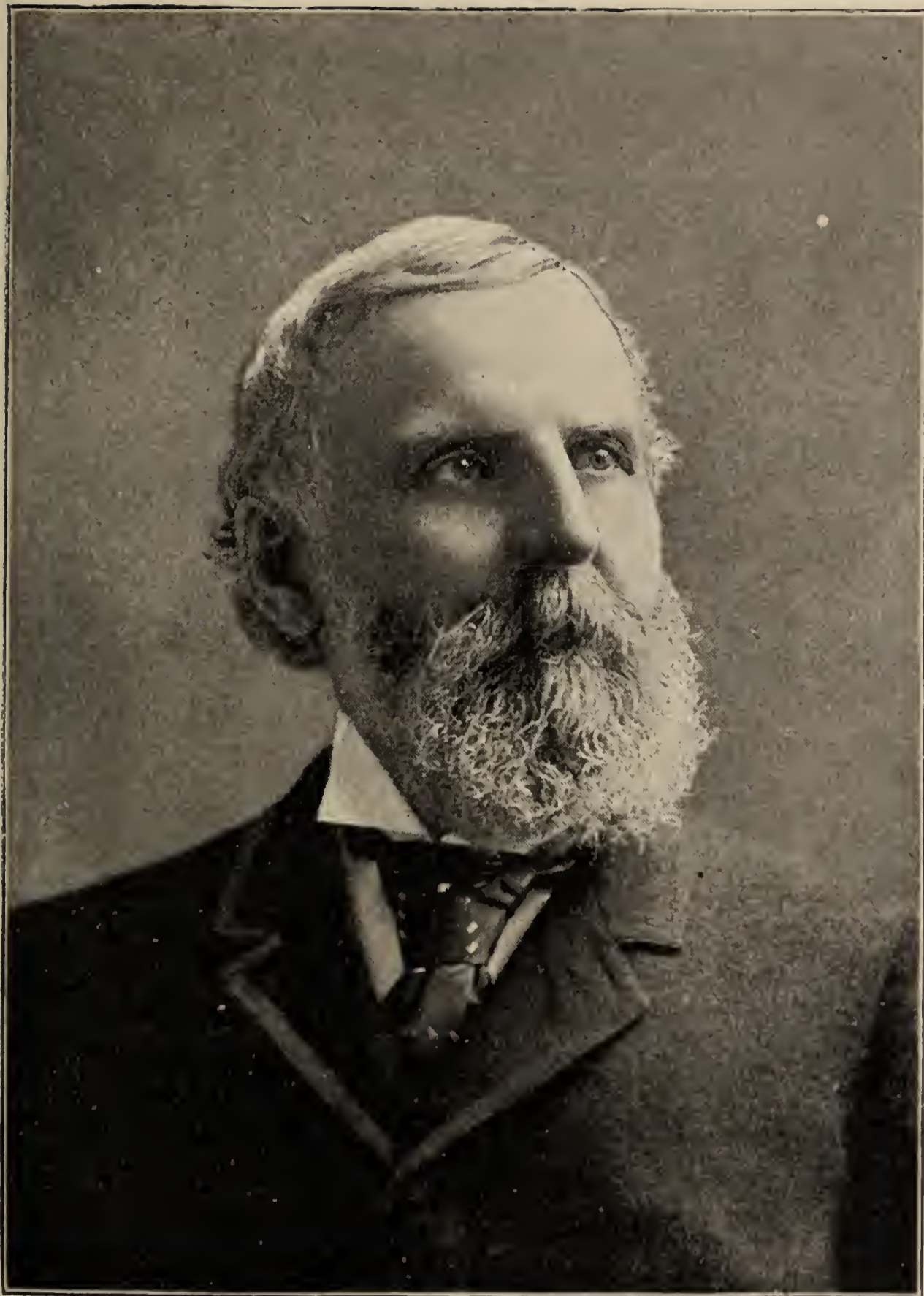
Ferdinand W. Peck, Chairman; Elbridge G. Keith, John J. P. Odell, Lyman J. Gage, Harlow N. Higinbotham.

#### FOREIGN EXHIBITS.

Thies J. Lefens, Chairman; James W. Ellsworth, Charles H. Wacker, Harlow N. Higinbotham, Charles Henrotin; R. L. Fearn, Secretary.

#### GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Henry B. Stone, Chairman; Lyman J. Gage, Robert C. Clowry, Wm. P. Ketcham, Edward F. Lawrence, Charles H. Schwab, Eugene S. Pike.



LYMAN J. GAGE.



## LIBERAL ARTS.

James W. Ellsworth, Chairman; Robert A. Waller, Isaac N. Camp, Alexander H. Revell, George P. Engelhard.

## LEGISLATION.

Edwin Walker, Chairman; Fred S. Winston, Ferd. W. Peck, Benj. Butterworth, Arthur Dixon.

## MINES, MINING, AND FISH.

Charles H. Schwab, Chairman; Wm. J. Chalmers, Robert Nelson, John C. Welling, Arthur Dixon.

## MANUFACTURES AND MACHINERY.

John J. P. Odell, Chairman; Andrew McNally, A. M. Rothschild, Adolph Nathan, Paul O. Stensland.

## PRESS AND PRINTING.

Alexander H. Revell, Chairman; Benj. Butterworth, Edward B. Butler, Milton W. Kirk, George Schneider; R. J. Murphy, Secretary.

## TRANSPORTATION.

Edward P. Ripley, Chairman; Henry B. Stone, Charles H. Chappell, John C. Welling, G. H. Wheeler.

## WAYS AND MEANS.

Edward B. Butler, Chairman; Adolph Nathan, George Schneider, Edward F. Lawrence, Edward P. Ripley, Charles H. Wacker, Milton W. Kirk, William J. Chalmers, Andrew McNally, Robert A. Waller, Washington Porter, William D. Kerfoot; Samuel A. Crawford, Secretary.

As a convenient and comprehensive summary we append the following:

## BOARD OF REFERENCE AND CONTROL.

## NATIONAL WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

Thomas W. Palmer, Thomas M. Waller, James A. Mc-

Kenzie, Elijah B. Martindale, George V. Massey, J. W. St. Clair, William Lindsay, Michael H. de Young.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

H. N. Higinbotham, Edwin Walker, Ferd. W. Peck, H. B. Stone, R. A. Waller, E. P. Ripley, L. J. Gage, John J. P. Odell.

On August 18, 1892, the Joint Board of Reference and Control approved the appointment of a "Council of Administration," consisting of two members of the World's Columbian Commission and two Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition and named the following:

Harlow N. Higinbotham, Chairman (President World's Columbian Exposition); Chas. H. Schwab, Director World's Columbian Exposition; Geo. V. Massey, Commissioner from Delaware; J. W. St. Clair, Commissioner from West Virginia; A. W. Sawyer, Secretary.

The Bureau of Public Comfort consists of W. Marsh Kason, Chief of Bureau; Members of the Board of Control: H. N. Higinbotham, Chairman; E. B. Butler, R. A. Waller.

The Board of Management and Control, in charge of the United States Government Exhibit, consists of the following named members:

Edwin Willits, Chairman, Assistant Secretary Department of Agriculture; Sevellon A. Brown, Chief Clerk Department of State; Fred A. Stocks, Chief Clerk Treasury Department; Maj. Clifton Comly, U. S. A., War Department; Commodore R. W. Meade, U. S. N., Navy Department; Horace A. Taylor, Commissioner of Railroads, Department of the Interior; A. D. Hazen, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, P. O. Department; E. C. Foster, General Agent Department of Justice; G. Brown Goode, Assistant Secretary Smithsonian Institute and National Museum; Tarleton H. Bean, United States Fish Commission; F. T. Bickford, Secretary and Executive Officer.



WILLIAM T. BAKER.





The Bureau of Admissions and Collections consists of:

Edward B. Butler, Chairman; Harlow N. Higinbotham, Anthony F. Seeberger, Ferdinand W. Peck, William K. Ackerman; H. O. Edmonds, Secretary; Horace Tucker, Superintendent of Admission; E. A. Felder, Assistant Superintendent; Paul Blackmar, Superintendent of Collections; Director of Public Works, D. H. Burnham; Assistant Director of Public Works, E. R. Graham; Secretary of Public Works, M. B. Pickett.

#### THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

The Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission, which was created and authorized by the concurrent action of Congress and the Columbian Commission, has been given control of the interests of women at the Exposition. Their first object was to secure from every country a representative collection which should convey an adequate idea of the value and extent of work accomplished by women, not only in the arts and sciences, but in industries, the latter including competitive positions which, as bread-winners, they are now occupying side by side with men, as well as those which may be considered better suited to their natural tastes and temperaments.

After much consultation and deliberation it was decided by the Board that in the general Exposition buildings—where all competitive displays were to be placed—no attempt would be made for a special Department of Woman's Work, this position being favored by those most interested, the competitors urging recognition on the grounds of merit, alone. In order to fully demonstrate the proportion of labor performed by women, in all the industrial departments, where they are co-workers with men, tabulated statements have been furnished with each exhibit, and thus the Exposition will prove of future benefit to this numerous class of exhibitors.

By Act of Congress the Board of Lady Managers was granted the privilege of appointing members on each jury to award prizes for exhibits where woman's work entered into com-

petition, the number of jurors being in proportion to the contributions of women in the corresponding department.

An opportunity of displaying work of superior excellence has been granted in the Woman's Building, over which the Board of Lady Managers exercises entire control. This edifice is situated near one of the principal entrances to the Exposition and commands a fine view of the buildings and grounds. Its dimensions are 400 x 200 feet and its cost \$200,000. Miss Hayden, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was the successful competitor for the plans of the Woman's Building, and proved not only gifted as a designer, but was able to carry out the working drawings in an entirely satisfactory and highly creditable manner.

This building contains ample parlors, social headquarters, committee rooms and balconies, and a congress hall for the accommodation of clubs of women, or for addresses of distinguished visitors. There is a room devoted to a library of the books written by women, and a department for statistics of such work as cannot be conveniently exhibited; and in fact, a representation of all the interests of women, both practical and artistic, is also shown.

The exhibit in this Building fully demonstrates the originality and inventive genius of women, and traces the development from primitive designs and construction to the exquisite textiles and manufactures of the present day. In the Gallery of Honor the most creditable work in the arts, sciences and industries has been placed, the limited space here afforded rendering it necessary to admit exhibits only on invitation of the Board of Lady Managers, and not upon the application of individuals, hence the character of the display is of highest excellence, and the name of each favored exhibitor inscribed upon a roll of honor, indeed. The decoration of the interior of the Woman's Building, as well as the installation of the exhibits therein has been entirely in the charge of Mrs. Candace Wheeler, of New York, Director of the Woman's Building, who is considered the mother of decorative art and woman's exchanges in this country.

The Children's Building is also under the supervision of the



HARLOW N. HIGINBOTHAM.



Board of Lady Managers, and is one of the most interesting and delightful departments created by their united efforts. It is primarily an educational exhibit, and practically demonstrates the improved methods adopted by the Nineteenth Century in the care and training of children, beginning with the infant and continuing through the years of childhood and youth. This Building has been provided with all the comforts and conveniences which thoughtful attention to children's wants could suggest, while the artistic features have not been omitted from its construction. Mrs. Geo. L. Dunlap, of Chicago, is the Director, and to her ability and energy are due, in a great measure, the success of this beautiful enterprise. She has been ably seconded by an Executive Committee consisting of Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, Jr., Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mrs. L. Brace Shattuck and Mrs. Leander Stern, all of Chicago.

No appropriation was made by the Exposition authorities for the Children's Building, and the Board of Lady Managers assumed the responsibility of raising the funds for its erection. In this their efforts were seconded by the Lady Managers of the State Boards, and contributions have been received from nearly every commonwealth of the United States toward the object which meets such hearty and universal approval, even the children adding their mite to the general fund.

Woman's work is becoming more and more a recognized factor in the industrial world, but her best efforts are shown in reformatory, charitable and educational measures, where she labors with the courage of conviction in the justice of her cause for the elevation of the highest standard of morality, the alleviation of suffering and the general upbuilding and betterment of the race. Much credit is due to the Board of Lady Managers for so comprehensive a representation of woman's work through these departments of peace and progress.

Individual mention of the members of the Board of Lady Managers is impossible in this connection, other than a list of its Officers, whose names are appended, as follows :

President, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Chicago; First Vice-President, Mrs. Ralph Trautman, New York; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Edwin C. Burleigh, Maine; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Charles Price, North Carolina; Fourth Vice-President, Miss Katherine L. Minor, Louisiana; Fifth Vice-President, Mrs. Beriah Wilkins, District of Columbia; Sixth Vice-President, Mrs. Susan R. Ashley, Colorado; Seventh Vice-President, Mrs. Flora Beall Ginty, Wisconsin; Eighth Vice-President, Mrs. Margaret Blaine Salisbury, Utah; Vice-President-at-large, Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, Montana; Secretary, Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke, Tennessee.

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### PROMINENT WORLD'S FAIR OFFICIALS.

HOMAS WETHERELL PALMER.

The subject of this brief sketch is a native of Michigan, and was born in Detroit, on June 25, 1830. His parents were eastern people, the father being a native of Connecticut, and his mother—a Dutch descendant of Roger Williams—claiming Rhode Island for her native State. He graduated from the University of Michigan, and later, accompanied by a party of friends, made a pedestrian tour through Spain, which afforded the opportunity of such acquaintance with the people of that country as proved of exceeding advantage in later years.

On his return to this country he engaged in business in Wisconsin and afterward located in Detroit, Michigan, where he has since been identified with the interests of that city.

The politics of the State have largely occupied Mr. Palmer's attention, and he has been honored by election to the State Senate, and has also served his constituents as United States Senator for a period of six years. In 1889, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Spain, and the acquaintance of former years served a good turn in giving him a practical knowledge of the people with whom he was thus thrown in contact.

Mr. Palmer's appointment to the important office of Presi-



FERDINAND W. PECK.





dent of the World's Columbian Exposition has met with universal approval, since he is possessed of those qualities which inspire confidence in his ability to bring to a successful issue so stupendous an undertaking. All honor to one upon whom such dignities have fallen, and of whom it may truly be said—he is worthy of them all.

LYMAN J. GAGE.

Since 1855 Chicago has claimed among its worthy citizens Lyman J. Gage, the subject of this brief sketch. He is a New Yorker by birth, waking to the consciousness of life at De Ruyter, Madison County, that State, on June 28, 1836. He was graduated from the academy at Rome, and, in the East, began his business career.

His first connection with the commercial enterprises of Chicago was as cashier of the Merchant's Loan and Trust Company, of that city, holding the position for thirteen years, during which period he fully demonstrated his capability as a financier. In 1868 he was made Cashier of the First National Bank, and in this capacity, as well as that of the highest official of this institution, he has continuously managed its affairs, to the upbuilding of the "great bank of the West."

Mr. Gage is not a man of "one idea," and that a selfish one; he has interested himself for many years in philosophical and sociological questions, and has always advocated calm and intelligent discussion of the difficult problems which have arisen between capital and labor, maintaining that only in this manner could each be cognizant of the needs of the other. The "Economic Conferences," for mutual and free discussion of these subjects of vital interest, were largely promoted by his earnest endeavor to establish satisfactory relations between these otherwise opposing elements.

From the time of the inception of the Fair, Mr. Gage has labored in its interest, and, as first President of the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, inspired his

associates with confidence in its unqualified success. His relinquishment of that important position, owing to the demands of his large business interests, was looked upon as a severe loss to the enterprise, though his continuance on the Board as Director, has in a measure satisfied his co-workers to his resignation as President.

There is no name connected with Chicago's business or social life, which commands higher respect, than that of Lyman J. Gage, Director of the World's Columbian Exposition.

#### WILLIAM T. BAKER.

Among those who have been prominently associated with the World's Columbian Exposition and have honored the position to which they have been called, is William T. Baker.

He was born at West Winfield, New York, in 1841, and early in life entered the business arena, taking a clerkship in a store in Groton, New York, when only fourteen years of age. At McLean, in the same State, he later engaged in business with the firm of D. B. Marsh & Co., remaining in their employ six years. He removed to Chicago in 1861 and engaged as book-keeper with Hinkley & Handy, commission merchants, whose place of business was at that time located on South Water Street, in the old Board of Trade Building.

Later, Mr. Baker was identified with this firm as a partner in the business, but in 1868 became associated with C. A. Knight and W. F. Cobb, these relations existing until 1872, when, on Mr. Knight's withdrawal from the Company, it continued business under the name of W. T. Baker & Co.

After the great fire of 1871, this firm did business from temporary quarters on the West Side, and then located on La Salle Street, where they remained for seven years. On the completion of the new Board of Trade, they removed thither, and later established themselves in the Phœnix building, their present location.

Mr. Baker has served two terms as President of the Board



ANTHONY F. SEEBERGER.



of Trade, which difficult position he filled most creditably to himself and acceptably to his colleagues.

From the earliest movement in regard to the World's Fair, his name has been coupled with those who have given the enterprise hearty support and encouragement. As a Director of the Exposition, he was ever a faithful and earnest worker, and when his name was considered to succeed Hon. Lyman J. Gage, as President of the World's Columbian Exposition, his qualification for the trying position brought to his support a strong following, since owing to his training as a presiding officer, as well as his conservatism and understanding of "men and affairs," he was eminently fitted for the peculiar duties of this most delicate position.

That he proved a most acceptable officer, all will admit, and also acknowledge the ability and energy with which he prosecuted his labors while occupying the honorable position of President of the World's Columbian Exposition.

#### HARLOW N. HIGINBOTHAM.

This will introduce to our readers Harlow N. Higinbotham, President of the World's Columbian Exposition; not that the name is an unfamiliar one, either in the city of Chicago or in Illinois, his native State, but in order to record briefly the events which have shaped the life of this respected citizen and efficient officer of the World's Fair.

Mr. Higinbotham was born at Joliet, in the year 1838, and is consequently in the fifty-fifth year of his age—a period of maturity, yet aglow with the earnestness of business activity and enterprise. The earlier years of his life were spent upon a farm, and, at the age of seventeen, he took a position in a store in Joliet, where he remained until 1858, when he removed to Oconto, Wisconsin, accepting a position in a bank, as book-keeper, until called to a similar occupation in Morris, Illinois.

In 1861 Mr. Higinbotham took up his residence in Chicago, which city has since been his home, and where he first became

associated with its business interests by a connection with the firm of Cooley, Farwell & Co. In 1865, Field, Palmer & Leiter organized the business which became, in later years, a mercantile house of mammoth proportions, and, though a number of changes have occurred, Mr. Higinbotham still retains the important and responsible position of head creditman of this firm.

It is hardly necessary to state that his qualifications are superior, since his business career has been so eminently successful. He is a conservative man, and weighs all matters carefully before giving them sanction. These qualities, united with an earnestness and zeal for the success of the Exposition, rendered him most acceptable to the Commission and the Directory for the trying and responsible position of President of the World's Columbian Exposition.

With the close of the first year of his official management, the success of the enterprise was assured, and his re-election is but another mark of the esteem and confidence in which he is held, while it insures to the Exposition his earnest efforts, as well as the benefit of his conservative management.

#### FERDINAND W. PECK.

A name which is almost a household word in Chicago, is Ferdinand W. Peck, since he has been connected with so many gigantic enterprises, and is so prominent in business and social circles. He was born in Chicago, in 1848, and received his education in that city, finally graduating from the Chicago Law School, and was admitted to the bar, though not engaging in the profession.

Mr. Peck is a business man who has demonstrated the success of liberal investments. He inherited a large fortune, at the death of his father, and the estate has been managed with wonderful skill and enterprise. Large ventures delight him most, and his important connection with the erection of the Auditorium, which is recognized as a most wonderful structure both in this country and in Europe, and which contains the largest



CHARLES CARROLL BONNEY.





theatre in the world, has further demonstrated his position as a capable financier.

With wealth at his command, he has used it to further the public good, and many enterprises have been instituted by him which are worthy the consideration of those who, possessing means, employ it only for the advancement of their own ambitions.

Mr. Peck has earnestly labored for the World's Columbian Exposition, of which he is the Vice-President, ever since the inception of the project. He is a member of the Board of Reference and Control, and Chairman of the Finance Committee. He was sent to Europe on a special Commission by the United States Government in the interest of the Exposition, and gives liberally of his time and means toward the success of the project.

Mr. Peck is interested in many Clubs and Leagues in the City, and, with his wife, charmingly entertains, welcoming, to the lovely home on Michigan Avenue, Chicago's social world.

#### ANTHONY F. SEEBERGER.

Anthony F. Seeberger, the subject of this sketch, was born August 12, 1829, in Wetzlar, Prussia, and when seven years of age his family emigrated to America, settling first in New York State, where they remained for one year, and then removed to Ohio and engaged in farming. In 1844, Anthony secured a position in a mercantile house in Wooster, and twelve years later took up his residence in Oskaloosa, Iowa, then one of the most enterprising towns in the State. Here he engaged in business, establishing the first house, west of the Mississippi River, devoted exclusively to hardware.

In 1864 Mr. Seeberger came to Chicago, and engaged in the wholesale hardware business. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him Collector of the Port of Chicago, which position he occupied until February 18, 1886, to the complete satisfaction of the administration and of the entire business community of Chicago.

Mr. Seeberger's business ability is unquestioned, and the success of his own ventures, together with his well-known integrity of character, doubtless led to his appointment in 1890, as Treasurer of the World's Columbian Exposition. His first year's service in this capacity proving entirely satisfactory to the National Committee and Local Directory, he was re-elected to the position in 1891, 1892 and 1893.

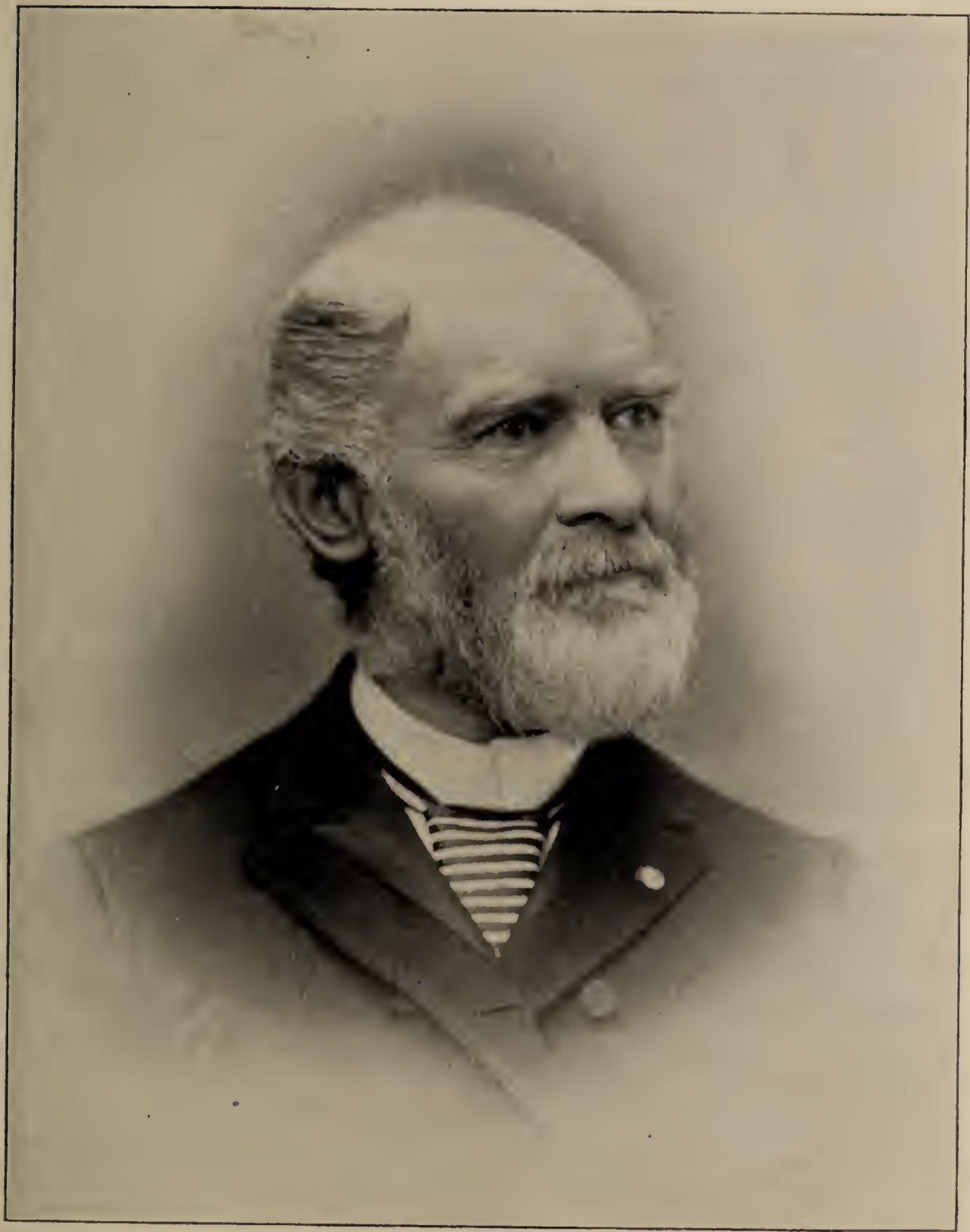
Mr. Seeberger enjoys not only the confidence of the entire Commission, but of the business world, as well, and the important duties of his office are carried on with the precision and satisfaction which follows a systematic and business-like administration of affairs.

On August 26, 1856, Mr. Seeberger was married to Miss Jennie L. Cooper, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in whom he has found a most worthy helpmeet and companion in the years which have crowned his life with happiness and success.

#### CHARLES CARROLL BONNEY.

One of the bright minds, whose guiding thought will be felt in future years, is Charles Carroll Bonney, President of the World's Congress Auxiliary, of the World's Columbian Exposition. He is a native of the State of New York, and was born in Hamilton, in the year 1831, while the name which he bears is the perpetuation of an interesting one in history, that of Charles Carroll, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the last surviving member of that important council.

Young Bonney, though the son of a farmer, was not deprived of the opportunity for acquiring a superior education. After finishing his studies in the public schools and Hamilton Academy, private instructions were received, and further practical knowledge gained by teaching, in which work he was engaged in his native town until, at the age of nineteen, he took up his residence in Peoria, Illinois. Two years previous to this he began reading law, and was admitted to the Illinois bar at the age of twenty-one, and to the United States Supreme Court fourteen years later.



THOMAS B BRYAN.



Mr. Bonney's early years, no less than those of a more recent period, were extremely busy ones. He was a public lecturer, a writer for the press, a teacher, and an interested worker in the furtherance of a better educational system in Illinois—all within a few years of his advent into the State.

Later, his law practice has absorbed his attention to a great extent, and since his removal to Chicago—in 1860—he has been recognized as one of the most honored members of that distinguished Bar. His earnest endeavors in organizing the "Law and Order Movement," for enforcing the statutes, may be regarded as of great benefit to the State and the country at large, and his labors in that direction have been accorded just recognition, by his election to its highest office, that of President of the International Law and Order League. He is also an author of ability, especially upon subjects pertaining to his profession.

Mr. Bonney's scheme for a series of World's Congresses, in connection with the World's Fair, by which the highest thought of the different civilizations may be brought out in all departments through the better acquaintance of the Nations, is regarded as extremely beneficial, not only for the present occasion but for the years to come; and there is surely no better or safer representative of the Nation to carry out the highest ideas involved in this project, than the one to whom this office has been assigned—Hon. Charles Carroll Bonney, President of the World's Congress Auxiliary, of the Columbian Exposition.

THOMAS B. BRYAN.

One of Chicago's leading citizens, of whom it is a pleasure and satisfaction to speak, is Thomas B. Bryan, Special Commissioner-at-Large of the World's Columbian Exposition. He has made that city his home for upwards of forty years, and is looked upon with highest respect by his business associates everywhere. Mr. Bryan is a native of Virginia, and honors his birth place as well as the State of his adoption. When his studies prepared

him for a higher course, he entered Harvard University, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Law.

In 1862 Mr. Bryan was largely instrumental in the organization of the "Young Men's Christian Association" Regiment, through his efforts with the Council and organizations of the city; also in establishing and equipping for military service the "Home Guard," for Chicago's protection. He was honored by President Hayes by being made Commissioner of the District of Columbia, where he practically occupied the office of Governor.

When the great Sanitary Fair was held in Chicago, during the war, Mr. Bryan was made its President, and to his efficient management was due much of the success of the enterprise. Soon after that event he purchased and presented to the Soldier's Home the original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation, a document only second in value to the Declaration of Independence, and for which the Home afterward refused \$25,000.

Bryan Hall was built by him in the early days of Chicago's history, and Graceland Cemetery was also established through his instrumentality. When the great holocaust of 1871 swept in a devastating wave over Chicago, the "Fidelity Vaults" of Mr. Bryan furnished the first currency in circulation, they having withstood the trying ordeal of the fire.

It was eminently fitting that, when the World's Fair project was brought up for consideration in the City Council, Mr. Bryan should offer the first resolution in its behalf; while his appointment as Special Commissioner of the Exposition, in the interest of which he has traveled extensively in the United States as well as nearly all the foreign countries of the globe, has been highly satisfactory to all, and a just recognition of rare abilities.

JOHN T. DICKINSON.

Time may add hoary locks to the brow, and the weight of years command our respect, yet it is the dignity of mind before which we bow, whether expressed in youth or age. John T. Dickinson, though one of the youngest members of the Com-



JOHN T. DICKINSON.





mission, does not fail to impress all who know him with the forcefulness of his character and the stability and earnestness of his purpose. He was born at Houston, Texas, June 18, 1858, and was therefore but thirty-one years of age when he was called to act with the Chicago World's Fair Committee, in 1889, in their endeavor to secure for that city the location of the Exposition.

Mr. Dickinson early in life experienced the loss of both parents, his father dying when he was but thirteen years of age, and the mother passing away three years later. Previous to this time he had received every possible educational advantage, his studies being pursued under the best instructors at home and also in schools in England and Scotland.

On the death of his father he engaged for a time in a business career, but later attended college at Ashland, Virginia, and the University of Virginia, from which latter institution he was graduated, taking the degree of Bachelor of Law, before he had reached the age of twenty-one. He never practiced his profession, however, preferring newspaper work, and, on his return to his native city in 1879, became the editor of the *Houston Daily Telegram*.

In 1881 Mr. Dickinson was elected Secretary of the House of Representatives of his native State, and made, at that time, a record of which he may well be proud, owing to the accuracy of his Journal. The following year he was made Secretary of the Texas State Capitol Board, which position he held during the construction of the Capitol Building, which is famous throughout the United States owing to its size and finish, and is also accorded the distinction of being the largest red granite structure on the globe.

On the completion of this edifice, an Inter-State Military Encampment and International Musical Contest was held—the competition of Military and Musical organizations being an important feature, and among which societies \$25,000 in cash prizes was distributed. As Secretary of this organization, Mr. Dickin-

son's abilities were proven to be of the highest order; while in 1888 he was further honored by an election to the Secretaryship and office of General Manager of the first Texas-Mexican Exposition, held at San Antonio.

It is little wonder, therefore, that his abilities should be recognized by his own State, in his appointment by the Governor as World's Fair Commissioner of Texas. Neither is it surprising that, at the organization of the World's Columbian Commission in Chicago, in 1890, Mr Dickinson should be chosen its Secretary, owing to his former successes in similar positions. It is also predicted that the splendid intellect, energy, perseverance and executive ability of this national officer of the Exposition, will receive still further recognition from the Nation, when his present labors are over, since qualifications such as his are indeed rare, and when met with, should receive merited acknowledgment.

#### GEN. GEORGE R. DAVIS.

George R. Davis, who occupies so prominent a position, as Director-General of the World's Columbian Exposition, is at the present time identified with Illinois, although Massachusetts claims him as her son, since he was born in Palmer, that State, on January 3, 1840.

He graduated with honors from Williston Seminary, in 1860, and immediately engaged in the study of the law; but, on the breaking out of the Civil War, in 1861, he enlisted and received a Captain's commission in the Eight Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. At the close of his term of service, he returned to his native State, but immediately organized a battery of light artillery, under the authority of the Governor. Later he was appointed Captain of Company C, Third Rhode Island Cavalry, was promoted to Major at the close of the year 1863, and, with his Regiment, engaged in active duty in the Department of the Gulf from that time until the close of the war.

When mustered out of the service he entered the Regular



GEN. GEO. R. DAVIS.



Army in a civil capacity, holding the position of Superintendent of Railroad, River and Ocean Transportation of the Department of the Gulf, under General Sheridan whom he accompanied to Kansas, engaging in the Indian Campaigns of 1868-9, and rendering efficient support in the severe engagements of that period.

On the settlement of these disturbances, he returned with General Sheridan to Chicago, but in 1871, turned his attention to business enterprises, accepting the position of representative of Eastern Insurance Companies, though taking up his residence in Chicago. General Davis has never lost interest in military affairs, however, having been made commander of the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard and Senior Colonel in the State Service. He was also elected to Congress, serving three terms, from 1878.

As the unanimous choice of the National Commission and Local Directory for the important position of Director-General, Mr. Davis is unquestionably "the right man in the right place," his experience in military matters rendering him systematic, while his business qualifications enable him to cope successfully with the serious problems of his position. Only good words are spoken of the management of Gen. George R. Davis, Director-General of the World's Fair.

#### DANIEL HUDSON BURNHAM.

One of the notable men connected with the World's Columbian Exposition in an important capacity, and claimed by Illinois as the son of her adoption, is that of Daniel Hudson Burnham, Director of Works. He was born in Henderson, New York, September 4, 1846, and is a descendant of Revolutionary stock, his grandfathers, on the side of both parents, being noted men in that period of stirring events.

When he was about nine years of age, his parents removed to the West and located in Chicago, his father, Edwin Burnham, engaging in a wholesale mercantile business until 1874, the date

of his death. He was also associated with the old Merchant's Exchange, as its President.

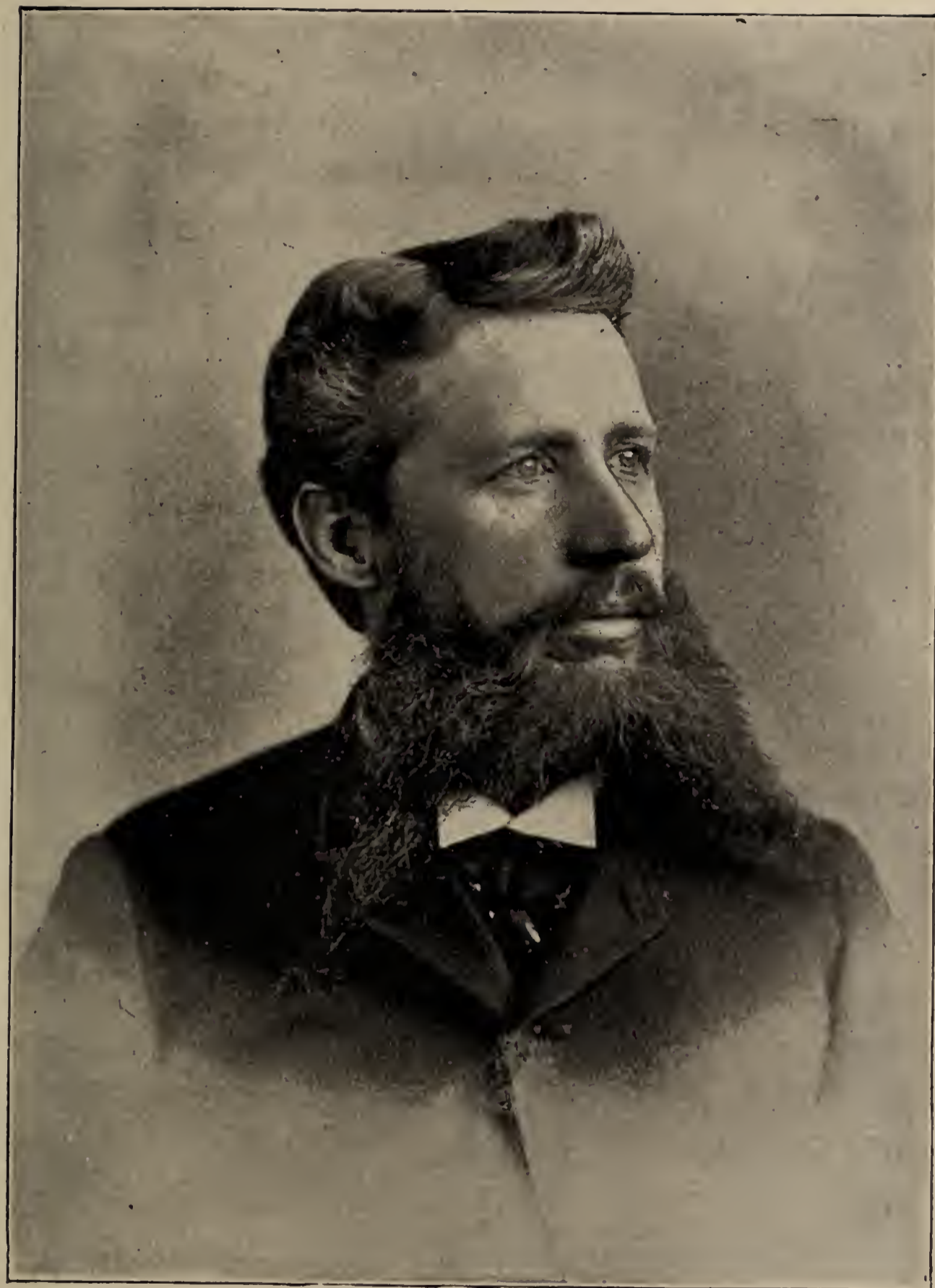
Mr. Burnham attended private schools of the city as well as the Chicago High School, and later spent two years at Waltham, Massachusetts, under special instruction, and one year with Prof. T. B. Hayward, Bridgewater, Massachusetts, as his only pupil. He returned to Chicago in 1867, and since that date has been connected with the firms of Loring & Jinney, and L. G. Laurean, architects. After the great fire of 1871, Mr. Burnham was associated with Carter, Drake & White, and while in their employ made the acquaintance of J. W. Root, the outgrowth of which was the partnership of these two distinguished architects.

The firm, Burnham & Root, has the credit of planning some of the most notable buildings in Chicago, among them being: The National Bank of Illinois, Insurance Exchange, Chemical Bank, Phoenix, Chicago Burlington & Quincy General Office, Rand & McNally, Montauk Building, Counselman Building, Calumet, Calumet Club, Women's Temple, Great Northern Hotel, Masonic Temple, Monadnock, Herald, Rialto, and Rookery. Mr. Burnham has planned many notably fine buildings in other cities of the United States, among them being the Mill's Building of San Francisco. He also organized the Western Association of Architects and is a member of the American Institute.

Mr. Burnham was appointed Director of Works of the World's Columbian Directory, and his position is a most responsible one, that of making the drawings for the buildings and grounds and supervising their construction. He has charge of the guard, the Fire Department and everything in and about the Fair, except the exhibits.

#### MOSES P. HANDY.

An important personage named among the officials of the World's Columbian Exposition is Moses P. Handy, Chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion. He was born in War-



MOSES P. HANDY.





saw, Missouri, April 14, 1847, and there received a common school education, but finished his school life at the Virginia Collegiate Institute, at Portsmouth.

From the year 1867 Mr. Handy turned his attention to newspaper work, and has been connected with some of the most important papers of the East and South in an editorial capacity. While editing the Richmond *Enquirer* he received the appointment of Alternate Commissioner for Virginia, at the Centennial Exposition, in 1876, though the principal's duties finally devolved upon him, owing to that official declining the honor. While serving in this capacity he held an important position on the editorial staff of the Philadelphia *Times*, which city became his permanent home. He has also long been a most valued contributor to the leading magazines and newspapers of the country.

There is much energy in the character of Mr. Handy, and the affairs of his department are managed with the decision which is one of the qualifications necessary to a successful editorial career. His pen has rendered valuable service in promoting the interests of the World's Fair, and though one of the busiest of men, there is no more popular official connected with the Directory of the Columbian Exposition than Moses P. Handy, Chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion.

#### JOHN WELLBURN ROOT.

We may not pass unmentioned a name so prominently connected with the Exposition, during the early period of its location at Chicago, as John Wellburn Root, though that name is now recorded in the Directory of the Dead, since it may be said of him, in truth, that "he rests from his labors, and his works do follow him."

Atlanta, Georgia, was the natal place of the one to whose memory these brief lines are inscribed, and the year of his birth, 1851. His father was a wealthy planter, and the best of educational advantages were consequently at his command. He attended school at Purkenhead, England, and graduated with high

honors from the institution at that place; he prepared to enter Oxford but was recalled to the United States, in 1869, and entered the New York City College, where he was regarded as a profound thinker as well as a brilliant scholar.

His career, as an architect, began under the justly celebrated James Renwick, and he was later connected with Mr. Snook, the designer of the Vanderbilt and Stewart Mansions. In 1872, Mr. Root sought a Western home, and in progressive Chicago found a location suited to his energy and capabilities. He became connected with Mr. D. H. Burnham, under the firm name of Burnham & Root, which business relation was sustained until severed by the death of Mr. Root, on January 15, 1891.

He was Secretary of the National Institute of Architects; was corresponding member of the Royal Institute of Architecture, of Belgium; Honorary member of the Art Institute; member of the Union League; also of such clubs as the Chicago, Union, University and Chicago Literary. He was a writer of acknowledged ability, and a patron of music and the arts.

Mr. Root was married in 1881, to the daughter of H. S. Monroe, and the happy home, cheered by the presence of three interesting children, is now bereft of husband and father.

What Mr. Root was to the World's Fair, there is little need to dwell upon in these pages, since it is the execution of his thought which has given us the grand panorama of "The White City," which idea inspired the mind of this gifted architect, and, in the execution of which, his capabilities were brought so conspicuously into light. That his life was sacrificed in the interest of the work, toward which his efforts were directed, is a sad commentary on the zeal with which he prosecuted his labors; but the triumph of the conception is still accorded to his name, though the laurel leaves, with which an appreciative people would crown his brow, wither beside the monument which marks his final resting place on earth.

## JOHN PARKER REYNOLDS.

To introduce John Parker Reynolds to our readers is to bring before them a name with which a very large number are already familiar, through the positions of trust which he has held in Illinois, the State of his adoption, as well as the prominence of his present important office as Director-in-Chief of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners.

It is not to be denied that the State necessarily stands as the "observed of all observers" at the Columbian Exposition, and to ignore the demands of the occasion, by placing incompetent officials in charge of affairs, would be to bring upon the State a just but well-merited reflection, which she has wisely provided against in a choice so generally approved as the subject of this sketch.

John Parker Reynolds was born at Lebanon, Ohio, March 1, 1820, and was given the full name of his honored father, who removed from his birth-place, Nine Partners, New York, to Salem, the same State, and was engaged in the business of book-publishing before seeking a more western home in Ohio. The mother, a Miss Wilson, of Scotch lineage, was born in Vermont.

After attending a boarding school near Cincinnati, John Parker Reynolds, Jr., entered Miami University, in 1835, graduating three years later, at the early age of eighteen. He then pursued a law course in the office of Wright & Walker, Cincinnati, and graduated from the College of Law, in that city, in 1840, beginning the practice of his profession at the age of twenty-one as a partner of Gov. Wm. Bebb, of Hamilton, Ohio, with whom he assumed a nearer relation by marrying the eldest daughter, in 1842. Eight years later he removed to Winnebago County, Illinois, and engaged in farming, giving particular attention to the raising of fine stock. He afterward located in Marion County, and was chosen by the State Agricultural Society as its Secretary, which position he held from 1860 to 1871, and when that organization was merged into the State

Board of Agriculture, no selection was considered so judicious for its President as Mr. Reynolds. As Secretary and member of the Executive Committee of this society his services were retained for eleven years, while he is still an honored member of the Board of Agriculture.

During the Civil War, Mr. Reynolds was appointed, by the Governor, as President of the State Sanitary Commission, retaining the position until the close of the Rebellion. He has also served the State Horticultural Society, as its President. He it was who represented the State as her only delegate to the Exposition at Paris, France, in 1887, being also an honorary member of the United States Commission; and Illinois points with pride to the silver and bronze medals, secured, among the collections, under the supervision of her representative.

In February, 1869, Mr. Reynolds took up his residence in Chicago, and since that time has been called to some of the most important positions in the interest of city and State. In 1883 he was made Secretary of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition, and was connected with that enterprise through its entire existence. Under appointment of the Governor, he was made Chief Inspector of Grain under the system inaugurated by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Chicago, and occupied this important position for a term of five years.

The present office, which is being filled so acceptably by Mr. Reynolds, as Director-in-Chief of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners, is one requiring unusual abilities, since so much depends upon generalship in guiding the affairs of State representation at the Exposition. Illinois may safely trust her interests in his hands, however, since experience, zeal, integrity of purpose and State pride are united in the person of her Director-in-Chief, John Parker Reynolds, of Chicago.



ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING.

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1893



## Illinois at the World's Fair.

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THE National Commissioners of Illinois, named by the Governor and appointed by the President, are Chas. H. Deere, Moline, and A. T. Ewing, Chicago; Alternates, LaFayette Funk, Shirley, and De Witt Smith, Springfield; while the State Board of World's Fair Managers consists of the following officers and members:

LaFayette Funk, President, Shirley; David Gore, Vice-President, Carlinville; Wilson C. Garrard, Secretary, Chicago; John W. Bunn, Treasurer, Springfield; John P. Reynolds, Director-in-Chief, Chicago; J. Irving Pearce, Chicago; J. Harley Bradley, Chicago; Wm. Stewart, Chicago; Byron F. Wyman, Sycamore; A. B. Hostetter, Mt. Carroll; Samuel Dysart, Franklin Grove; W. D. Stryker, Plainfield; John Virgin, Fairbury; D. W. Vittum, Canton; E. B. David, Aledo; W. H. Fulkerson, Jerseyville; J. W. Judy, Tallula; S. W. Johns, Decatur; E. E. Chester, Champaign; James K. Dickerson, Lawrenceville; Edward C. Pace, Ashley; B. Pullen, Centralia; J. M. Washburn, Marion.

The Illinois National Board of Lady Managers are: Mrs. Richard J. Oglesby, Elkhart, and Mrs. Frances W. Shepard, Chicago. Alternates: Mrs. Marcia Gould, Moline, and Mrs. I. L. Candee, Cairo.

### ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING.

The appropriation of \$800,000 by the Illinois Legislature has enabled the State to present to the world a most creditable exhibit. The State Building, which is a marvel of beauty and

attractiveness, cost \$250,000. The location is exceptionally fine, being situated in the northern portion of Jackson Park, while there is permanency given to the building by the materials of which it is composed, Illinois stone, steel and brick entering into its construction. The exterior finish and decorations are extremely attractive and the adjacent grounds are in perfect keeping with this, one of the most noteworthy structures of the Exposition.

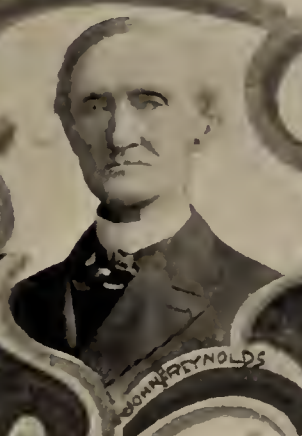
There are three entrances to the Building—South, West and North—the one to the South being the most prominent, and facing the water-way, so that passengers upon this canal will discover a noble structure at the termination of their route, which bears the name—"Illinois." Though it was not at first the intention of the committee to locate their State Building on this, the most prominent position of the grounds, it became a necessity, when the Exposition Management was planning to place the Fine Arts Building on the water-front, since the appropriation of other States was insufficient to insure a creditable structure for so commanding a situation. This location has necessitated an additional outlay of \$80,000, \$20,000 of which have been expended in grading and preparing the grounds, the building resting upon a terrace four feet in height.

From the main entrance a commanding view is obtained of the "White City," with its marvelous display of structures, interspersed with enchanting floral scenes—the perfection of art gardening. The edifice is externally adorned with groups of statuary, of original design, by the sculptor, Lorado Taft, which are worthy a fuller description than these pages will permit. Among the number are: "Illinois Welcoming the Nations," which crowns the main entrance; "The Birth of Chicago," "Education," "La Salle and his Companions," etc.,—twelve groups in all, this particular feature of the decorations requiring an outlay of not less than \$12,500.

In size, the Illinois building is 160 x 450 feet, and includes the school-room and Memorial Hall, which were originally de-



# MEMBER ILLINOIS STATE BOARD



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J. D. DUNN



signed to occupy a separate enclosure. The dome is 300 feet in height, and in diameter 72 feet, with a "lookout" at an elevation of 80 feet and another from the Lantern, 175 feet above the ground.

Memorial Hall, of fire-proof construction, occupies the north projection, using a space 65 x 70 feet. This contains the archives of the State, her famous battle flags, and relics, which are of incalculable value, the exhibit being under the supervision of the Attorney-General.

The east wing is occupied by the "school-house," and is a model, fully equipped, in which is carried on the practical work of the grades represented; also an exhibit of the industrial methods pursued in the Charitable Institutions of the State. Education, from the Kindergarten to the University, is here comprehensively demonstrated, while every school in the State is a contributor to the interesting study of Illinois progress as relates to the development of her school system.

The Executive Offices have been assigned to the south wing, which is raised to three stories—a public hall occupying the upper floor. Upon the Governor's room much labor has been expended and its decorations and furnishings are elegant, elaborate and in keeping with that State pride which recognizes the dignity of the office of its Chief Executive, and accords to him the best the Commonwealth affords.

The interior of the State Building is a model in arrangement and adaptability to the purposes for which it was intended. There are no competitive displays, but, rather, a representation of the State's resources and industries, with the finest of opportunities afforded for educational, technical and art exhibits.

The embellishments of the interior are largely floral, and take the place of the statuary originally contemplated. A fountain, forty feet high, rises within the dome, and an artistic combination of cascades, rock-work and floral decorations delight the visitor to Illinois' hospitable home at the Exposition.

It would be a pleasure to speak of the various departments,

which are being so systematically cared for by the committees in charge, but we must refrain from particularization, leaving to the visitor the interesting study of these instructive and entertaining features. The State Board of Agriculture, with whom the Illinois members of the National Commission and the Board of Lady Managers have been invited to co-operate, has in charge a work, the magnitude of which is little comprehended by the casual observer. One feature we would mention in this connection, however, and that is the Topographical Map of the State, with dimensions 8 x 16 feet—one of the largest ever made—being on a scale of two miles to the inch, and costing \$15,000, the value of which will be appreciated in years to come; it reflects great credit upon the committee having its preparation in charge. This map is complete in every particular, giving each railroad station and post-office in the State, and verifying the position and direction of even its smallest creeks and streams, while its slightest elevations of surface are also represented. This map was prepared from all the data available when the work was commenced, to which have been added original observations by fourteen civil engineers, with barometers and levels in hand, traversing every county of the State for about fifteen months.

A flat map of large proportions is also an important feature, showing, as it does, every school-house in the State (of which there are over 7,000), and locating them in their proper quarter-sections.

Another extremely interesting feature of the Illinois exhibit is the Worthen library and collection of fossils, which have now become the property of the State, formerly belonging to Professor Worthen (for twenty-five years State Geologist), and numbering, at the time of his death, more than 28,000 specimens, which had been gathered by him from all parts of the known world. The collection includes about one thousand typical specimens from which were figured and named the same number of new species, as described in the reports of the Illinois State Geological Survey from time to time for the last forty years.

# ILLINOIS

# STATE

# BOARD



J. HARLEY-BRADLEY.



E. E. CHESTER.



D. W. VITVUM.



JAMES-K. DICKERSON.



W. H. FULKERSON.



W. D. STRYKER.



J. IRVING-PEARCE.



## WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Department of Woman's Work, under the competent supervision of the Lady Managers, has received earnest attention. This Board was created by act of the legislature June 17, 1891, and is composed of the two National Managers, together with their alternates, and four ladies appointed by the Governor, making eight in all, the following named now constituting the Board: Mrs. Richard J. Oglesby, Mrs. Frances W. Shepard, Mrs. Marcia Louise Gould, Mrs. I. L. Candee, Illinois National Lady Managers; Mrs. Frances L. Gilbert, Mrs. Francine E. Patton, Mrs. Robert H. Wiles and Miss Mary Callahan. At the organization of the Board, Mrs. Frances B. Phillips was elected its President, but being compelled to resign on account of failing health, Mrs. Marcia Louise Gould, of Moline, was appointed to the responsible position. Mrs. Robert H. Wiles, of Freeport, is Vice-President; Miss Mary Callahan, of Robinson, Secretary.

Having been assigned one-tenth of the State appropriation, the Commissioners generously granted to the ladies the same proportion of space in the Illinois Building, or 45 x 160 feet on the ground floor, in addition to kindergarten, office and reception rooms.

With such encouragement and hearty support from the Commissioners, the Board of Lady Managers entered systematically upon their labors, with certain objects in view: To place a worthy exhibit before the world, as the work of the women of Illinois; to assist the women of the State, by a comparison of the best methods of producing results, especially in practical duties, and to stimulate to still greater activity through the opening of new avenues for self-support and advancement. The different departments were assigned to Committees, with their respective Chairmen, as follows:

Committee on Literature, Mrs. Frances L. Gilbert, Chicago.

Historical and Scientific Collections, Miss Mary Callahan, Robinson.

Decorative Art, Mrs. H. H. Candee, Cairo.

Fine Arts, Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Chicago.

Domestic Science, Mrs. Richard J. Oglesby, Elkhart.

Practical Arts, Mrs. Robert H. Wiles, Freeport.

Educational, Charitable and Professional Work, Mrs. Francine E. Patton, Springfield.

Music and Dramatic Art, Mrs. Marcia Louise Gould, Moline.

Superintendent of Cook County Work, Mrs. Robert H. Wiles, Freeport.

In every county of the State, with the exception of Cook (in which the organizations of women were already varied and numerous), the Lady Managers established County Columbian Clubs, through which medium the exhibits have been largely secured. Illinois boasts more than one hundred and fifty authors—some of whom take prominent rank—and the list of their books has been carefully compiled by the committee on literature. Among these we find the works of Mrs. Celia P. Wooley, Mrs. Charles Edward Cheney, Miss Eliza Allen Starr, Mrs. Amelia Geer Mason, Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, as well as many other well-known and highly gifted authors.

The exhibit arranged by the Historical and Scientific Committee partakes of the nature of a comparative display, intended to emphasize the advancement in the manners and customs of the present day in contrast with the early years of the State's existence, and is shown by historical relics, such as garments worn, as well as pictures, books and articles of various uses. As far as space permitted, this exhibit has been made highly interesting, as showing the progress of the State during the past years.

The department of Science has a most creditable display in botany, microscopy, bacteriology, geology, etc., through the efforts of its committee, thus showing the honorable position women are now taking in this important field.

Glyptic art has several worthy representatives, among them





MRS. MARCIA LOUISE GOULD, *President.*  
 MRS. ROBERT H. WILES.                      MISS CALLAHAN.  
 MRS. OGLESBY.                                MRS. GILBERT.  
 FRANCINE E. PATTON.    MRS. CANDEE.    FRANCES WELLES SHEPARD.



being Miss Julia M. Bracken, of Galena, whose heroic statue in marble, typifying "Illinois welcoming the Nations of the World" is a figure of striking design, combining strength and beauty. Six models for statues in "staff," to adorn the wall space in the main exhibit gallery, were accepted by the committee, and executed by the following sculptors: Mrs. Ellen Rankin Copp, Miss Taft, Miss Scudder, Miss Brocken, Miss Bessie O. Potter and Miss Caroline Brooks, and are illustrative of Maternity, Justice, Charity, Faith, Literature and Art.

The Palette Club, an organization including among its members many of the finest women artists of the State, has made an extensive display of oil and water colors, to which individual artists have further contributed. The exhibit also includes miniature painting on ivory, porcelain decorations, illuminated books, etc., which are truly works of art.

In the library and reception room the decorative designs were made by women, and largely executed by them, and consist of wood-carving, embroidery, embossing on leather, upholstering, mural painting, etc. The Kindergarten has for its wall covering, paper designed by a woman of the State, while a most beautiful frieze in the reception room was painted by such accomplished artists as Mrs. Marie Koupal Lusk, Miss Ida J. Burgess, Miss Caroline B. Wade, Miss Helen Barber Gregory, Miss Anna Weaver Jones, Mrs. Mary F. Means, and Miss Pauline A. Dohn. The furniture of this apartment, as well as the library, consists largely of contributions by women, and includes a beautifully carved mantel, a cabinet, easel, escritoire, clock-case, chairs, tables, etc.

While much attention has been given to art, and a most creditable display made by the State, the more practical departments have not been neglected. Designing has been made an important feature of the exhibit, showing woman's ability to compete with men in such profitable employment as furnishing designs for stained glass, embossed leather, wall-paper, textiles, etc. The women of the State are also represented in great

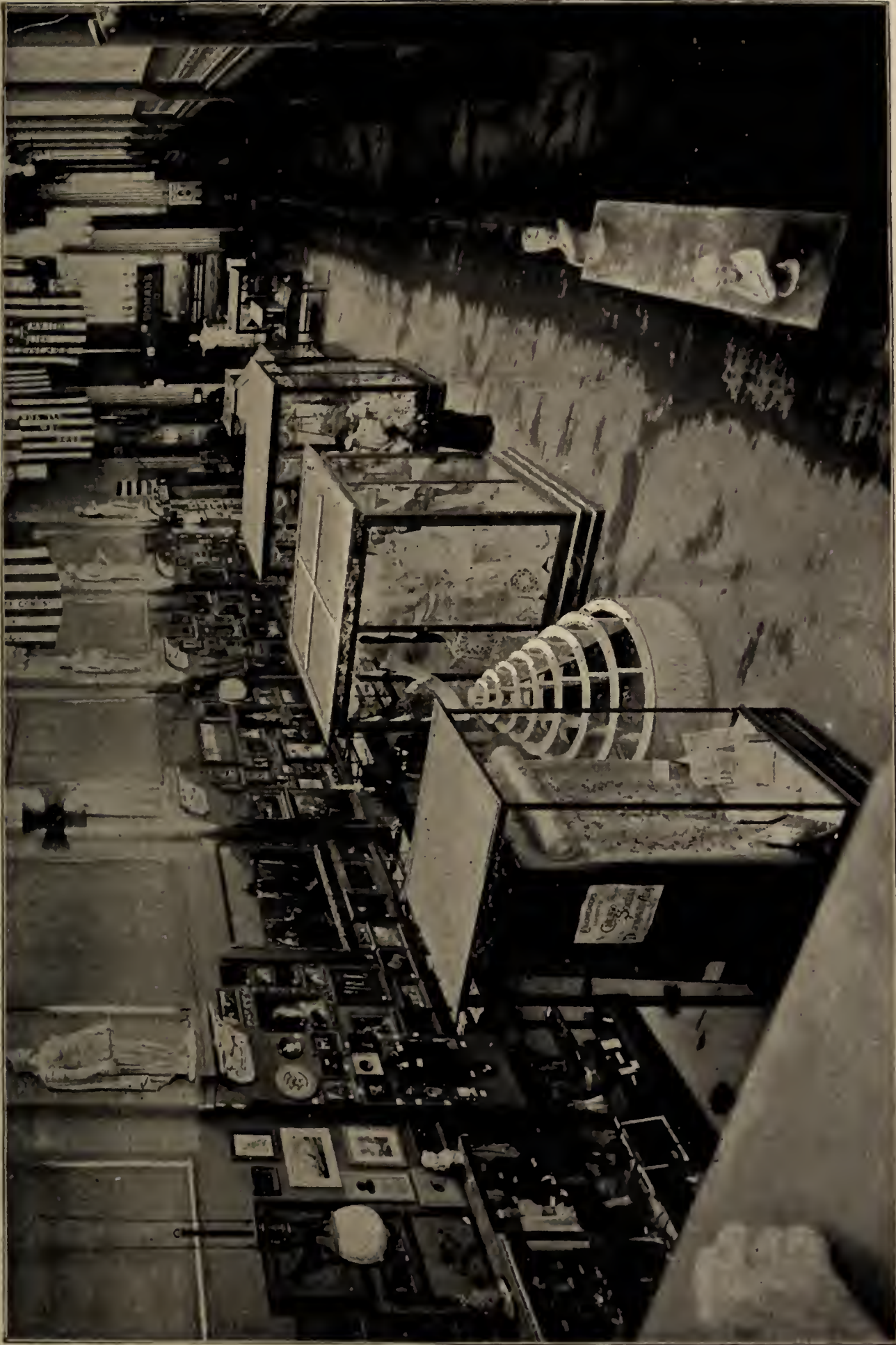
numbers, as patentees, and their inventions, largely in the line of useful and practical articles, photographs and models, make a most interesting display. The industries in which women are taking a prominent place, have been represented by statistics, since it is a difficult matter to separate their work from that of men with whom they are competitively engaged in about one hundred and fifty industries.

Practical demonstrations are also given of woman's work in the department of domestic economy, by a model kitchen, with all the latest appliances; while a pantry exhibit, with its stores of preserves, jellies, canned goods, etc., is to some the most interesting of all displays, since it pertains to woman's especially acknowledged "sphere."

Much attention has been given to art needlework—in fact about one-tenth the space allotted to woman's work has been devoted to this department. The Kindergarten, in charge of the Chicago Frœbel and Free Association is being carried on during the Exposition as a part of the educational exhibit, and practically demonstrates its work by a class of fifty children under a director and four assistants.

The women of the State are also contributors to the departments of Fine Arts, Liberal Arts, Manufactures, Horticulture, Agriculture, Dairy, Transportation, etc. They are maintaining one department of the Children's building, and their county organizations have raised considerable amounts, which, in some cases, have been expended for Dormitory stock, to be given to working women.

The professions are well represented by apparatus, laboratories, etc., while in every department, both artistic and practical, the women of the State have responded with choicest displays.



WOMAN'S EXHIBIT.



# Illinois Exhibits.

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## Department A.--AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ITS ACCESSORIES.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
Albert Dickinson Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Pop corn, agriculture, seeds, ensilage.
C. F. Listeman & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Flour.
Chas. Pope Glucose Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Meal.
Stein, Hirsch & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Potato Flour.
Chas. Tiedemann Milling Co. . . . .	O'Fallon . . . . .	Flour.
Winterhoff & Wessel . . . . .	Lansing . . . . .	Curled grass.
Woodward & Croffut . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Cornmeal, flour, hominy flakes.
American Biscuit & Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Crackers and biscuit.
Canepa Bros. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Macaroni and other pastes.
Chicago Macaroni Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Macaroni, noodles, etc.
Chicago Sugar Refining Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Starch.
J. P. Dieter Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Baking powder.
E. W. Gillett . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Yeast cakes.
Chas. Pope Glucose Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Starch.
Price Baking Powder Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Baking powder.
Stein, Hirsch & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Starch.
Chicago Sugar Refining Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Grape sugars, syrups, glucose, gluten.
Chas. Pope Glucose Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Glucose.
Walburn-Swenson Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Beet sugar plant.
American Ready Food Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Condensed soups.
Anglo-American Provision Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Hog products.
Armour & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Canned meats. Canned soups. Ex- tract of beef.
Barnett Produce Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Sauer kraut.
Elgin Condensed Milk Co. . . . .	Elgin . . . . .	Condensed milk and cream.
Fairbank Canning Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Canned meats. Canned soups.
Helvetia Milk Condensing Co. . . . .	Highland . . . . .	Evaporated cream.
Libby, McNeill & Libby . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Potted meats, soups. Beef extract.
Morris, Nelson & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Dried beef. Smoked pork, hams and bacon. Extracts of beef and hog products.
St. Charles Evaporated Cream Co. . . . .	St. Charles . . . . .	Evaporated cream.
F. Tanty & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Canned meats, pates, game, etc. Soups and plum pudding.
Swift & Company . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Dried beef. Hams and bacon. Salted meats. Beef extracts; beef and hog products. Fresh meats.
John Boyd . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Creamer. Cream and cheese vats.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
Creamery Package Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Dairy supplies and fittings. Butter tubs, egg cases, fruit packages.
Davis & Rankin Bldg. & Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Dairy supplies.
DeLaval Separator Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Cream separators, churn attachments.
Orin Leonard . . . . .	Belvidere . . . . .	Cream cooler.
Magic Freezer Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Ice cream machines.
Northwestern Butter & Cheese Co. . . . .	Romeoville . . . . .	Cheese.
Caroline Westcott Romney . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Milk cooler.
Philip M. Sharples . . . . .	Elgin . . . . .	Cream separators.
J. C. Strickler & Co. . . . .	Sterling . . . . .	Butter color.
J. P. Dieter Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Roasted coffees. Spices and mustard.
Krembs & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Chicory.
Kresl & Mallue . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Cigar molds, manufacturers' supplies.
E. B. Miller & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Spices; condiments.
C. J. Van Houten & Zoon . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Cocoa.
Eugene Vallens & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Cigars.
Armour & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Wool.
David Bradley Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Cotton planters.
Deere & Mansur Co. . . . .	Moline . . . . .	Cotton planter.
Brown & Logan . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Mineral water.
Waukesha Lithia Spring Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Mineral water.
Burrill Bros. . . . .	Freeport . . . . .	Vinegar.
Dallemand & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Rye whiskey.
Lockhart Chemical Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Orange cider.
Besley's Waukegan Brewing Co. . . . .	Waukegan . . . . .	Ale and porter.
North Western Brewing Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Lager beer.
Peoria Malting Co. . . . .	Peoria . . . . .	Malt.
Geo. A. Weiss Malt'g & Elevator Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Barley malt.
Behringer Malt Cleaning Machine Company . . . . .	Lansing . . . . .	Malt cleaning machine.
Chicago Corrugated Shaving Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Beer and vinegar shavings; barley washer and conveyor.
Chas. Kaestner & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Malt mills.
Olsen & Tilgner . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Hydraulic mash machine and malt mill.
Saladin Pneumatic Malting Construction Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	[ing grain. Germinating compartment and malt-
August Stollstorff . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Revolving branding iron.
Aermotor Company . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Wind mills, feed grinders and cutters.
American Well Works . . . . .	Aurora . . . . .	Windmill, pumps.
Avery Planter Co. . . . .	Peoria . . . . .	Cultivators. Planter and check rower; drill.
Avery & Rouse Steam Thresher Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Separator. Traction engine.
F. C. Austin Manufacturing Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Steam generator, feed mills and rock drill.
Barlow Corn Planter Co. . . . .	Quincy . . . . .	Corn planters.
David Bradley Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Plows, cultivators and harrows. Stalk cutters.
Robert Butterworth . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Cider presses.
Challenge Windmill & Feedmill Co. . . . .	Batavia . . . . .	Windmills, tanks, feed grinders, corn shellers, etc.
Charles K. Connor . . . . .	New Philadelphia . . . . .	Corn harvester.
Craver & Steele Mfg. Co. . . . .	Harvey . . . . .	Grain header. Grain drill and pea planter.
Joseph P. Davenport . . . . .	Downers Grove . . . . .	Potato planter.
Deere & Mansur Co. . . . .	Moline . . . . .	Planters, drills, etc. Hay loader.



EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
Deere & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Plows and Cultivators.
Wm. Deering & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Harvesting machinery.
Emerson, Talcott & Co. . . . .	Rockford . . .	Mowers, tedders, rakes.
Famous Manufacturing Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Baling presses.
Globe Windmill Co. . . . .	West Pullman	Windmill.
Grand Detour Plow Co. . . . .	Dixon . . .	Plows, harrows and cultivators.
Hawarth & Sons . . . . .	Decatur . . .	Corn planter; check rower.
Hayes Pump & Planter Co. . . . .	Galva . . .	Corn planters, drill and shoveling boards.
Nathaniel B. Higbie . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Oats cleaner.
Iwan Bros. . . . .	Streator . . .	Drain and tile cleaners and post-hole augers.
Joliet Manufacturing Co. . . . .	Joliet . . .	Corn snellers.
Joliet Strowbridge Co. . . . .	Joliet . . .	Grain seeders. Feed grinders.
Chas. Kaestner & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Grist and feed mills.
W. J. H. Kappe . . . . .	Quincy . . .	Hay baling presses.
Keystone Manufacturing Co. . . . .	Sterling . . .	Harrow. Sower and planter. Hay loader and rake. Corn shellers, huskers and harvesters.
May Bros. . . . .	Galesburg . . .	Windmill.
J. McCallum Manufacturing Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Potato digger, picker and loader.
McCormick Harvesting Mach. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Binders, reapers, mowers, droppers, etc.
Moline Plow Co. . . . .	Moline . . .	Plows and cultivators. Corn planter.
John H. O'Hara . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Corn planter and harvester. Reaper and binder, hay rake and tedder. Traction engine.
Heber Parrish . . . . .	Morrison . . .	Grain separator and cleaner.
H. H. Perkins Manufacturing Co. . . . .	Kewanee . . .	Corn planter. Corn husker.
Plano Manufacturing Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Binder, header and mowers.
Jos. E. Porter . . . . .	Ottawa . . .	Hay carriers.
L. J. & J. M. Price . . . . .	Macomb . . .	Syrup evaporator.
Quincy Baling Press Co. . . . .	Quincy . . .	Baling Press.
Sandwich Enterprise Co. . . . .	Sandwich . . .	Cultivators, harrows. Cotton planter. Corn slicer.
Sandwich Manufacturing Co. . . . .	Sandwich . . .	Harvester. Corn sheller and baling press.
Sattley Manufacturing Co. . . . .	Springfield . . .	Plows, cultivators and harrows. Straw stacker.
Skandia Plow Co. . . . .	Rockford . . .	Plows, cultivators and harrows. Corn planters and listers.
Sterling Manufacturing Co. . . . .	Sterling . . .	Harrows. Seeder. Cornstalk cutter; feed grinder.
Stover Manufacturing Co. . . . .	Freeport . . .	Windmill.
United States Wind Engine Co. . . . .	Batavia . . .	Windmills and feed and grinding mills.
Ward, Montgomery & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Hay stacking and carrying apparatus. Corn grinders and shellers, and bone grinders.
Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Mower, reaper and harvester.
Thomas Whitfield . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Oats cleaner.
Arnour & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Gelatine and glue. Hair.
Swift & Company . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Glue, horns, hoofs and bone. Fertilizing material.
Am. Copper, Brass & Iron Works . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Brewers' supplies.
Armour & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Butterine. Stearine.
Columbia Cleansing Compound Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Cleansing compound.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
Frazer Lubricator Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Grease and oil.
Geo. T. Johnson . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Eradicator.
Leonard & Ellis . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Lubricating oils.
National Linseed Oil Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Oils, oil cake and meal.
Swift & Company . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Butterine, lard and oils.
D. O. Wallace & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Furniture-cleaning compound.
Wise Lubricating Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Lubricating compounds.
Louis Banscher . . . . .	Freeport . . .	Corn.
J. W. Boatman . . . . .	Carlinville . .	Corn.
F. E. Bone . . . . .	Tallula . . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Barley. Rye. Buckwheat. Grasses. Forage plants.
Joseph Boner . . . . .	Panola . . .	Corn.
David Brumback . . . . .	Danforth . . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Barley. Rye. Buckwheat. Grasses. Forage plants.
W. A. Burdick . . . . .	Winnebago . .	Corn.
J. L. Burdick . . . . .	Rockford . . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Rye. Buck- wheat. Grasses. Clover, etc.
Wm. Burrows . . . . .	Panola . . .	Corn.
J. J. Butler . . . . .	Eldorado . . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Barley. Rye. Buckwheat. Grasses. Forage plants.
T. P. Chester . . . . .	Champaign . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Barley. Rye. Buckwheat. Grasses. Forage plants.
Edward Childs . . . . .	El Paso . . .	Corn.
W. M. Cline . . . . .	Rockford . . .	Corn.
Horace Coffin . . . . .	Rockford . . .	Corn. Rye.
John Conlon . . . . .	Taylor . . .	Oats.
Thos. Cribbins . . . . .	El Paso . . .	Corn.
L. H. Crowell . . . . .	Rockford . . .	Corn. Buckwheat. Grasses.
A. E. Cutler . . . . .	Rockford . . .	Corn.
Nicholas De Freese . . . . .	Panola . . .	Corn.
H. P. Edmonds . . . . .	Taylor . . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Barley. Rye. Buckwheat. Grasses. Forage plants.
J. W. Edmonds . . . . .	Lighthouse . .	Wheat. Corn. Grass.
Philip Edmonds . . . . .	El Paso . . .	Corn.
Kim. Enright . . . . .	El Paso . . .	Corn.
A. Earnest & Co. . . . .	Farmingdale . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Barley. Rye. Buckwheat. Grasses. Forage plants.
Walter Fraipont . . . . .	Rockford . . .	Corn.
E. S. Fursman . . . . .	El Paso . . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Barley. Rye. Buckwheat. Grasses. Forage plants.
June Gardiner . . . . .	Rockford . . .	Corn.
Geo. W. Graham . . . . .	Carbondale . .	Wheat.
William Gurbrick . . . . .	El Paso . . .	Corn.
Jos. Haas . . . . .	El Paso . . .	Corn.
Leon Hay . . . . .	Kankakee . . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Rye. Buck- wheat. Grasses. Forage plants.
Helms & Ripley . . . . .	Belleville . . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Barley. Rye. Buckwheat. Grasses. Forage plants.
Mart. Herr . . . . .	Panola . . .	Corn.
Daniel Hill . . . . .	El Paso . . .	Corn.
W. H. Hodge . . . . .	Morris . . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Barley. Rye. Buckwheat. Grasses. Forage plants.
Jesse Hodgson . . . . .	Panola . . .	Corn.
M. A. Hooker . . . . .	McLanesboro . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Rye. Buck- wheat. Grasses. Forage plants.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT
H. A. Hopps . . . . .	Panola . . . . .	Corn.
George Horner . . . . .	Panola . . . . .	Corn.
A. B. Hostetter . . . . .	Mt. Carroll . . . . .	Wheat. Oats. Barley. Rye. Grasses.
Thos. Hurd . . . . .	El Paso . . . . .	Corn.
J. N. Irving . . . . .	Arcola . . . . .	Oats.
Wm. Johns . . . . .	Rockford . . . . .	Corn.
Andy Johnson . . . . .	El Paso . . . . .	Corn.
W. G. Kimmel . . . . .	Jonesboro . . . . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Rye. Buck- wheat. Grasses. Clover.
John Klug . . . . .	Panola . . . . .	Corn.
William Klug . . . . .	Panola . . . . .	Corn.
Knox County Agricultural Board.	Knoxville . . . . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Rye. Buck- wheat. Grasses. Clover.
Jas. Krow . . . . .	Woodstock . . . . .	Corn.
S. D. La Rosh . . . . .	Pekin . . . . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Barley. Rye. Buckwheat. Grasses. Forage plants.
McHenry Co. Agricultural Board.	Woodstock . . . . .	Corn.
J. W. McHenry . . . . .	Carmi . . . . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Rye. Forage plants.
H. L. McOmber . . . . .	El Paso . . . . .	Corn.
F. W. March . . . . .	Daysville . . . . .	Corn.
Massac County Fruit Growers' Association . . . . .	Metropolis . . . . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Rye. Buck- wheat. Grasses. Forage plants.
Benjamin Millard . . . . .	Rockford . . . . .	Wheat. Oats.
C. E. Miller . . . . .	Panola . . . . .	Corn.
Ed. Murray . . . . .	Daysville . . . . .	Corn.
J. E. Nash . . . . .	Princeton . . . . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Barley. Rye. Buckwheat. Grasses. Forage plants.
A. Neeper . . . . .	Kinmundy . . . . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Rye. Buck- wheat. Grasses. Forage plants.
Robert Nethercott . . . . .	El Paso . . . . .	Corn.
John Patton . . . . .	Panola . . . . .	Corn.
George Pinkham . . . . .	Panola . . . . .	Corn.
Theron Pierpont . . . . .	Rockford . . . . .	Corn.
James Pleasant . . . . .	El Paso . . . . .	Corn.
Wm. Rice . . . . .	Rockford . . . . .	Grasses.
A. E. Russell . . . . .	Shattue . . . . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Rye. Buck- wheat. Grasses. Forage plants.
W. J. Sawyer . . . . .	Belvidere . . . . .	Corn. Grass.
John Schofield . . . . .	El Paso . . . . .	Corn.
J. E. Seiler . . . . .	Mt. Carmel . . . . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Rye. Grasses. Forage plants.
Robert Shedden . . . . .	Pingree Grove . . . . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Barley. Rye. Buckwheat. Grasses. Forage plants.
Geo. Sheen . . . . .	El Paso . . . . .	Corn.
C. W. Sibley . . . . .	Pana . . . . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Rye. Buck- wheat. Grasses. Forage Plants.
C. M. Stephenson . . . . .	Secor . . . . .	Corn.
Geo. Stevens . . . . .	Rockford . . . . .	Grasses.
Wm. Stevens . . . . .	Daysville . . . . .	Barley.
S. S. Stitt . . . . .	El Paso . . . . .	Corn.
Mr. Stonebraker . . . . .	Panola . . . . .	Corn.
John Storrs . . . . .	Rockford . . . . .	Oats.
Levi Stumbaugh . . . . .	El Paso . . . . .	Corn.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
James Swartz . . . . .	El Paso . . . . .	Corn.
University of Illinois . . . . .	Champaign . . . . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Barley. Rye. Buckwheat. Grasses. Forage plants.
Adam. Vanbel . . . . .	Peoria . . . . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Barley. Rye. Buckwheat. Grasses. Forage plants.
T. S. Weedman . . . . .	Farmer City . . . . .	Wheat. Corn. Oats. Barley. Rye. Buckwheat. Grasses. Forage plants.
Albert Whitten . . . . .	Bismarck . . . . .	Corn.
John Wilcox . . . . .	Rockford . . . . .	Wheat. Oats.
John Wolf . . . . .	Canton . . . . .	Grasses.
Byron F. Wyman . . . . .	Sycamore . . . . .	Grasses. □
F. E. Bone . . . . .	Tallula . . . . .	Sorghum.
J. L. Burdick . . . . .	Rockford . . . . .	Sorghum.
J. J. Butler . . . . .	Eldorado . . . . .	Sorghum.
Confectioners' & Bakers' Supply Company . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Confectionery.
E. S. Furman . . . . .	El Paso . . . . .	Sugar Cane. Sorghum.
Leon Hay . . . . .	Kankakee . . . . .	Sorghum.
Helms & Ripley . . . . .	Belleville. . . . .	Sugar Cane. Sorghum.
M. A. Hooker . . . . .	McLeansboro . . . . .	Sorghum.
Jacob Huff . . . . .	Grand Detour . . . . .	Sorghum.
W. G. Kimmel . . . . .	Jonesboro . . . . .	Sugar Cane.
S. D. La Rosh . . . . .	Pekin . . . . .	Sorghum.
J. W. McHenry . . . . .	Carmi . . . . .	Sugar Cane. Sorghum.
Massac County Fruit Growers' Association . . . . .	Metropolis . . . . .	Sorghum.
J. E. Nash . . . . .	Princeton . . . . .	Sorghum.
A. Neeper . . . . .	Kinmundy . . . . .	Sorghum.
A. E. Russell . . . . .	Shattue . . . . .	Sorghum.
Robert Shedden . . . . .	Pingree Grove . . . . .	Sugar Cane.
C. W. Sibley . . . . .	Pana . . . . .	Sorghum.
University of Illinois . . . . .	Champaign . . . . .	Sorghum.
T. S. Weedman . . . . .	Farmer City . . . . .	Sorghum.
F. E. Bone . . . . .	Tallula . . . . .	Potatoes. Sugar beets, mangel- wurzels, etc. Turnips.
David Brumback . . . . .	Danforth. . . . .	Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams.
J. L. Burdick . . . . .	Rockford . . . . .	Potatoes. Beets. Turnips. carrots.
W. A. Burdick . . . . .	Winnebago . . . . .	Potatoes. Sugar beets. Carrots, turnips, etc.
J. J. Butler . . . . .	Eldorado . . . . .	Potatoes.
T. P. Chester . . . . .	Champaign . . . . .	Potatoes, sweet potatoes. yams, etc. Sugar beets, mangel-wurzels. Car- rots, beets, turnips, etc.
H. P. Edmond . . . . .	Taylor . . . . .	Potatoes, sweet potatoes.
A. Ernest & Co . . . . .	Farmingdale. . . . .	Potatoes, yams, etc. Mangel-wurzels. carrots, turnips, beets.
E. S. Fursman . . . . .	El Paso . . . . .	Potatoes. Mangel-wurzels. Carrots, turnips, beets, etc.
Leon Hay . . . . .	Kankakee . . . . .	Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, etc. Mangel-wurzels.
Helms & Ripley . . . . .	Belleville . . . . .	Potatoes, sweet and Irish, yams, etc. Sugar beets and mangel-murzels. Carrots, turnips, beets, etc.
W. H. Hodge . . . . .	Morris . . . . .	Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, etc, Mangel-wurzels. Carrots,turnips,etc

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
M. A. Hooker . . . . .	McLeansboro	Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, etc.
W. G. Kimmel . . . . .	Jonesboro . .	Potatoes. Beets. Peanuts.
S. D. LaRosh . . . . .	Pekin . . . .	Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, etc. Sugar beets, mangels. Carrots, turnips and beets.
Massac County Fruit Growers' Association . . . . .	Metropolis . .	Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams. Man- gel-wurzels. Carrots, turnips, etc.
J. E. Nash . . . . .	Princeton . .	Potatoes. Beets, mangel-wurzels. Carrots and turnips.
J. E. Seiler . . . . .	Mt. Carmel . .	Potatoes, sweet potatoes.
C. W. Sibley . . . . .	Pana . . . . .	Potatoes, sweet potatoes. Carrots, turnips, beets, artichokes.
University of Illinois . . . . .	Champaign . .	Potatoes.
Adam Vanbel . . . . .	Peoria . . . .	Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams. Man- gel-wurzels. Carrots, turnips and beets.
T. S. Weedman . . . . .	Farmer City . .	Potatoes. Carrots, beets, turnips.
F. E. Bone . . . . .	Tallula . . . .	Broom corn.
J. L. Burdick . . . . .	Rockford . . .	Broom corn. Pumpkins. Squashes.
J. J. Butler . . . . .	Eldorado . . .	Broom corn.
T. P. Chester . . . . .	Champaign . .	Pumpkins, peas, beans.
H. P. Edmonds . . . . .	Taylor . . . . .	Broom corn.
E. S. Fursman . . . . .	El Paso . . . .	Broom corn, pumpkins, peas, beans, etc.
Helms & Ripley . . . . .	Belleville . . .	Broom corn.
M. A. Hooker . . . . .	McLeanboro	Broom corn.
Jacob Huff . . . . .	Grand Detour	Broom corn.
W. G. Kimmel . . . . .	Jonesboro . . .	Squashes, beans, peas.
S. D. LaRosh . . . . .	Pekin . . . . .	Broom corn, pumpkins, squashes.
J. W. McHenry . . . . .	Carmi . . . . .	Broom corn.
Massac County Fruit Growers' Association . . . . .	Metropolis . . .	Broom corn.
A. Neeper . . . . .	Kinmundy . . .	Broom corn.
Robert Shedden . . . . .	Pingree Grove	Broom corn.
C. W. Sibley . . . . .	Pana . . . . .	Broom corn.
University of Illinois . . . . .	Champaign . . .	Broom corn.
T. S. Weedman . . . . .	Farmer City . .	Pumpkins, squashes.
F. E. Bone . . . . .	Tallula . . . . .	Tobacco.
David Brumback . . . . .	Danforth . . . .	Peppers, etc.
J. L. Burdick . . . . .	Rockford . . . .	Peppers.
W. A. Burdick . . . . .	Winnebago . . .	Tobacco.
T. P. Chester . . . . .	Champaign . . .	Peppers. Tobacco.
H. P. Edmonds . . . . .	Taylor . . . . .	Peppers.
E. S. Fursman . . . . .	El Paso . . . . .	Hops. Peppers. Tobacco,
Helms & Ripley . . . . .	Belleville . . . .	Tobacco.
S. D. LaRosh . . . . .	Pekin . . . . .	Peppers, etc. Tobacco.
W. G. Kimmel . . . . .	Jonesboro . . . .	Peppers. Tobacco.
J. W. McHenry . . . . .	Carmi . . . . .	Tobacco.
J. E. Nash . . . . .	Princeton . . . .	Hops. Peppers. Tobacco.
A. Neeper . . . . .	Kinmundy . . . .	Tobacco.
A. E. Russell . . . . .	Shattuc . . . . .	Tobacco.
C. W. Sibley . . . . .	Pana . . . . .	Tobacco.
T. S. Weedman . . . . .	Farmer City . . .	Hops. Peppers. Tobacco.
F. E. Bone . . . . .	Tallula . . . . .	Hemp.
David Brumback . . . . .	Danforth . . . .	Hemp and flax.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
J. L. Burdick . . . . .	Rockford . . . . .	Flax.
T. P. Chester . . . . .	Champaign . . . . .	Hemp and flax.
W. P. Edmonds . . . . .	Taylor . . . . .	Hemp.
W. G. Kimmel . . . . .	Jonesboro . . . . .	Cotton.
S. D. LaRosh . . . . .	Pekin . . . . .	Hemp and flax.
A. Neeper . . . . .	Kinmundy . . . . .	Hemp.
Robert Shedden . . . . .	Pingree Grove . . . . .	Hemp and flax.
T. S. Weedman . . . . .	Farmer City . . . . .	Hemp.

#### Department B.—HORTICULTURE.

A. H. Gasten . . . . .	Lacon . . . . .	Grapes, apples, pears, berries, etc.
I. G. Hubbard . . . . .	Nokomis . . . . .	Peaches. Wax models of peaches. Preserved peaches. Orchard pack- ing bench.
F. C. Johnson . . . . .	Kishwaukee . . . . .	Cider and vinegar.
Frederick W. Benham . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Flowering annual plants. Climbing annual plants. Misc, annuals, phlox, asters, etc.
Bloomington Phoenix Nursery . . . . .	Bloomington, . . . . .	Trees and shrubs.
Douglas Park . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Plants.
R. Douglas & Sons . . . . .	Waukegan . . . . .	Flowers and plants.
Albert Fuchs . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Tropical plants.
Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Flower stands.
Goode & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Greenhouse plants.
Lincoln Park . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Plants.
George Miller . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Hothouse plants.
Illinois Horticultural Society . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Vegetables.
P. S. Peterson . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Trees.
Wm. Zimmerman . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Tree and plant setting machine.
Orange Judd Farmer Co . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Noxious weeds.
Nettie A. Palmer . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Herbaria.
J. Vaughan . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Plants. Receptacles for plants, etc.
Washington Park . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Bedding plants.
J. C. Vaughn . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Seeds.
E. A. Bechtel's Sons . . . . .	Staunton . . . . .	Pyrus augustifolia.
A. H. Gasten . . . . .	Lacon . . . . .	Catalpa, etc.
David Hill . . . . .	Dundee . . . . .	Evergreens.
E. H. Ricker Co . . . . .	Elgin . . . . .	Evergreens, seeding, etc. Nurseries.
Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Wire work.
Glennon & Krause . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Lawn mower and grass carrier.
H. B. Hardt . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Model conservatory.
Orange Judd Farmer Co . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Fences.
J. C. Vaughn . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Horticultural supplies.
E. S. Fursman . . . . .	El Paso . . . . .	Grapes for the table. Grapes for wine making.
H. A. Aldrich . . . . .	Neoga . . . . .	Fruits.
Jacob Auer . . . . .	Deer Plain . . . . .	Fruits.
A. B. Austin . . . . .	Downer's Grove . . . . .	Fruits.
C. E. Austin . . . . .	Effingham . . . . .	Fruits.
M. D. Baldwin . . . . .	Jacksonville . . . . .	Fruits.
O. B. Barnard . . . . .	Mantino . . . . .	Fruits.
Wm. Barter . . . . .	Attila . . . . .	Fruits.
E. Baxter . . . . .	Nauvoo . . . . .	Fruits.
L. N. Bear . . . . .	Mt. Vernon . . . . .	Fruits.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
R. C. Berry . . . . .	Bachtown . . . . .	Fruits.
F. E. Bone . . . . .	Tallula . . . . .	Nuts.
H. D. Brown . . . . .	Hamilton . . . . .	Fruits.
J. S. Brown . . . . .	Alton . . . . .	Fruits.
David Brumback . . . . .	Danforth . . . . .	Pomaceous and stone fruits. Nuts.
H. Bryant . . . . .	Princeton . . . . .	Fruits.
L. R. Bryant . . . . .	Princeton . . . . .	Fruits.
Benj. Buckman . . . . .	Farmingdale . . . . .	Fruits.
J. C. Buli . . . . .	Girard . . . . .	Fruits.
J. W. Cain . . . . .	Effingham . . . . .	Fruits.
W. E. Caldwell . . . . .	Griggsville . . . . .	Fruits.
Eli Carbin . . . . .	Carbin Cliff . . . . .	Fruits.
J. J. Cart . . . . .	Morrisville . . . . .	Fruits.
T. P. Chester . . . . .	Champaign . . . . .	Pomaceous and stone fruits. Nuts.
G. W. Cook . . . . .	Lacon . . . . .	Fruits.
A. Cope . . . . .	Tonti . . . . .	Fruits.
J. V. Cotta . . . . .	Nursery . . . . .	Fruits.
W. R. Craine . . . . .	Villa Ridge . . . . .	Fruits.
E. C. Crammer . . . . .	Fairfield . . . . .	Fruits.
Clyde Curtee . . . . .	Tamaroa . . . . .	Fruits.
John Dewe . . . . .	Kankakee . . . . .	Fruits.
H. L. Down . . . . .	Jacksonville . . . . .	Fruits.
A. J. Dunlap . . . . .	Dunlap . . . . .	Fruits.
H. M. Dunlap . . . . .	Savoy . . . . .	Fruits.
R. L. Dunlap . . . . .	Savoy . . . . .	Fruits.
W. S. Dyer . . . . .	Springfield . . . . .	Fruits.
H. P. Edmonds . . . . .	Taylor . . . . .	Apples. Nuts
G. W. Endicott . . . . .	Villa Ridge . . . . .	Fruits.
Jas. Falin . . . . .	Villa Ridge . . . . .	Fruits.
D. H. Freeman . . . . .	Metropolis . . . . .	Fruits.
R. T. Fry . . . . .	Olney . . . . .	Fruits.
J. W. Fuller . . . . .	Anna . . . . .	Fruits.
E. S. Fursman . . . . .	El Paso . . . . .	Nuts.
S. Goodrich . . . . .	Urbana . . . . .	Fruits.
T. E. Goodrich . . . . .	Cobden . . . . .	Fruits.
W. E. Gould . . . . .	Villa Ridge . . . . .	Fruits.
E. W. Graves . . . . .	Sandwich . . . . .	Fruits.
D. H. Gray . . . . .	Elmwood . . . . .	Fruits.
A. C. Hammond . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	Fruits.
M. S. Hammond . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	Fruits.
R. P. Hanna . . . . .	Fairfield . . . . .	Fruits.
Jay Harrison . . . . .	Flora . . . . .	Fruits.
C. F. Hartman . . . . .	Nashville . . . . .	Fruits.
J. L. Hartwell . . . . .	Dixon . . . . .	Fruits.
Henry Hauser . . . . .	Franklin Grove . . . . .	Fruits.
F. Helms . . . . .	Belleville . . . . .	Fruits.
Helms & Ripley . . . . .	Belleville . . . . .	Pomaceous and stone fruits. Nuts.
Ludwig Henke . . . . .	Collinsville . . . . .	Fruits.
W. P. Hessler . . . . .	Cobden . . . . .	Fruits.
D. Hill . . . . .	Dundee . . . . .	Fruits.
A. H. Hinkley . . . . .	Du Bois . . . . .	Fruits.
Oliver Holmes . . . . .	Fairfield . . . . .	Fruits.
M. A. Hooker . . . . .	McLeansboro . . . . .	Pears, apples etc. Nuts in variety.
T. Huber . . . . .	Illinois City . . . . .	Fruits.
H. P. Irish . . . . .	Farina . . . . .	Fruits.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
J. T. Johnson . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	Fruits.
H. Johnston . . . . .	Villa Ridge . . . . .	Fruits.
W. E. Jones . . . . .	Lincoln . . . . .	Fruits.
W. E. Jones . . . . .	Lincoln . . . . .	Pomaceous and stone fruits.
W. G. Kimmel . . . . .	Jonesboro . . . . .	Pomaceous and stone fruits. Nuts.
S. D. LaRosh . . . . .	Pekin . . . . .	Pomaceous and stone fruits. Fruits in alcohol.
T. T. Leeper . . . . .	Lima . . . . .	Fruits.
F. J. Mann . . . . .	Gilmore . . . . .	Fruits.
Massac Co. Fruit Growers' Assn . . . . .	Metropolis . . . . .	Pomaceous and stone fruits. Nuts.
J. R. Matthews . . . . .	Marissa . . . . .	Fruits.
J. McCaffery . . . . .	Cobden . . . . .	Fruits.
G. W. McCluer . . . . .	Champaign . . . . .	Fruits.
John McHinstey . . . . .	Dixon . . . . .	Fruits.
J. Z. McSpadelen . . . . .	Neoga . . . . .	Fruits.
E. G. Mendenhall . . . . .	Kinmundy . . . . .	Fruits.
John Morris . . . . .	Fairfield . . . . .	Fruits.
John E. Moyer . . . . .	Dixon . . . . .	Fruits.
A. Neeper . . . . .	Kinmundy . . . . .	Fruits. Nuts.
W. A. Norris . . . . .	Vernon . . . . .	Fruits.
A. W. Orr . . . . .	Ottawa . . . . .	Fruits.
C. M. Perrine . . . . .	Fairfield . . . . .	Fruits.
W. S. Perrine . . . . .	Centralia . . . . .	Fruits.
Richard Perry . . . . .	Griggsville . . . . .	Fruits.
Wm. Perry . . . . .	Milton . . . . .	Fruits.
D. J. Piper . . . . .	Forreston . . . . .	Fruits.
C. R. Powell . . . . .	Sterling . . . . .	Fruits.
C. H. Prescott . . . . .	Marengo . . . . .	Fruits.
D. W. Prindell . . . . .	Villa Ridge . . . . .	Fruits.
J. A. Ralston . . . . .	Farmingdale . . . . .	Fruits.
A. Rice . . . . .	Rockford . . . . .	Fruits.
E. A. Ricke . . . . .	Alton . . . . .	Fruits.
W. S. Ross . . . . .	Alma . . . . .	Fruits.
A. E. Russell . . . . .	Shattuc . . . . .	Nuts.
A. B. Ryder . . . . .	Fairfield . . . . .	Fruits.
J. E. Seiler . . . . .	Mt. Carmel . . . . .	Pears, apples, peaches, plums. Nuts.
C. W. Sibley . . . . .	Pana . . . . .	Fruits. Nuts.
H. C. Smith . . . . .	Toloni . . . . .	Fruits.
J. S. Smith . . . . .	Champaign . . . . .	Fruits.
J. B. Spaulding . . . . .	Spaulding . . . . .	Fruits.
N. W. Spencer . . . . .	Centralia . . . . .	Fruits.
S. N. Stevens . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	Fruits.
A. Stewart . . . . .	Champaign . . . . .	Fruits.
E. Stewart . . . . .	Hamilton . . . . .	Fruits.
Phil Stinbler . . . . .	Naperville . . . . .	Fruits.
S. R. Stoddard . . . . .	Effingham . . . . .	Fruits.
John Upton . . . . .	Springfield . . . . .	Fruits.
H. K. Vickroy . . . . .	Normal . . . . .	Fruits.
T. D. Voies . . . . .	Neoga . . . . .	Fruits.
J. T. Wallner . . . . .	Neoga . . . . .	Fruits.
B. C. Warfield . . . . .	Sandoval . . . . .	Fruits.
E. B. Watson . . . . .	Waverly . . . . .	Fruits.
C. H. Webster . . . . .	Centerville . . . . .	Fruits.
T. S. Weedman . . . . .	Farmer City . . . . .	Pears, apples, peaches. Nuts.
G. C. Wells . . . . .	Farina . . . . .	Fruits.



EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
A. C. Wilson . . . . .	Batchtown . . . . .	Fruits.
C. C. Wilson . . . . .	Fairfield . . . . .	Fruits.
J. C. Wilson . . . . .	Olney . . . . .	Fruits.
H. A. Whiting . . . . .	Franklin Grove . . . . .	Fruits.
C. G. Winn . . . . .	Griggsville . . . . .	Fruits.
L. Woodward . . . . .	Marengo . . . . .	Fruits.
G. B. Worthen . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .	Fruits.
W. B. Wright . . . . .	Effingham . . . . .	Fruits.
David Youngs . . . . .	Carmi . . . . .	Fruits.
J. L. Zook . . . . .	Olney . . . . .	Fruits.
H. P. Edmonds . . . . .	Taylor . . . . .	Ferns.
Mollie Anderson . . . . .	Taylor . . . . .	Beans.
Louis Banscher . . . . .	Freeport . . . . .	Miscellaneous vegetables.
Antoinet Beck . . . . .	Freeport . . . . .	Beans and peas. Turnips, carrots. Cabbages.
David Brumback . . . . .	Danforth . . . . .	Beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, etc. Cab- bage. Beets, turnips. Miscellaneous.
J. L. Burdick . . . . .	Rockford . . . . . (for Stephenson Co.)	Tomatoes, cucumbers, melons. Rad- ishes. Cabbage. Miscellaneous.
W. A. Burdick . . . . .	Winnebago . . . . .	Squashes, pumpkins, melons, etc. Radishes. Asparagus. Rhubarb. Cabbage.
J. J. Butler . . . . .	Eldorado . . . . .	Beans, peas, etc.
T. P. Chester . . . . .	Champaign . . . . .	Beans, peas, tomatoes, etc. Beets, turnips, potatoes, etc. Cabbage, let- tuce. Miscellaneous.
Mrs. Clark . . . . .	Dayesville . . . . .	Potatoes. Carrots.
H. P. Edmonds . . . . .	Taylor . . . . .	Beans, peas, squashes, etc. Turnips, potatoes, carrots, beets. Miscella- neous.
A. Ernst & Co . . . . .	Farmingdale . . . . .	Peas and beans. Miscellaneous veg- etables.
E. S. Fursman . . . . .	El Paso . . . . .	Tomatoes, melons, etc. Beets, radishes. Asparagus.
Leon Hay . . . . .	Kankakee . . . . .	Cucumbers, pumpkins, melons. Tur- nips, beets. Miscellaneous.
Helms & Ripley . . . . .	Belleville . . . . .	Beans, peas, tomatoes, etc. Beets, turnips, potatoes. Miscellaneous.
W. H. Hodge . . . . .	Morris . . . . .	Beans, peas, peppers, etc.
M. A. Hooker . . . . .	McLeansboro . . . . .	Beans, peas, peppers, etc. Beets, tur- nips, potatoes, etc. Miscellaneous.
Wm. Johns . . . . .	Rockford . . . . .	Miscellaneous vegetables.
W. G. Kimmel . . . . .	Jonesboro . . . . .	Cucumbers, okra, melons. Miscella- neous. Rhubarb, asparagus.
Knox County Agricultural Board	Knoxville . . . . .	Beets, turnips, potatoes. Cabbage.
S. D. LaRosh . . . . .	Pekin . . . . .	Beans, peas, tomatoes, etc. Radica- ceous and tubrous vegetables. As- paragus, cabbage, etc. Miscellaneous culinary vegetables.
Massac County Fruit Growers' Association . . . . .	Metropolis . . . . .	[potatoes, etc. Miscellaneous. Beans, peas, peppers. Beets, turnips,
J. W. McHenry . . . . .	Carmi . . . . .	Beans, peas, etc.
J. E. Nash . . . . .	Princeton . . . . .	Beans, cucumbers, squashes, etc.
A. Neeper . . . . .	Kinmundy . . . . .	Beans, peas, etc.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
A. E. Russell . . . . .	Shattuc . . .	Beans, peas, peppers. Beets, turnips, potatoes. Miscellaneous.
W. J. Sawyer . . . . .	Belvidere . .	Potatoes.
J. E. Seiler . . . . .	Mt. Carmi .	Squashes, pumpkins. Cabbage, etc. Miscellaneous.
Robert Shedden . . . . .	Pingree Grove	Beans and peas.
C. W. Sibley . . . . .	Pana . . . .	Beans, cucumbers, etc. Beets, radishes. Miscellaneous.
University of Illinois . . . . .	Champaign .	Beans, peas, peppers, etc. Beets, turnips, carrots, potatoes. Miscellaneous.
Adam Vanbel . . . . .	Peoria . . .	Peas, beans, cucumbers. Miscellaneous vegetables.
T. S. Weedman . . . . .	Farmer City	Beans, peas, tomatoes. Radishes. Cabbage, rhubarb. Miscellaneous.
Mary A. Hawley . . . . .	Dixon . . .	Apparatus for applying insecticides.

#### Department D.—FISH, FISHERIES, ETC.

E. B. McClanahan . . . . .	Waukegan .	Mounted brook trout.
Henry Seidler . . . . .	Chicago . .	Storm worm. Shrimp. Preserved fish specimens.
A. Booth Packing Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Fresh and canned fish and oysters. Salmon, shrimp, etc
A. S. Comstock . . . . .	Evanston . .	Tent for anglers.
Joseph Rosatka . . . . .	Chicago . .	Automatic fishing tackle.
Waltonian Manufactory Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Artificial flies.
A. Booth Packing Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Canned fish.
Mann Bros. . . . .	Chicago . .	Pails for shipping oysters.
John Tobin . . . . .	Chicago . .	Fish scaling machine in operation.
L. Wilzinski . . . . .	Chicago . .	Sturgeon sounds.
O. H. Jewell Filter Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Water filters.

#### Department E.—MINES, MINING AND METALLURGY.

Samuel Beers . . . . .	Chicago . .	Magnesite.
L. Galitzki, . . . . .	Chicago . .	Gold and silver ores.
John B. Schaeffler . . . . .	Chicago . .	Building material.
Sioux Valley Stone Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Jasper, rough and wrought.
Chisholm, Boyd & White . . . . .	Chicago . .	Brickmaking clays and shales, bricks.
Chicago Fitzgerald Plaster Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Wall plaster.
C. H. Rose & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Cement, cement plaster.
Chicago Fire-Proof Covering Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Mineral wool, its manufacture and products.
Crane Elevator Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Steam reversing engines for rolling mills.
Illinois Fluor Spar and Lead Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Fluor spar and its processes.
Sanderson Bros. Steel Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Cast steel.
Swartz Iron & Steel Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Iron and steel.
Geo. B. Tennant . . . . .	Chicago . .	Bessemer products. Open hearth products. The metallurgy of iron and steel.
United States Car Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Merchant iron.
Western Mineral Wool Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Mineral wool in bulk, mineral wool, insulation minerals.
Joseph M. Hirsh . . . . .	Chicago . .	Aluminum. Aluminum alloys.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
Chicago Copper Refining Co. . . . .	Blue Island . . . . .	Electrolytic copper and its processes.
Frazer & Chalmers . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Lead and copper furnace apparatus. Copper furnace and converter.
Joseph M. Hirsh . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Aluminum bronze.
H. L. Bridgman . . . . .	Blue Island . . . . .	Ore sampling machine.
Chicago Iron Works . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Stamp mill. Amalgamating plant.
Fraser & Chalmers . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Stamp mill. Amalgamating barrel.
Orrin B. Peck . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Centrifugal ore concentrator.
Raymond Bros. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Pulverizing machinery.
Chicago Iron Works . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Smelting and concentrating plants.
Fraser & Chalmers . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Lead furnaces.
American Well Works . . . . .	Aurora . . . . .	Diamond boring, prospecting and sinking machinery. Drilling tools and hydraulic well sinking machin'y.
M. C. Bullock Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Hand diamond drill. Rock drills. Diamond drills. Well boring rig and derrick.
Sullivan Machinery Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Diamond and steam rock drills. Coal mining machines.
W. A. McCune & Co. . . . .	Sterling . . . . .	Hand and power drills.
A. W. Morgan . . . . .	Springfield . . . . .	Well-making machinery.
American Well Works . . . . .	Aurora . . . . .	Mining pumps.
M. C. Bullock Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Air compressors, engines and hoist.
Chicago Iron Works . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Air compressors, hoisting and pump- ing engines.
Crane Elevator Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Steam mine hoisting engine and cages.
Fraser & Chalmers . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Hoists.
Borden & Selleck Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Conveyors of coal.
Corey Car & Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Cars, switches and turn-tables.
Fraser & Chalmers . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Bullion moulds, cars, pots, etc.
Gates Iron Works . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Rock and ore breakers. Cornish rolls.
Raymond Bros. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Ball pulverizers.
Robert Aitchison Perforated Metal Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	[ated plates. Grizzlys for placer mining. Perfor-
Borden & Selleck Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Coal elevator and screen.
Fraser & Chalmers . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Perforated metal.
Raymond Bros. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Pneumatic separators.
Wm. Hoskins & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Furnaces and blast lamps.
Richards & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Furnaces, muffles and appliances. Scorification and cupelling appara- tus. Volumetric methods and ap- paratus. Assay balances, etc. Assay tables, schemes and methods.
Black Diamond Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Coal and coal mining Journal.
Callaghan & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Mining reports.
George W. Cope . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	"The Iron Age," "The Metal Worker," "Carpentry and Building."
Gates Iron Works . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Models of rock breakers and Cornish rolls.
J. B. Sanborn Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Coal dealers' blue book.
Walburn Swenson Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Model of works for concentrating low grade ores.

## Department F.—MACHINERY.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
Aermotor Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Pumps.
American Leather Link Belt Co.	Chicago . . . . .	Leather link belts.
American Well Works . . . . .	Aurora . . . . .	Engines, pumping machinery.
Bates Machine Co. . . . .	Joliet . . . . .	Engine.
H. W. Caldwell & Son Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Power transmitting machinery.
Challenge Windmill & Feed Mill Co. . . . .	Batavia . . . . .	Pumps.
Chapman Valve Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Steam Valves.
Chicago Automatic Scale Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Grain weighing machine.
Chicago Belting Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Belting.
Chicago Gas & Crude Oil Burner Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Oil burning device for boilers.
Chicago Rawhide Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Belting, leather.
E. G. T. Colles & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Feed, water heaters, live steam purifiers and boiler cleaning filters.
Crane Elevator Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Hydraulic machines, piston and cages. Steam engines. Power pump. Elevators
Crane Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Steam, water and gas supplies.
Dodge Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Wood split pulleys in paper mill plant.
Erwin-Welch Hydraulic Mach. Co.	Chicago . . . . .	Engines; motors.
Field Feed Water Purifier Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Heater and purifier.
Fraser & Chalmers . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Mining machine. Engine.
Globe Light & Heat Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Gas machine.
Hayes Pump & Planter Co. . . . .	Galva . . . . .	Force pumps, windmills and power pumps.
Hercules Iron Works . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Ice and refrigerating machines.
J. G. Hoffman . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Hand fan blowers.
A. L. Ide & Son . . . . .	Springfield . . . . .	Engines.
O. H. Jewel Filter Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Water filters.
H. W. Johns Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Pipe coverings. Asbestos pipe covering.
Thos. Kane & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Engines.
I. T. Kearns & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Valves.
Kroeschells & Bourgeois . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Feed water heater.
Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Acid and machinery.
Miller Steam Pump Co. . . . .	Dixon . . . . .	Pumps.
National Supply Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Fuel oil burners.
Miles G. Nixon . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Oil engine.
Geo. E. Nye . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Pumps.
George Oberne & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Belting.
H. H. Perkins Mfg. Co. . . . .	Kewanee . . . . .	Force pump.
E. B. Preston & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Leather belting.
Sandwich Enterprise Co. . . . .	Sandwich . . . . .	Pumps, cylinders, tools.
Chas. A. Schieren . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Belting, stuffing, cement.
J. A. Smith & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Vegetable boiler compound.
Tuerk Bros. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Gas burners.
Webster Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Gas engines. Conveyor, elevators, etc.
Welch-Erwin Hydraulic Mach. Co.	Chicago . . . . .	Pumps.
F. C. Wells . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Pumps and engines.
Wilson F. Cortez & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Oil filters and tanks.
Fred W. Wolf Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Refrigerating machine.
Fire Extinguisher Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Hook and ladder truck. Fire extinguishers.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
Harden Hand Fire Extinguisher Co.	Chicago . .	Fire extinguishers.
Lindgren-Mahan Chemical Fire Engine Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	[guishers. Chemical fire engine and fire extin-
Miller Chemical Engine Co. . .	Chicago . .	Chemical fire extinguishers.
E. B. Preston & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Fire hose, brass goods.
W. F. and John Barnes & Co. . .	Rockford . .	Lathes, drills, etc.
Chas. H. Besly & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Metal working machinery.
Canedy-Otto Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Portable forges, blowers, vises, drills, screw plates, anvils and blacksmith tools.
Capitol Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Metal working machines.
Farquhar Heating Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Riveting and grinding machine.
International Steel Post Co. . .	Chicago . .	Rolling machine and punches.
J. C. Walsh . . . . .	Chicago . .	Tools for brazing and soldering.
Weldless Steel Chain Co. . . .	Chicago . .	Chain rolling machines.
Dennison Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Tag making machine.
Electrical Machine Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Cloth cutting machine.
Gardner Sewing Machine Co. . .	Aurora . .	Sewing and folding machines.
Wm. H. Mitchell . . . . .	Chicago . .	Embroidery, perforating and sewing machines.
National Sewing Machine Co. . .	Belvidere . .	Sewing machine.
North Press Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Tag machine.
Union Special Sewing Mach. Co.	Chicago . .	Sewing machines.
Weyburn Special Machine Co. . .	Chicago . .	Knitting, cutting and cementing machines.
Chicago Rapid Roofing Co. . . .	Chicago . .	Shingling machine.
Covel Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	File room machinery.
Folding Sawing Machine Co. . . .	Chicago . .	Sawing machine.
Greenlee Bros. & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Wood-working machinery.
Moseley & Co. . . . .	Elgin . . .	Bench lathes, etc.
Smith & Phillips Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Wood-working machinery.
Avery & Burton . . . . .	Chicago . .	Perforating machinery.
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler . . . .	Chicago . .	Old Ramage press. Type casting machines.
Goss Printing Press Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Newspaper perfecting presses.
Lieb Machine Works . . . . .	Chicago . .	Embossing and inking presses.
Miehle Printing Press & Mfg. Co.	Chicago . .	Printing press.
Prouty Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Printing presses.
F. P. Rosback . . . . .	Chicago . .	Toilet paper machine.
Shniedewend & Lee Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Printing presses. Job presses. Electrotypers' machines. Paper cutters.
Duplex Color Disc Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Duplex color ink plate for printing presses.
E. Russell Cooper . . . . .	Chicago . .	Sign painting machine.
Warren Ewen Jr. & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Multi-color process exhibit.
Acme Machine Co. . . . .	Moline . .	Dish-washing machine.
G. S. Blakeslee Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Dish-washer machine.
Chicago Fire Proof Covering Co.	Chicago . .	Mineral wool and other steam pipe and boiler covering.
Josephine Cochrane . . . . .	Park Manor	Dish-washing machine.
Crown Pen Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Pen making machine.
E. P. Donnell Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Wire stitchers and index machine.
Electric Automatic Appliances Co.	Chicago . .	Automatic engine stop.
Geneva Optical Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Drill, lens and prism measure, grinder.
Goodsell Packing Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Engine packing, etc.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
F. A. Hardy . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Machine for grinding lenses and fitting them to the eye.
Chas. Kaestner & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Paint mills.
Kennedy Wire Nail Machine Co.	Chicago . . .	Wire nail machine.
W. H. Lahman . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Grates.
Hugh D. Matthews . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Tablet machine.
Mrs. Addie Dickman Miller . . .	Chicago . . .	Dish-washing machine.
C. D. Osborn . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Machine for the manufacture of gloves.
R. C. Pope . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Reversible horse rollers.
James A. Smith . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Vegetable boiler compound.
Tuerk Bros. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Watch and clock tools.
U. S. Mangle & Laundry Machine Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Laundry machinery.
Vacuum Oil Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Models of the Rochester and Olean works.
Western Wheeled Scraper Co. . .	Aurora . . .	Road roller and street sweeper.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Meat market supplies.
Compress Wheel Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Polishing and buffing wheels.
Crane Elevator Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Engine for rolling mill service.
J. W. Condon . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Mixing machinery.
Chas. Kaestner & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Mills for preparation of cereals. Spin mills.
E. Westerman & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Dough mixers and rollers.
Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co. . . . .	Moline . . .	Flour mill machinery.

#### Department G.—TRANSPORTATION.

Frederick U. Adams . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Model of engine, tender and cars.
Adams & Westlake Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Railway car trimmings and lighting appliances.
C. O. Allen & W. H. Wellman . .	Pullman . . .	Model of combination coach, dining car and sleeper.
Allen Paper Car Wheel Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Paper and metal center wheels.
American Car, Truck & Supply Co.	Chicago . . .	High speed hand drill. Trucks, coupler, bearings, springs.
American Railway Water Co. . .	Chicago . . .	Model of automatic railway water station and pump.
Anglo-American Refrigerator Car Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Refrigerator car.
Sinclair Arcus . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Hand-car hoist.
Arms Palace Horse Car Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Cars for horses.
F. C. Austin Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Grader, ditcher and ore breaker.
Automatic Interchangeable Car Coupling Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Car couplers.
J. H. Bass . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Locomotive and car wheels, castings.
Bogue & Mills . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Crossing guards, pneumatic lever and cable crossing gates.
Joseph H. Campbell. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Rail joints and chairs. Side bearings.
Canda Cattle Car Co . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Stock car.
Chicago Car Seal & Mfg. Co. . . .	Chicago . . .	Car seals, locks, dies, tags, etc.
C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	A light and heat tender.
C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. . . . .	Aurora . . .	Dynamometer car.
Chicago & Northwestern R.R. Co.	Chicago . . .	Locomotive "Pioneer."
Chicago Ry. Equipment Co. . . .	Chicago . . .	Metal brake beams.
Chicago Scale Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Railroad track scale.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
A. H. Clark Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Automatic piston packings.
Congdon Brake Shoe Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Brake shoes and steel castings.
W. H. Cospser Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Metallic weather strip for cars.
Crane Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Air brakes and material.
Dewitt C. Cregier, Jr. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Electric train signal.
Drexel Railway Supply Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Drills, car couplers, journal box covers, car replacers, etc.
Fox Solid Pressed Steel Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Flat car, trucks and parts.
Frank Brady . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Railroad tricycle.
J. M. Goodwin . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Dump car.
Greer, Howard & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Railway track appliances.
Griffin Wheel & Foundry Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Car wheels. Multiple speed Ry. on pier. Intramural Ry.
Harvey Steel Car & Repair W'ks.	Harvey . . .	Gondola, box, freight and oil tank cars.
Herman Heinze . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Wall map.
Hicks Stock Car Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Stock car.
Hinson Car Coupler Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Automatic car-coupler.
D. F. Holman . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Sketch of railway track-laying machine
Hutchins Refrigerator Car Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Refrigerator cars.
C. C. Jerome . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Packing glands, fittings and supplies.
Thomas D. Jones Car Construction Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Nut locks and spur locks.
Kilmer Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Automatic pipe coupler for railway cars.
Link Belt Machinery Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Appliances for handling materials in bulk.
Live Poultry Transportation Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Live poultry car.
Mason Air Brake & Signal Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Automatic brakes, connections and apparatus.
Mather's Humane Stock Transportation Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Stock car.
James McAndrews . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Journal brasses, locomotive bells, etc.
McGuire Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Door for grain freight car. Automatic switch stand.
Mechanical Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Bumping posts.
Geo. S. Morison . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Model of bridge.
National Car Ventilating Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Ventilated fruit car.
National Hollow Brake Beam Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Metal brake beams.
National Car Coupler Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Automatic car couplers.
National Surface Guard Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Cattle guards.
Nelson Morris & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Refrigerator car.
Northwestern Equipment Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Brake beam, car doors and journal box lid.
Nowlin Safety Switch & Signal Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Switch and signal and model.
J. H. O'Hara . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Air brakes.
Peoria Steel & Iron Co. . . . .	Peoria . . .	Nuts, bolts, etc.
Frank A. Philbrick . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Bridge gates.
Pneumatic Gate Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Railway gates.
A. B. Pullman Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Freight car door.
Pullman Palace Car Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Complete vestibule train. Passenger coaches, locomotives, etc.
Rand, McNally & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Ticket cases, tickets, punches, baggage checks, maps, etc.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
Rodger Ballast Car Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Ballast distributing cars; section of track.
Mrs. Caroline W. Romney . . . .	Chicago . .	Foot stove for cars.
Stafford Automatic Draw Bar Co.	Chicago . .	Automatic link and pin draw bars and models.
Sellers, Morris & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Splice bars, track spike and steel rail.
Street's Western Stable Car Line	Chicago . .	Cattle car.
Streeter-Amet Weighing & Re- cording Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Weighing and recording device.
B. E. Tilden . . . . .	Chicago . .	Wrecking frogs and bridge guards.
United States Car Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Refrigerator car.
United States Wind Engine & Pump Co. . . . .	Batavia . .	Railway water-station material.
F. F. Voigt . . . . .	Chicago . .	Model of track-laying machine.
Wagner Palace Car Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Passenger equipment.
Wakefield Rattan Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Railway car seats.
Montgomery, Ward & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Graders and scrapers.
Western Wheel Scraper Co. . . .	Aurora . .	Scrapers, road machines, etc.
Harris A. Wheeler . . . . .	Chicago . .	Car seats and chairs.
Benj. Wolhaupter . . . . .	Chicago . .	Car brake attachment
Chicago Naptha Motor Co. . . . .	Englewood .	Street car motor. Exhibition tracks.
Columbian Intramural Railway .	World's Fair Grounds. . .	World's Fair elevated electric railway.
Elevated Suspension Electric Railway Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Model of electric suspension railway.
Genett Air Brake Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Air brake equipment.
International Register Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Fare registers.
Geo. M. Ludlow . . . . .	Elgin . . .	Model of electric car and track.
James McAndrews . . . . .	Chicago . .	Street car castings and gongs.
McGuire Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Motor trucks.
Pullman Palace Car Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Street cars.
Standard Fireless Engine Co. . .	Chicago . .	Ammoniacal motor with apparatus.
Standard Railway Supply Co. . .	Chicago . .	Street car stoves and specialties.
B. E. Tilden . . . . .	Chicago . .	Motor replacers, wrecking frogs, bridge guards.
Harris A. Wheeler . . . . .	Chicago . .	Street car seats.
Acme End Gate Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Wagon end gate.
American Cycle Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Bicycles, etc.
A. H. Atwood . . . . .	Chicago . .	Carriage lamps, harness mountings.
F. C. Austin Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Dump cart and wagon. Road grader, roller, street sweeper, and wagon loader.
Frank B. Barkley Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Buggy and phaeton. Harness and saddlery goods.
Blodgett Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Bicycles.
L. A. Butler . . . . .	Chicago . .	Carriage fittings.
Checkhook Holdback Coupling Co.	Chicago . .	Couplings.
A. H. Clark Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Bicycles.
Columbia Cab Co. . . . .	Decatur . .	Baby carriages, stools.
Cork Faced Collar Co. . . . .	Lincoln . .	Horse collars.
Derby Cycle Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Bicycles and parts.
J. F. Dougine . . . . .	Chicago . .	Wagon and truck.
Donnelly & Deward . . . . .	Chicago . .	Safety bicycle.
Dunham & Kissinger Bros. . . .	Englewood .	Dump wagons.
A. Featherstone & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Bicycles, children's carriages.



EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
J. H. Fenton Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Stable accessories.
W. S. Frazier & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Light pleasure vehicles.
Freeport Bicycle Mfg. Co. . . . .	Freeport . . . . .	Bicycles and parts.
Gormully & Jeffery Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Bicycles and parts.
John M. Green Mfg Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Harness, stable accessories.
Hill Cart Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Road carts.
Hullar Bros. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Horse collars.
F. C. Johnson . . . . .	Kishwaukee . . . . .	Neck-yokes.
Johnson Wheel Co. . . . .	Freeport . . . . .	Carriage wheels.
Joliet Strawbridge Co. . . . .	Joliet . . . . .	Farm wagon.
Kauffman Buggy Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Light pleasure vehicles.
S. Kipler & Sons . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Stable accessories.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Ice and dump wagons.
C. P. Kimball & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Pleasure carriages. Speeding wagons. Trotting sleighs. Stable accessories.
S. D. Kimbark . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Carriage bodies, spokes and wagon wood.
Kenwood Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Bicycles.
R. F. Krause . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Buggy tops.
McCullum Steel Wheel Wagon Co.	Elgin . . . . .	Steel wheel wagons.
T. W. McFarland . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Carriage tops and side panels.
Moline Wagon Co. . . . .	Moline . . . . .	Farm wagons. Spring wagons.
Monarch Cycle Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Bicycles.
John H. O'Hara . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Thill couplings.
A. Ortmeier & Son . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Saddlery.
A. F. Risser Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Saddlery.
Rock Falls Mfg. Co. . . . .	Sterling . . . . .	Hearses and cars.
Rouse-Duryea Cycle Co. . . . .	Peoria . . . . .	Bicycles and parts
Rouse Hazard & Co. . . . .	Peoria . . . . .	Bicycles and parts.
Safety Halter Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Safety halter, rope and street tie-rope.
D. F. Sargent & Son . . . . .	Geneseo . . . . .	Road carts.
Schuttler & Hotz . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Wagon and cart. Special purpose wagons.
D. M. Sechler Carriage Co. . . . .	Moline . . . . .	Light pleasure vehicles
G. F. G. Stender . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Harness.
Staver & Abbott Mfg. Co . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Light pleasure vehicles.
Stokes Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Bicycles and parts.
C. Stone & Sons . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Pleasure carriages.
S. Taylor & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Track harness; horse boots.
Trott Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Surcingles.
United States Whip Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Whips and lashes.
Wakefield Rattan Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Children's carriages.
Wayne Sulkyette & R. C. Co. . . . .	Decatur . . . . .	Light pleasure vehicles.
Weber Wagon Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Special purpose wagons. Mountain wagons. Bob sleigh.
Western Wheel Works . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Bicycles. Wheel chairs; children's carriages.
Western Wheeled Scraper Co. . . . .	Aurora . . . . .	Wheelbarrows.
Wheat Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Trace holders.
Bostedo Package & Cash Carrier Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Pneumatic tubes. Store service carriers.
Burdette & Rowntree . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Mechanism for operating elevator doors.
Crane Elevator Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Elevators and passenger machines.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
Dewitt C. Cregier . . . . .	Chicago . .	Electric elevators.
Smith Pneumatic Transfer and Storage Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	[grain, etc. Pneumatic machinery for conveying
Standard Store Service Co. . . . .	Freeport . .	Cash and package carriers.
Smith-Hill Foundry and Machine Co. . . . .	Quincy . . .	Elevators.
Blodgett Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Treadle power boat.
Chicago Ship Building Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Ship models and pictures.
Chas. F. Elmes . . . . .	Chicago . .	Engines. Steam launch Chicago.
Hickman E. Foster . . . . .	Decatur . .	Boat detaching apparatus.
P. D. Johnston . . . . .	Chicago . .	Model of ocean steam yacht.
Thos. Kane & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Yachts, boats and canoes. Steam and electro-vapor launches. Boat fittings.
Ellis R. Meeker . . . . .	Chicago . .	Steam launches. Lagoons and lake.
N. C. Poulsen . . . . .	Chicago . .	Paintings of vessels, etc.
Rice & Whitacre Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Engine.
David Richards . . . . .	Chicago . .	Sailing model of sea-going racing yacht.
Venetian Gondola Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Gondolas and barges.
E. A. Wilkstrom . . . . .	Momence . .	Boat from Hammerfest, Norway.
Alex. M. Woolfolk . . . . .	Chicago . .	Canal excavator.

#### Department H.—MANUFACTURES.

Lena G. Austrain . . . . .	Chicago . .	Hair tonic and lotion.
B. D. Baldwin & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Perfumes.
Buttermilk Toilet Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Soap.
J. S. Kirk & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Soaps, perfumery and glycerine.
Krembs & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Chemical preparations. Pharmaceutical and technical preparations.
Enoch Morgan Sons . . . . .	Chicago . .	Scouring soap.
Mrs. E. A. Osterhout . . . . .	Chicago . .	Toilet soap.
Zehring Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Perfumes and toilet goods.
Eugene Arnstein . . . . .	Chicago . .	Bronze-powder, paints, brushes, etc.
Berry Bros. . . . .	Chicago . .	Varnishes.
Chicago Varnish Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Varnishes and material.
Watts DeGolyer Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Varnishes.
G. D. Dunham . . . . .	Chicago . .	Glaziers' diamonds.
Gerts, Lumbar & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Paint brushes, etc.
Heath & Milligan Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Paints and supplies.
John W. Masury & Son . . . . .	Chicago . .	Varnishes, japans and stains. White leads. Artist's colors.
Rubber Paint Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Paints and materials.
Senour Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Paints and colors.
L. H. Thomas Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Inks, mucilage, bluing.
Valentine & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Varnishes, colors and material.
Amberg File & Index Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Letter files, copying and index books.
Auto-typograph Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	An instrument for copying hand writing and typewriting.
Crown Pen Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Fountain and gold pens.
Dennison Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Stationers' goods, tissue paper articles.
A. B. Dick & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Typewriters, Edison's mimeograph.
Electrose Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Inkstands, paper weights, etc.
B. Grieshaber . . . . .	Chicago . .	Gold pens, picks, etc.

EXHIBITOR	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
Hammond Typewriter Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Typewriters and appurtenances. Models of printing devices and factories.
Illinois Iron & Bolt Co. . . . .	Carpenterville	Copy presses and stands.
Munson Typewriter Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Typewriters.
Rockwell & Rupel Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Copy presses, typewriters' supplies.
Rubel Bros. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Account books and system of accounts.
Safeguard Account Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Account books and system of book-keeping.
Henry O. Shepard Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Blank books, cards, printed books, etc.
Smith-Premier Typewriting Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Typewriters and supplies.
Western Coated Paper & Card Co.	Chicago . . . . .	Coated papers.
Western Paper Bag Co. . . . .	Batavia . . . . .	Paper bags and paper.
Adams & Westlake Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Brass bedsteads.
American Saloon Fixture Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Saloon furniture.
Brunswick, Balke, Collander Co.	Chicago . . . . .	Furniture for club, billiard and bar rooms.
Leopold Buxbaum . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Restaurant table.
Central Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Office furniture.
Geo. F. Child Chair Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Adjustable chairs.
E. B. Clark & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Mouldings and picture frames.
Dean & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Bamboo furniture.
Demme & Dierkes Furniture Co.	Chicago . . . . .	Chamber suits.
Henry Dibblee Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Furniture, mantels and decorations.
Ehman & Simon Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Wood mantels and interior finishing.
Garden City Billiard Table Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Billiard tables, cues, balls, etc.
L. M. Hamline & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Chamber suits.
Horn Bros. Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Chamber suits, side boards, chiffoniers, tables and stands.
Hornung Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Barber shop fittings.
Thos. Kane & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Post-office furniture.
S. Karpen & Bros. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Parlor furniture.
Klemm, Smith & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Picture frames, moldings, looking glasses, etc.
Theo. A. Kochs . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Barbers' supplies.
Koenig & Gamer Furniture Co.	Chicago . . . . .	Chamber suits, chiffoniers and cribs.
Marks Adjustable Folding Chair Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Folding chairs.
O. C. S. Olsen & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Desks and combination bed.
Chas. Passow & Sons . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Bar and billiard room fixtures, etc.
A. Peterson & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Desks.
August E. Richter . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Mirrors, picture frames and moldings.
Rockford Furniture Exchange . . . . .	Rockford . . . . .	Furniture.
Percy A. Sanguinetti . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Folding beds.
Jay C. Wemple & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Window shades and shade rollers.
F. Wenter & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Hat racks, desks and cabinets.
Windsor Folding Bed Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Folding beds, tables, chairs, etc.
Columbian Ceramic Association . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Decorated china.
Leonide C. Lavaron . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Decorated china; punch bowl.
Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Terra Cotta.
Pioneer Fire Proof Construction Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Fire clay and terra cotta fire proofing.
Tiffany Pressed Brick Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Brick and roofing tiles.
Nichols & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Monuments.
Frank G. White . . . . .	South Chicago	Hermetic shrouds.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
American Bronze Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Bronze statues and castings.
F. M. Hicks & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Floor, skylight and ornamental work in iron and glass.
Geo. E. Androvette & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Decorative glass.
H. Erkins . . . . .	Chicago . .	Stained glass and glass windows.
Flanagan & Biedenweg . . . . .	Chicago . .	Art glass.
Healey & Millett . . . . .	Chicago . .	Stained glass.
Miss Marie Herndi . . . . .	Chicago . .	Stained glass window.
McCully & Miles . . . . .	Chicago . .	Stained glass windows.
Rawson & Evans . . . . .	Chicago . .	Ornamental glass.
Wells Glass Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Art stained and ornamental glass.
Benziger Bros. . . . .	Chicago . .	Catholic church supplies.
Wm. Rogers Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Silver, gold and silver plated ware.
Edward P. Jones . . . . .	Chicago . .	Gold and silver watch cases, spoons, forks, etc.
Ansonia Clock Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Clocks.
Geneva Clock Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Clocks.
C. F. Baum . . . . .	Chicago . .	Dress trimmings.
Belding Bros. & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Silks, serges, surahs and satins, dress silks, braids.
Nonotuck Silk Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Silks, silk underwear, etc.
Richardson Silk Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Silk, hosiery and mittens, braids.
James Thompson & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Twines, mosquito nets, buckram and screen cloth.
C. F. Baum . . . . .	Chicago . .	Dress trimmings.
J. Capps & Son . . . . .	Jacksonville .	Woolen goods, blankets, etc. Cotton and woolen mixed goods. Woolen goods woven on cotton warp.
Jackson & McEnery Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Dress trimmings.
Joseph Back . . . . .	Chicago . .	One full dress suit.
Chicago Corset Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Corsets and waists.
Cluett, Coon & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Collars, cuffs and shirts.
Wm. J. Collins . . . . .	Chicago . .	Coat, waistcoat and trousers.
Fred W. Croft . . . . .	Chicago . .	Trousers, waistcoat, Frederick coat and surtout.
Davis Sewing Machine Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Sewing machines.
Domestic Sewing Machine Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Sewing machines.
Earl Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Hose supporters.
Ederheimer, Stein & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Clothing.
Downs, Gage Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Corsets.
Glasser & Rock . . . . .	Chicago . .	Overcoat, coat, waistcoat, and dress coat.
Grus & Luken . . . . .	Chicago . .	Coats.
N. B. Haynes . . . . .	Chicago . .	Millinery.
Frank Heining . . . . .	Chicago . .	Full dress suit and promenade suit and overcoat.
Hippach & Benson . . . . .	Chicago . .	Cutaway frock coat, vest and trousers.
Chas. E. Hyde & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Full dress and business suit and over- coat.
Ivory Collar and Cuff Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Collars and cuffs.
Keith Bros. & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Derby hats.
J. W. Kilmore . . . . .	Chicago . .	Suit and overcoat.
Nathan Kuh & Fisher Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Ready-made clothing.
Lundahl & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Tuxedo coat and overcoat.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
L. A. Mitchell . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Coat, waistcoat and trousers.
Mme. Newman Corset Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Corsets.
H. G. Purington . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Promenade overcoat, fancy waistcoat, trousers and full dress uniform of major.
E. Rothschild & Bro. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Men's clothing.
Schuab Bros. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Overcoat, full dress suit, business suit, cutaway suit.
W. G. Sheridan . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Coat, waistcoat and trousers.
F. Siegel & Bros. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Cloaks.
Star Knitting Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Knit goods, hoisery, etc.
Henry Turner . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Overcoat, sack and waistcoat and trousers.
United Shirt & Collar Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Collars, cuffs and shirts; aprons and underwear.
L. C. Wachsmuth & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Ready-made clothing.
R. J. Walshe . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Waistcoat, coat, trousers and overcoat.
Henry Werno . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Dress coat, waistcoat and trousers.
James Wilde, Jr. & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Men's, boys' and children's clothing.
Shayne & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Furs, fur garments and pelts.
Wolf & Periolat . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Furs and garments. Mounted animals.
Johannes Bodenman . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Embroideries.
Nicol & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Hair tools and heaters.
Palmetto Fibre Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Brushes.
Geo. Ericksen & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Hammock, nets and fixtures.
J. David Raab . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Bureau trunks.
Chas. T. Wilt . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Travelers' equipments.
Rosenblatt & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Plush and leather boxes, etc.
Louis Jordan . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Shotguns.
R. E. Dietz . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Lamps and lanterns.
Globe Light & Heat Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Street lamps, gas and electric fixtures, reflectors and heating specialties.
American Heating Co. . . . .	Rockford . . .	Hot water heaters.
Francis H. Buzzacott . . . . .	Fort Sheridan	Cookers and ovens.
American Radiator Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Radiators.
Chicago Clothes Dryer Works . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Laundry stoves and clothes dryers.
Chicago Stove Works . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Ranges and stoves.
Geo. M. Clark & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Gas and gasoline stoves.
Collins & Burgie Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Stoves and ranges.
Cribben, Sexton & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Stoves and ranges.
Paul J. Daemicke . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Refrigerator, counter block, etc., for butchers. Heaters.
Dearborn Duster Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Feather dusters.
Farquhar Heating Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Furnaces and heaters.
Graff & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Furnaces and ranges.
Mrs. A. J. Hambel . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Cake beater.
Huette-Barler Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Heaters.
Mason & Davis Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Ranges and laundry stoves.
New Era Fuel Appliance Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Gas ranges, heaters, etc.
Powers Duplex Regulator Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Temperature regulators.
Northwestern Stove Repair Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Stove repairs, water backs, etc.
Richardson & Boynton Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Furnaces, ranges and steam heating apparatus. Heating apparatus.
Rathbone, Sard & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Stoves and ranges.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
Mrs. Caroline Westcott Romney	Chicago . .	Oven fixtures for conservation of heat, also foot warmer.
Wilcox Water Heater Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Hot water heater and radiator. Dish washer.
Woven Down Duster Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Dusters.
Belding Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Refrigerators.
Wiren Henning . . . . .	Chicago . .	Beverage fountain.
Mrs. Caroline Wescott Romney	Chicago . .	Refrigerators and cooling room for slaughter houses.
D. R. Sperry & Co. . . . .	Batavia . .	Cooking utensils.
Vienna Enamel & Stamping Co.	Chicago . .	Enameled steel ware.
Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co. . . .	Chicago . .	Wire goods.
John A. Roebling's Sons Co. . . .	Chicago . .	Wire of all descriptions.
United States Wire Mat Co. . . .	Decatur . .	Wire mats and matting.
F. Hainsworth & Son . . . . .	Chicago . .	Iron grille work.
H. M. Chapman . . . . .	Chicago . .	Boiler and heaters.
N. W. Horse Nail Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Horseshoes and nails.
Winslow Bros. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Ornamental iron.
L. A. Baker . . . . .	Elgin . . .	Shingle nailing machine.
Chicago Spring Butt Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Builders' hardware.
Wm. D. Gibson Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Springs.
Hall Safe & Lock Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Vaults, safes, locks, etc.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Ice cutting tools.
A. M. Mills . . . . .	Chicago . .	Iron safes.
Munger Cotton Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Hardware specialties.
Instantaneous Water Heating Co.	Chicago . .	Water heaters used with gas.
Thos. Kelly & Bros. . . . .	Chicago . .	Water closets and wash basins.
Lehner, Johnson, Hoyer Mfg. Co.	Chicago . .	Plumbers' brass goods.
Mosley Folding Bath Tub Co. . . .	Chicago . .	Folding bath tubs and water heaters.
Norton Bros. . . . .	Chicago . .	Water closets.
Peck Bros. & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Brass work for plumbers, etc.
H. Ayers-Jackson Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Tailor system dress cutting.
Brown Bros. Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Vault lights.
Dana J. Bugbee . . . . .	Chicago . .	Buffalo horns manufactured into vases and various ornaments with gold and silver mountings.
Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Buddington	Chicago . .	Machine for dress cutting system.
Elmira Cornwell . . . . .	Chicago . .	Tailor dress cutting system.
Paul J. Daemicke . . . . .	Chicago . .	Butchers' supplies.
Diamond Match Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Matches.
Robert Faries . . . . .	Decatur . .	Display of fixtures for stores.
Mrs. H. A. Jackson Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Instruments for cutting patterns.
Edward Leger & Son . . . . .	Chicago . .	Display stands and fixtures.
Matchless Metal Polish Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Metal polishes, etc.
John C. Paul & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Metal polish.
C. H. Fargo & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Boots and shoes.
Florsheim & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Shoes.
S. W. Hall . . . . .	Chicago . .	Over gaiters and leggings.
C. M. Henderson & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Boots and shoes.
Atkinson Leonard Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Shoes.
N. J. Mousek . . . . .	Chicago . .	Hand-made shoes.
Phelps, Dodge & Palmer Co. . . .	Chicago . .	Boots and shoes.
Price & Wolff . . . . .	Chicago . .	Slippers and low shoes.
Selz, Schwab & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Boots and shoes.

EXHIBITOR	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
R. C. Smith & Sons Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Shoes.
J. E. Tilt Shoe Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Boots and shoes.
M. D. Wells & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Boots and shoes.
W. N. Eisendrath & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Shoe and glove leather.
Lambeau Leather Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Leather, kangaroo calf, etc.
James D. Marshall . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Sole leather and finished hides.
Swift & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Hides and skins.
Oakley Walker Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Calfskin leather.
J. Weil & Bros. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Sheep skins and side leather.
Wilder & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Horse hide, sole leather.

## Department J.—ELECTRICITY.

Diamond Electric Mfg. Co. . . . .	Peoria . . . . .	Induction coils, converters, etc.
Elwell-Parker Electric Construction Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Transformers.
Pratt Electro Medical Supply Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Statical electricity. Thermo electric batteries. Temporary and permanent magnets.
Western Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Magnets. Induction coils, etc.
Ansonia Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Instruments of precision.
Anthony Electric Instrument Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Resistance coils. Voltmeters, ammeters, etc.
Central Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Resistance coils, Batteries. Instruments of precision.
George Cutter . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Voltmeters, ammeters, wattmeters.
Elwell-Parker Electric Construction Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Electrical measurement instruments.
Charles E. Lee. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Battery tests.
McIntosh Battery & Optical Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Electrical measurement apparatus.
Pratt Electro Medical Supply Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Standard resistance coils. Standard condensers. Voltmeters, ammeters, etc.
Railway Equipment Company . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Instruments of precision.
Standard Electric Company . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Ammeters.
Ansonia Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Batteries.
Central Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Batteries.
Western Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Resistance coils. Condensers. Batteries. Instruments of precision, voltmeters, ammeters, wattmeters.
American Battery Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Primary and secondary batteries.
Consolidated Electric Storage Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Storage batteries.
Elgin Telephone Co. . . . .	Elgin . . . . .	Batteries.
International Automatic Light & Power Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Primary batteries.
National Engraving Machine Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Secondary batteries.
Pratt Electro Medical Supply Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Electric batteries.
James K. Pumpelly . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Batteries.
Union Electric Works . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Primary batteries.
Western Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Batteries.
Elwell-Parker Electric Construction Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Direct dynamos. Alternating dynamos.
Hanson & Van Winkle Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Direct current dynamos, constant E. M. F. Direct current dynamos, varying E. M. F.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
Mather Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Compound wound power generators and direct current dynamos.
Pratt Electro Medical Supply Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Direct current dynamos, constant E. M. F. Direct current dynamos, varying E. M. F.
Standard Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Direct current dynamos, varying E. M. F.
Western Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Direct dynamos. Alternating dynamos.
Ansonia Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Cables, wires, switches, etc.
Anthony Electric Instrument Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Indicators and registering meters.
Brush Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Switches, rheostats and electric supplies. Arresters, insulators, and safety appliances.
Central Electric Company . . . . .	Chicago . .	Wires, lead cables. Switches, insulators etc. Conduits, tubing.
George Cutter . . . . .	Chicago . .	Rheostats, switches. Insulators, cut-outs.
Ewell-Parker Electric Construction Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Transformers. Protective appliances.
George S. Knapp . . . . .	Chicago . .	Historical collection of lightning rods.
Charles E. Lee . . . . .	Chicago . .	Automatic battery cut-out.
Mather Electric Company . . . . .	Chicago . .	Electric supplies. Insulation appliances.
McIntosh Battery & Optical Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Rheostats, rheotoms.
Railway Equipment Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Resistance boxes, insulators, switches etc. Fuse wire, brackets and hangers.
Standard Electric Company . . . . .	Chicago . .	Cables, wires and electrical supplies. Safety and protective appliances. Conduits.
Western Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Cables, wires, rheostats, switches, indicators, meters. Safety appliances. Underground conduits.
Ansonia Electric Company . . . . .	Chicago . .	Motors.
Elwell-Parker Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Motors.
Hanson & Van Winkle Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Direct constant current motors.
Mather Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Direct constant E. M. F. motors.
Pratt Electro Medical Supply Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Direct constant current motors. Direct constant E. M. F. motors.
Smith Pneumatic Transportation & Storage Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Electric motors.
Rockford Electric Mfg. Co. . . . .	Rockford . .	Direct constant potential motor.
Standard Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Constant current series motor.
Union Electric Works . . . . .	Chicago . .	Battery motors.
Western Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Motors.
American Battery Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Electric toys, novelties and domestic appliances.
Ansonia Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Railway motors. Motors generally applied.
Central Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Railway motors. Application of motors to novelties.
Crane Elevator Company . . . . .	Chicago . .	Electric passenger elevator and power pump.
George Cutter . . . . .	Chicago . .	Motors generally applied.
Electric Machine Company . . . . .	Chicago . .	Electrical cloth cutting machine.



EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
Elwell-Parker Electric Construction Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Motors applied to railways. Motors applied to elevators, etc. Motors applied to novelties, etc.
Griffin Wheel & Foundry Co. . .	Chicago . .	Car wheels.
Illinois Alloy Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Railway trolley wheels.
Knights' Coin Central Boot-Blackening Company . . . . .	Chicago . .	Electric boot-blackening machine.
A. C. Mather . . . . .	Chicago . .	Working model of cars and boats.
Mather Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Railway motors. Elevator and general machinery motors.
McIntosh Battery & Optical Co.	Chicago . .	Batteries and machines applied to novelties.
Chas. Munson Belting Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Dynamos and belting.
Page Belting Company . . . . .	Chicago . .	Dynamo belting.
Pratt Electric Medical Supply Co.	Chicago . .	Electric novelties.
Railway Equipment Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Trolley appliances.
Rockford Electric Mfg. Co. . . .	Rockford . .	Motor applied to generator and machinery.
Chas. A. Schieren & Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Dynamo belting; perforated leather raw-hide rope.
Sloss Electric Gaslight & Specialty Company . . . . .	Chicago . .	Fan motors operated by batteries.
Ansonia Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Arc systems. Incandescent systems.
Union Electric Works . . . . .	Chicago . .	Battery motors applied to general machinery. Battery motors applied to novelties.
Western Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Motors applied to street railways. Motors applied to general machinery. Motors applied to novelties.
Central Electric Company . . . .	Chicago . .	Arc system. Incandescent system.
George Cutter . . . . .	Chicago . .	Arc system fixtures. Incandescent system fixtures.
Elwell-Parker Electric Construction Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Arc systems. Incandescent systems.
Hanson & Van Winkle Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Incandescent lighting.
Healey & Millets . . . . .	Chicago . .	Ornamental glass for electric light effects.
International Automatic Light & Power Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Arc lighting. Incandescent lighting.
Mather Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Systems of incandescent lighting.
Railway Equipment Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Incandescent lamps and electroliers.
Sosman & Landis . . . . .	Chicago . .	Scenic stages, curtains.
Standard Electric Company . . . .	Chicago . .	Arc systems, lamps, fixtures and appliances.
Star Electric Lamp Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Incandescent lamps.
Union Electric Works . . . . .	Chicago . .	Incandescent lamps operated by batteries.
Western Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Arc system and appliances. Incandescent system and glass for light effects.
Ansonia Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Domestic heating apparatus. Industrial heating apparatus. Ovens.
Copper Electric Heater Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Electric heaters.
George Cutter . . . . .	Chicago . .	Heating apparatus. Car heaters, flat irons, etc.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
International Automatic Light & Power Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Electric heating apparatus.
Railway Equipment Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Heaters. Industrial heating appliances. Ovens. Furnaces.
Western Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Industrial heating apparatus. High temperature ovens.
Elwell-Parker Electric Construction Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Instruments for electro-chemistry. Instruments for electro-metallurgy.
Alfred Guillaume . . . . .	Chicago . .	Smelting furnace.
C. F. Hall . . . . .	Chicago . .	Method of electro-plating. Electroplated goods.
Hanson & Van Winkle Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Electrotyping. Gilding and plating. Electrolytic separation of metals.
McIntosh Battery & Optical Co.	Chicago . .	Batteries for electro-plating, gilding and nickeling.
Ansonia Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Ansonia gravity needle annunciator.
Central Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Telegraph instruments. Annunciators. Thermostats. Fire alarm apparatus. Police telegraph apparatus.
Copenhagen Automatic Fire Alarm Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Thermostats. Fire alarm apparatus.
E. M. Edgerton . . . . .	Chicago . .	Annunciator and program call.
Elwell-Parker Electric Construction Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Railroad signal apparatus.
Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Fire alarm. Police telegraph system.
O. F. Goldfuss . . . . .	Chicago . .	Electric automatic clocks.
Elisha Gray . . . . .	Highland Park	Writing telegraph apparatus.
John F. Hurd . . . . .	Chicago . .	Electric coat-thief and pickpocket detector.
Charles E. Lee . . . . .	Chicago . .	Annunciator.
Alfred S. McCaskey and J. A. Ellis . . . . .	Chicago . .	Printing telegraph. Electric program clock. Railway block signal.
Newman Clock Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Annunciators, guest calls, alarm signals.
Police Telephone & Signal Co. .	Chicago . .	Police telephone and signal apparatus.
Strowger Automatic Telephone Exchange . . . . .	Chicago . .	Transmitting and receiving apparatus.
D. D. Tate . . . . .	Chicago . .	Model of block signal system.
John T. Todd . . . . .	Chicago . .	Systems of transmitting and receiving.
Union Electric Works . . . . .	Chicago . .	Annunciators.
Western Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Systems of transmitting and receiving. Annunciators. Thermostats. Fire alarm apparatus. Police telegraph and burglar alarm apparatus.
Wilder Duplex Electric Burglar Alarm & Messenger Co. . .	Chicago . .	Messenger box. Burglar alarm.
Central Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . .	Telephone cables. Telephone switchboards. Telephone transmitting apparatus.
Elgin Telephone Company . .	Elgin . . .	Acoustic telephone and apparatus.
Alfred S. McCaskey and J. A. Ellis . . . . .	Chicago . .	Automatic telephone exchange.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
North American Phonograph Co.	Chicago . . .	Phonograph and appliances.
Strowger Automatic Telephone Exchange . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Switchboards. Operation of telephone.
Western Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Telephone appliances. Phonographs.
O. L. Wullweber . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Telephone transmitting apparatus. Telephone receiving apparatus.
McIntosh Battery & Optical Co.	Chicago . . .	Batteries and instruments applied in surgery, dentistry, etc.
Dr. A. Owens . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Apparatus for application of electrical current.
Pratt Electric Medical Supply Co.	Chicago . . .	Cautery apparatus. Appliances for therapeutic work and surgical and dental remedial agencies. Microphonic stethoscope. Batteries and appliances for electrolysis.
Central Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Pens.
George Cutter . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Gas lighting.
George S. Knapp . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Historical collection of lightning rods.
Charles E. Lee . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Temperature regulator.
Sloss Electric Gaslight & Specialty Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Electric gaslights.
Western Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Ignition of explosives and gas lighting. Pens.
Central Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Publications.
Electrical Industries Publishing Company . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Electric books and publications.
Elisha Gray . . . . .	Highland Park	Objects illustrating electric development.
McIntosh Battery & Optical Co.	Chicago . . .	Apparatus illustrating the phenomena of electricity.
National Engraving Machine Co.	Chicago . . .	Jewelers' engraving machine.
Western Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Objects illustrating electrical progress.
Western Electrician . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Electrical books and publications.
Western Union Telegraph Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Collective exhibits.
Elisha Gray . . . . .	Highland Park	Models and drawings.
Western Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Models and drawings.
Orlando P. Briggs . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Attachment for automatic machine.
Illinois Alloy Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Aluminum bushing; anti-friction metal.
Chas. Munson Belting Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Dynamo belting.
A. J. Oehring . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Multiple-drill press.
Webster Manufacturing Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Shafting pulleys and clutches.
Western Electric Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Electrical construction apparatus. Carbon and its application. Application of metals in electrical construction.

## Department K.—FINE ARTS.

J. Gurtzon Borglum . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Indian Scouts.
Ellen R. Copp . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Relief portrait of Harriet Monroe.
J. Gelert . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Bust of Abraham Lincoln. The Little Architect. Theseus. Struggle for Work.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT
J. Milo Griffith . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Bust. Sabrina, Goddess of the Severn. Nubian Captive. Coursing during the time of Queen Elizabeth. Shield presented to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales at her silver wedding by the inhabitants of South Wales. Medallion study of female head. Medallion. Dawn.
Edward Kemeys . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Old Ephraim. After the Feast. American Bay Lynx. American Panther and her Cubs. Grappling His Game. Fighting Panther and Deer. Texan Bull and Jaguars. The Still Hunt. Battle of the Bulls. American Black Bear. Jaguar and Boa-constrictor.
August Lindstrom . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Bust of John Ericsson.
George D. Peterson . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Tiger at Bay.
Bessie O. Potter . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Prof. David Swing.
Carl Rohl-Smith . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Mato Wanartka (Kicking Bear) Chief of the Sioux. Bust of Henry Waterson.
Leonard W. Volk . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Bust of Colonel Hascall, U. S. A. Bust of a lady.
Emel H. Wuertz . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Murmur of the Sea.
H. H. Zearing . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Bas-relief of Abraham Lincoln.
A. E. Albright . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Morning-glories.
Eneila Benedict . . . . .	Lake Forest .	Brittany children.
D. F. Bigelow . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Lake Champlain and the Adirondacks.
Chas. E. Boutwood . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Portrait of Hon. C. B. Farwell.
A. F. Brooks . . . . .	Chicago . . .	The Primrose Way.
Charles Francis Browne . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Old Poplar Trees. Sand Dunes of Drummadoon Arran. Back from the Beach, Cape Ann. On the Oise, France.
Herbert Butler . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Hard Times.
Edgar S. Cameron . . . . .	Chicago . . .	In the Studio.
Chas. O. Corwin . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Edge of the Clearing.
Pauline A. Dohn . . . . .	Chicago . . .	What the Stork Brought.
Frant Dvorak . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Mother's Pleasure.
C. Harry Eaton . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Normandy Landscape. Autumnal Landscape.
Mrs. M. E. Evans . . . . .	Godfrey . . .	September Lane.
Frederick W. Freer . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Portrait of a Lady in Black. Portrait. Gold Fish.
Oliver Dennett Grover . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Thy Will Be Done.
G. P. A. Healy . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Portrait of Adolphe Thiers.
Lydia Purdy Hess . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Portrait of Miss E. H.
Alice D. Kellogg . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Intermezzo. The Mother.
Guy F. Maynard . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Dutch Interior. Looking Out.
F. C. Peyraud . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Evening. Autumn Morning.
J. H. Vanderpool . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Summer Morning in the Orchard. Portrait of a Lady. Blessed are They That Mourn. Weary. Twilight Reverie.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
H. A. Vincent . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Fields in October.
Caroline D. Wade . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Portrait of a Lady.
A. F. Brooks . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Boys Fishing.
William Clusmann . . . . .	Chicago . . .	A Wood Interior, Wisconsin.
Arthur Dawson . . . . .	Chicago . . .	When Evening Twilight Gathers Round. Snow Scene.
Jules Guerin . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Early Morning in a Village Street, Kentucky.
Walter C. Hartson . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Old Willows at Glendale. Outskirts of the City. Along the Baraboo River.
Annie W. Jones . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Easter Lilies.
Robert Rascovich . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Canal in Venice.
Charles A. Corwin . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Oat Harvest.
Charles W. Rhoades . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Study Head. (Charcoal.)

#### Foreign Works from Private Galleries in the United States.

Jules Bastien Lepage . . . . .	France . . .	Revery. (Lent by Potter Palmer, Chicago.)
Paul-Albert Besnard . . . . .	Paris . . .	Head. (Lent by Potter Palmer, Chicago.)
Richard P. Bonington . . . . .	England . . .	Landscape. (Lent by R. Hall McCormick, Chicago.)
Jules-Adolphe Breton . . . . .	Paris . . .	The Song of the Lark. (Lent by Mrs. Henry Field, Chicago.)
Jean-Charles Cazin . . . . .	Paris . . .	The Expulsion from Paradise. Elsinore. Flight into Egypt. (Lent by Potter Palmer, Chicago.) Midnight Moonlight. (Lent by Chas. T. Yerkes, Chicago.)
John Constable . . . . .	England . . .	The Lock. (Lent by Mrs. Henry Field, Chicago.) Shepherd and Flock--- Dedham Church in the distance. Lent by R. Hall McCormick, Chi- cago.) Orpheus. Shrimp-fisher. Land- scape. (Lent by Potter Palmer, Chi- cago.) The Path to the Village. Environs of Villa d'Avrey, France. (Lent by Chas. T. Yerkes, Chicago.) The Inn. (Lent by Martin A. Ryerson, Chicago.)
Charles-Francois Daubigny . . . . .	France . . .	Banks of the Oise, Auvers Sur-Oise, France. (Lent by Chas. T. Yerkes, Chicago.)
Alexandre-Gabriel Decamps . . . . .	France . . .	Oriental Kiosk. (Lent by Martin A. Ryerson, Chicago.)
Jules Dupre . . . . .	France . . .	At Sea. (Lent by Chas. T. Yerkes, Chicago.)
Francois-Louis Francais . . . . .	Paris . . .	Women of Sahara. (Lent by Mrs. Henry Field, Chicago.)
Jean-Baptiste Greuze . . . . .	France . . .	The Pouting Child. (Lent by Martin Ryerson, Chicago.)
Eugene Isabey . . . . .	France . . .	A Fete at the Hotel de Rambouillet. (Lent by Samuel M. Nickerson, Chi- cago.)

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
Josef Isreals . . . . .	Amsterdam .	A Frugal Meal. (Lent by Chas. T. Yerkes, Chicago.)
Ludwig Knaus . . . . .	Berlin . . . .	A Country Festival. (Lent by Chas. T. Yerkes, Chicago.) The Potato Harvest. (Lent by Mrs. Henry Field, Chicago.)
Baron Hendrik Leys . . . . .	Belgium . . .	The Book Stall. (Lent by Chas. T. Yerkes, Chicago.)
Jean-Louis-Ernest Meissonier .	France . . . .	Reconnaissance. (Lent by Chas. T. Yerkes, Chicago.)
Francesco Paolo Michetti . . .	Naples . . . .	Springtime and Love. (Lent by Albert A. Munger, Chicago.)
Jean Francois Millett . . . . .	France . . . .	The Pig Killers. (Lent by Chas. T. Yerkes, Chicago.) Peasants Carrying a New-Born Calf. (Lent by Mrs. Henry Field, Chicago.)
George Morland . . . . .	England . . .	Contentment. (Lent by R. Hall McCormick, Chicago.)
Camille Bissaro . . . . .	Paris . . . . .	The Village. (Lent by Potter Palmer, Chicago.)
Pierre Puvis de Chavannes . . .	Paris . . . . .	Autumn. (Lent by Martin A. Ryerson, Chicago.)
Jean-Francois Raffaelli . . . . .	Paris . . . . .	Absinthe Drinkers. On the Coast. Place de la Trinite, Paris. (Lent by Potter Palmer, Chicago.)
Theodore Rousseau . . . . .	France . . . .	Landscape in Berry, France. (Lent by Chas. T. Yerkes, Chicago.)
Alfred Sisley . . . . .	Paris . . . . .	Village Street, Moret, France. (Lent by Potter Palmer, Chicago.)
Nicolas-Francois-Octave Tassaert	France . . . .	Saint Hilarion. (Lent by Potter Palmer, Chicago.)
Constant Troyon . . . . .	France . . . .	Going Home. (Lent by Mrs. Henry Field, Chicago.)
Jan Van Beers . . . . .	Brussels . . .	"You are Welcome." (Lent by Chas. T. Yerkes, Chicago.)
George Frederick Watts . . . . .	London . . . .	Portrait of Joachim—Candlelight. (Lent by Chas. L. Hutchinson, Chicago.)
Anders L. Zorn . . . . .	Stockholm . .	Bottling Works. (Lent by Potter Palmer, Chicago.)

#### Department L.—LIBERAL ARTS.

Wm. Banneman . . . . .	Chicago . . . .	Phenyle disinfectant.
Jean Marie Guenantin . . . . .	Chicago . . . .	Models, maps and drawings of suggested plan for sewerage of Chicago.
Geo. H. Hess Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . .	Apparatus, models and plans showing mode of ventilating and warming schools, houses, etc.
Illinois State Board of Health .	Springfield . .	Maps illustrative of sanitary condition of Chicago.
Christian H. Koch . . . . .	Chicago . . . .	Electrical apparatus for purifying water and meat.
Mrs. Caroline Romney . . . . .	Chicago . . . .	Warming closet, heat conserver, dinner pail, water filter.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
Albert Wahl . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Health apparatus.
World's Crystal Water Filter Co.	Chicago . . . . .	Water filters.
Armour & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Pharmaceutical preparations.
Boughton & Smith . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Artificial teeth and dental specialties.
E. S. Burnham . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Instruments for catarrhal affections.
Chicago Truss Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Trusses, etc.
Common Sense Truss Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Trusses, supporters, etc
Gault Artificial Limb Co. . . . .	Woodstock . . . . .	Artificial limbs.
Hausmann & Dunn . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Surgical instruments.
T. W. Heinemann . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Surgical appliances.
James I. Lyons . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Artificial limbs.
L. J. Mason & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Electric dental engine and dental instruments.
A. Niehans . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Artificial limbs.
E. L. O'Connor . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Extension shoe.
Sharp & Smith . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Surgical instruments.
Storrs Air Pad Truss Co . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Air pads, supporters, etc.
Thomsen's Extract of Malt Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Extract of Malt
Chas. Truax, Greene & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Surgical instruments and appliances.
Western Leather Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Medicine cases, etc.
F. G. White . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Dentistry.
Air Brush Mfg. Co. . . . .	Rockford . . . . .	Air brush and paintings produced by it.
Arch-diocese of Chicago . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Educational exhibit.
Art Institute of Chicago . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Drawings, paintings, modeled work and statuary.
Central Church Mission . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Kindergarten work.
Chicago Manual Training School	Chicago . . . . .	Students' work.
Chicago College of Pharmacy . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Materia medica, apparatus, literature, etc.
Chicago Free Kindergarten Assn.	Chicago . . . . .	Work of normal class and of children.
Jewish Training School . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Shop-work, drawing, literary work, etc.
Thos. Kane & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	School desks and slates.
Kate Byam Martin . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Form and color work.
National Eclectic Medical Assn.	Chicago . . . . .	Books, diplomas, medicines, etc.
School of Fine Arts . . . . .	Jacksonville . . . . .	Students' work.
Thayer & Chandler . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Air brush and paintings produced by it; ink eraser.
C. Gilbert Wheeler . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Scientific charts.
Albert, Scott & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	School books.
J. B. Campbell . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Illustrated magazine and lithographs.
Miss Clara Dickert . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Relief map of Palestine.
Fairbank & Rolison . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	School books.
A. Flanagan . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	School books, charts, maps, apparatus, etc.
Wm. Freund & Sons . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Copper plate and steel die work
Gallison & Hobron Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Engravings, trade journals.
Wm. T. Keener . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Medical books.
A. C. McClurg & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Books.
National Christian Science Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Books, pamphlets, tracts, etc.
Open Court Publishing Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Books, magazines and charts.
Rand, McNally & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Books, printing, engraving, etc. Maps, globes, etc.
Fleming H. Revell Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Books and periodicals.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
Mrs. May F. Sheldon . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Books of travel.
Shober & Carqueville Lithographing Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Lithographs.
Western Bank Note & Engraving Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Steel plate and lithographic engravings.
A. Zeese & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Process engravings, electrotypes, etc.
American Cash Register Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Cash registers.
Chicago Photogravure Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Photogravures.
D. R. Clark . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Photographs.
Geneva Optical Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Optical goods.
F. A. Hardy & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Optical instruments, etc.
Thomas Harrison . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Photographs.
James Inglis . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Bromide photographs.
Geo. J. Klein . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Photographs.
L. Manasse . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Meteorological instruments.
McIntosh Battery & Optical Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Optical apparatus. Electrical apparatus, etc.
Wm. M. Morrison . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Photographs.
Northwestern University . . . . .	Evanston . . . . .	Barometers, chronographs, etc.
Frank A. Place . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Photographs and portraits.
R. S. Rhodes . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Audiphones.
W. J. Root . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Photographs and portraits.
J. B. Scholl . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Photographs.
O. P. Scott . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Photographs.
Stein & Rosch . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Photographs, portraits, etc.
F. S. Allen . . . . .	Joliet . . . . .	School architecture.
Brykit-Hall Sheating Lath Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Wooden sheathing lath.
Peter Habel . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Reversible window.
F. W. Schaeffer . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Cornice work.
Samuel C. Taylor . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Reversible window.
Abbott Machine Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Check perforators, cancelling machines, etc.
Grand Lodge Good Templars . . . . .	Illinois . . . . .	Development of the Order.
American Humane Association . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Work of the Society in preventing cruelty to animals and children.
Concordia Publishing House . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Publications of the Lutheran Church.
John W. Banks . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Guitars.
Julius Bauer & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Pianos.
Geo. P. Bent . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Pianos. Reed organs.
Joseph Bohmann . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Zithers, guitars, banjos, etc.
S. Brainard's Sons Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Sheet music, books, etc.
Bush & Gerts Piano Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Pianos.
Chicago Cottage Organ Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Pianos. Reed organs.
Columbian Organ & Piano Co. . . . .	Grand Crossing . . . . .	Reed organs.
J. Howard Foote . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Guitars, mandolins, etc. Flutes, cornets, horns, etc.
C. A. Gerold . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Pianos.
C. Hinze . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Pianos.
W. W. Kimball Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Pianos. Reed organs.
National Music Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Sheet music, books, etc.
H. C. Nelson . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Banjos.
Newman Bros. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Reed organs.
Miss Libbie Pick . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Music cabinet attachment.
A. Reed & Sons . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Pianos.



EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
Rice-Macy Piano Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Pianos.
Story & Clark Organ Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Reed organs.
Clayton F. Summy . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Sheet music, books and charts.
Tonk Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . .	Piano stools, music cabinets, etc.
Western Cottage Organ Co. . . . .	Ottawa . . .	Reed organs.
Mary A. Hawley . . . . .	Dixon . . .	Invalid's table.
Chicago News Record . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Photographs, statistics, and appliances of Fresh Air Fund.
Children's Aid Society . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Statistics, photographs, etc.
Illinois School of Agriculture, and Manual Training School for Boys . . . . .	Glenwood . .	[school work. Photographs, statistics, specimens of
Chicago Relief & Aid Society . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Literature, record blanks, statistics.
German Old People's Home . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Report and photographs.
German Society of Chicago . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Literature and record blanks.
Illinois State . . . . .		Statistics, reports.
F. H. Wines . . . . .	Springfield .	Graphic charts of crime and pauperism in the States from 11th U. S. census.
Benedictine Sisters . . . . .	Nauvoo . . .	Parish school.
Sisters of Charity . . . . .	La Salle . .	Academies and parish schools.
Dominican Sisters . . . . .	Bloomington	Academies.
Sisters of Loretto . . . . .	Cairo . . . .	Academies.
Brothers of Mary . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Colleges.
Sisters of Providence . . . . .	Galesburg . .	Academy.
Sisters of Providence . . . . .	Chicago . . .	Parish schools. Academy.
Sisters of Providence . . . . .	Galesburg . .	Parish schools.
Sisters of Providence . . . . .	Lockport . .	Parish schools.
Sisters of Providence . . . . .	Savanna . . .	Parish schools.
School Sisters of Notre Dame . . . . .	Quincy . . .	Academy and orphanage.
School Sisters of Notre Dame . . . . .	Belleville . .	Parish schools.
School Sisters of Notre Dame . . . . .	Champaign .	Parish schools.
School Sisters of Notre Dame . . . . .	Highland . .	Parish schools.
School Sisters of Notre Dame . . . . .	Peoria . . . .	Parish schools.
School Sisters of Notre Dame . . . . .	Quincy . . . .	Parish schools.
St. Joseph Sisters . . . . .	Peoria . . . .	Academies.
Ursuline Sisters . . . . .	Collinsville .	Academies.
Ursuline Sisters . . . . .	Decatur . . .	Academies.
Ursuline Sisters . . . . .	Alton . . . .	Academies and parish schools.

### Department M.—ETHNOLOGY, ARCHÆOLOGY, ETC.

#### ARCHÆOLOGY.

Theodore Kamensky . . . . .	Chicago	F. G. Logan . . . . .	Chicago
Walter Channing Wyman . . . . .	Chicago	Edward E. Ayer . . . . .	Chicago
F. Boas . . . . .	Chicago	Felt & Tarrant . . . . .	Chicago
University of Chicago . . . . .	Chicago	G. M. West . . . . .	Chicago
S. H. Champlin, College of Physi- cians and Surgeons . . . . .	Chicago	H. H. Donaldson, Neurological Lab- oratory, University of Chicago, Chicago	
L. Hektoen . . . . .	Chicago	M. H. Knap . . . . .	Chicago
J. Leeb, Physiological Laboratory, University of Chicago . . . . .	Chicago	H. M. Lyman, Rush Medical Col- lege . . . . .	Chicago
C. A. Strong, Psychological Lab- oratory, University of Chicago, Chicago		Truax, Greene & Co. . . . .	Chicago
		C. O. Whitman, Morphological Lab- oratory, University of Chicago, Chicago	

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT.
NATURAL HISTORY.		
Fred Kaempfer . . . . .	Chicago	Gustav Stanisky & Co. . . . . Chicago
Leander Stiles . . . . .	Chicago	Louis Fuchs . . . . . Belleville
Wm. F. E. Gurley . . . . .	Danville	
HISTORY.		
Gustav Bruegger . . . . .	Pullman	W. S. Hooper . . . . . Chicago
A. E. MacDonald . . . . .	Englewood	G. H. Luxton . . . . . Chicago
ETHNOLOGY.		
John H. Grabill . . . . .	Chicago	R. J. Gunning . . . . . Chicago
Herman Haupt, Jr. . . . .	Chicago	J. McMillan . . . . . Chicago
Oliver M. Babcock . . . . .	Chicago	Harvey Shutleff . . . . . Chicago
E. Remengi . . . . .	La Grange	Henry B. Waterman . . . . . Chicago
Brunswick Balke-Collender Co. .	Chicago	

#### Department N.—FORESTRY AND FOREST PRODUCTS.

Compound Lumber Co. . . . .	Chicago	Hardwood doors.
Garrison Wood Turning Co. . . .	Chicago	Balusters, spindles and wood turnings, etc.
Edwin S. Hartwell . . . . .	Chicago	Lumber and shingles.
Josephine Mathieu . . . . .	Chicago	Apparatus for manufacturing charcoal, wood alcohol, etc.
R. W. McCready Cork Co. . . . .	Chicago	Cork and cork handles.
National Ladder Co. . . . .	Clyde	Wooden ware.
Redlich Manufacturing Co. . . .	Chicago	Cork and wooden ware.
Seamen, Cox & Brown Cooperage Co. . . . .	Chicago	Copers' stock.
Stein, Hirsch & Co. . . . .	Chicago	Guns.
United Indurated Fibre Co. . . .	Chicago	Pails, washtubs, measures, basins, rises, etc.

#### WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Mrs. D. S. Thompson . . . . .	Chicago	Baking powder.
Mrs. C. W. Romney . . . . .	Chicago	Milk cooler and refrigerator.
Fannie Massiah . . . . .	Cairo	Chocolate and cocoa.
Mrs. C. V. Thompson . . . . .	Chicago	Home made fruit wines.
Mrs. A. M. Crowley . . . . .	Evanston	Prepared botanical specimens
Mrs. Laura Myers . . . . .	Chicago	Silver polish.
Sophie E. Bachmann . . . . .	Chicago	Portable weaving machine.
Ella Goodwin . . . . .	Chicago	Washing machine.
Geneva Armstrong . . . . .	Chicago	Model of a stock car.
Mrs. C. W. Romney . . . . .	Chicago	Foot-stone for compartment car.
Anna E. Bailey . . . . .	Chicago	Warming device for protecting street car drivers.
Frances H. Coit . . . . .	Chicago	Fruit laxative.
National Ass'n of Women Sten- ographers . . . . .	Chicago	Typewriters.
Sophia B. Frindlander . . . . .	Chicago	Boudoir of furniture in pyrographic painting.
Mrs. M. West . . . . .	Chicago	Satin portiere.
Lillie E. Cole . . . . .	Chicago	Decorated porcelain ware.
Columbian Ceramic Society . . .	Chicago	Ceramic work.

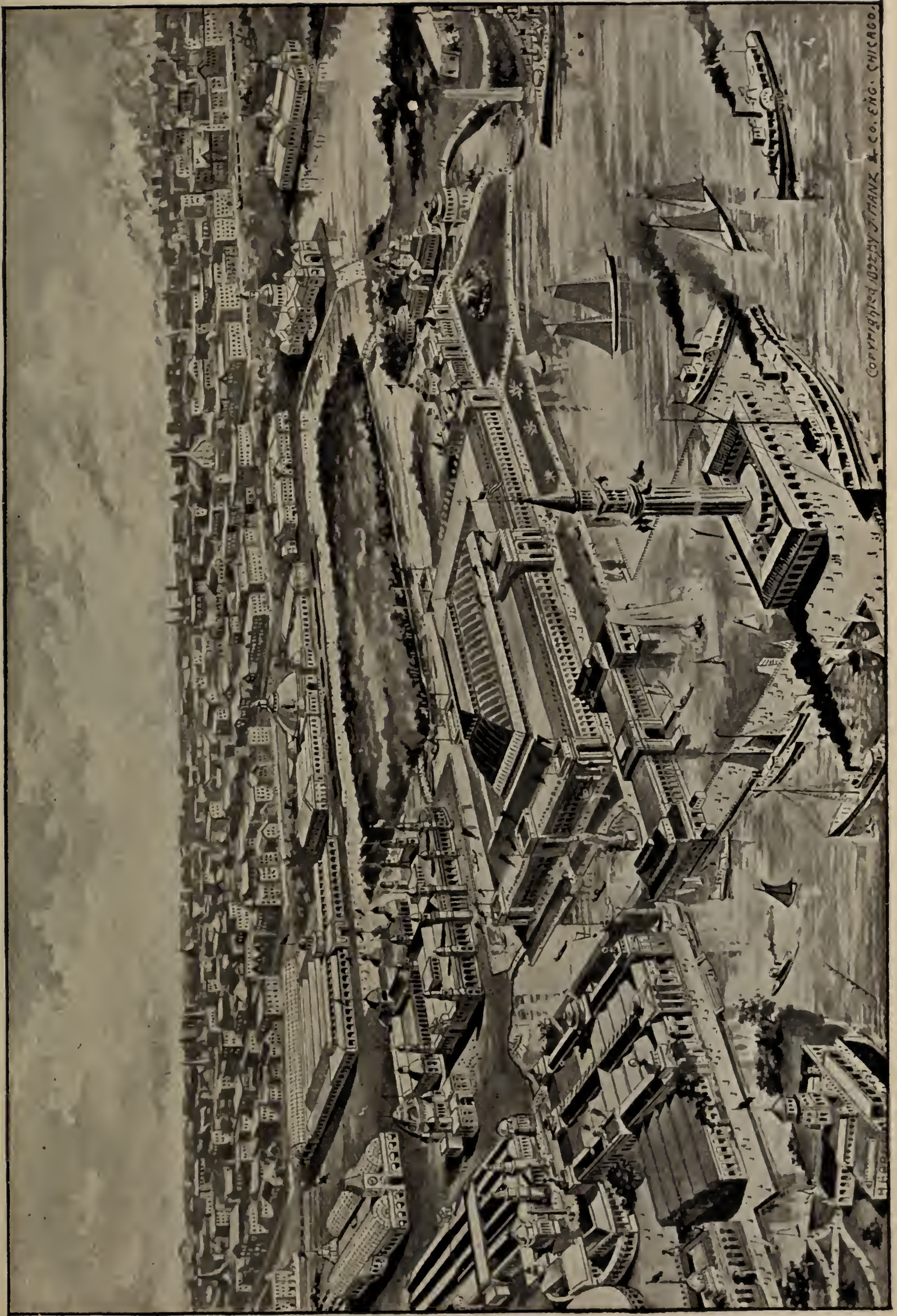
EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT
Mrs. I. B. Crockett . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Decorated china.
Mabel C. Dibble . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Decorated china.
Henrietta O. Flint . . . . .	Highland Park . . . . .	Decorated tile.
Nellie M. Lord . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Decorated china.
C. J. Miller . . . . .	Peoria . . . . .	China tray.
Grace H. Peck . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Decorated porcelain chocolate set.
Chicago Athenæum, Wood Carving School . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	[etc. Carved cabinet, chairs, chest, screen,
Louise M. Gardner . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Demi-relief on polished wood.
Magda W. Henermann . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Pyrographic work.
Mrs. P. R. King . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Carved jewel case.
Janet Scudder . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Carved mantel.
Amanda C. Titus . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Combined cabinet and bookcase, carved.
Brown Amber Mfg. Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Amber ornaments.
Mrs. Claudia Guidotti . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Infant stomach protector and diaper-holder.
Lizzie Kennedy . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Rug.
Mrs. Sarah J. Schack . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Abdominal and hose supporter.
Sara B. Bodtker . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Seal of the Board of Lady Managers.
Miss Hattie D. Caldwell . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Lace made from fayal fibres.
Lucile M. Chislett . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Spanish drawn work.
Mrs. Rosa E. Cowdrey . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Drawn work.
Mrs. S. E. Criss . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Mexican drawn work.
Mary Durrad . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Dress lift.
Marshall Field & Co. . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Embroidered table linen.
Edith G. Higginson . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Alter front.
Mrs. Mary J. Kenyon . . . . .	Downer's Grove . . . . .	Lace handkerchief and linen drawn work, neck scarf made by lady eighty-two years old.
Mrs. Augusta Kofod . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Gold and steel embroidery done in Denmark, in 1794.
Jaenne Leontin . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Garment fastener.
Mrs. Anna Mantel . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Embroidery.
Mrs. M. A. Masters . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Center piece made by a lady seventy-six years old.
McLean County Columbian Club . . . . .	Bloomington . . . . .	Fine sewing.
Mrs. Dora I. Morris . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Point lace shams.
Florette Quein . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Veil clasp.
Mrs. J. Radford . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Embroidered handkerchief.
Mary C. Rose . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Dinner cloth.
Susan W. Shaw . . . . .	Downer's Grove . . . . .	Point lace handkerchief, collars and cuffs.
Mrs. Levi Seeley . . . . .	Lake Forest . . . . .	Art needle work.
Mrs. J. A. Robinson . . . . .	Ravenswood . . . . .	Knitted bed spread.
Mrs. W. H. Stark . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Lace bed spread and pillow shams.
Matilda Thurston . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Point lace handkerchief.
Mrs. J. McDonald . . . . .	Streator . . . . .	Hair wreath.
Miss Annie B. Milliken . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Toy folding chair.
Mrs. H. Breves . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Embossed leather chair seat and back.
Mrs. J. G. Cochrane . . . . .	Sheilbyville . . . . .	Dish washer.
Mrs. A. J. Hambel . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Egg beater.
Catherine Hamilton . . . . .	Decatur . . . . .	Model of convertible chair.
Mary H. Holcomb . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Baking dish.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT
Mrs. Martha B. Holden . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Carpet and floor duster.
Elizabeth Minster . . . . .	Ravenswood . . . . .	Bolster.
Mary M. Harris . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Model of refrigerator.
Mrs. C. W. Romney . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Water cooler and refrigerator.
Miss Hattie D. Caldwell . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Straw-work on lace.
Mrs. S. H. Dexter . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Fancy rope work.
Mrs. S. L. Smith . . . . .	Austin . . . . .	Scale for measuring hems, etc.
Mabel C. Chislett . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Plaster bust.
Ellen Rankin Copp . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Plaster portrait of Harriet Monroe.
Phebe A. Dunham . . . . .	Wayne . . . . .	Plaster medallions.
Palette Club . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Sculpture.
Mrs. G. P. Adams . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	A pail of Raspberries. Grandma's Window. Plums.
Euella Benedict . . . . .	Lake Forest . . . . .	Old Stories.
Grace G. Bohn . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	A Staid Old Poser. Old Cider Mill.
Frances N. Bond . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Posing.
Kate Burton . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	White's Creek. A Country Road.
Minerva J. Chapman . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	The Village Church
Mrs. A. M. Craig . . . . .	Galesburg . . . . .	Roses.
Mrs. A. V. Dodgshun . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Landscapes.
Pauline A. Dohn . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Portrait of Mrs. M. W. Means.
Miss Lydia P. Hess . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Two Friends from Normandy.
Miss Mary J. Holmes . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Portrait of Hannah Moore.
Alice D. Kellogg . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Portrait.
Theodora K. Matthern . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Autumn's Last Offering. Group of Orchids.
Eugenie McLean . . . . .	Pullman . . . . .	A Dreamer.
Palette Club . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Paintings.
Caroline D. Wade . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	A Little Maid.
Mrs. J. A. Wadham . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Roses.
Elizabeth Attwill . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Water color painting.
Grace G. Bohn . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Roses.
Elizabeth Brooks . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Springtime. On the Shenango.
Frances M. Brooks . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	The Old Cider Mill.
Miss Lily M. Hart . . . . .	Champaign . . . . .	Water color paintings of insects.
Mrs. A. A. Lathrop . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Scenery in Montana.
Mrs. G. W. Roberts . . . . .	Highland Park . . . . .	Pass Through the Woods.
Louise C. Anderson . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Paintings on porcelain.
Emily M. B. Boyden . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Dog in embroidery.
Marie B. Foster . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Painting on porcelain.
Mrs. A. Frazee . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Sketch on porcelain.
Mrs. Walter Greenleaf . . . . .	Riverside . . . . .	Painting on porcelain.
Emma A. Kittridge . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Painting on porcelain.
Eugenie McLean . . . . .	Pullman . . . . .	Painted tapestry.
Mrs. W. L. Mann . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Painting on porcelain.
Cecile E. Payen . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Miniatures painted on ivory.
Miss Lilly M. Hart . . . . .	Champaign . . . . .	Drawings of insects and crustaceans.
Margaret Sweeney . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Relief maps.
Thomas Wilkinson . . . . .	South Waukegan . . . . .	Sentences written by Madagascar women, with English translation.
Miss Garrity . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Photographs.
Miss Hattie A. Proctor . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Instrument to facilitate the analysis of oils.
Woman's Physiological Society	Chicago . . . . .	Manuscript.

EXHIBITOR.	ADDRESS.	EXHIBIT
Pick, Libby & Esther . . . . .	Chicago . .	Music cabinet attachment for pianos and organs.
Chicago Exchange for Woman's Work . . . . .	Chicago . .	Woman's work.
Woman's Work for Women . . . . .	Chicago . .	Statistics of organization.
Ellen Rankin Copp . . . . .	Chicago . .	Portrait in bronze of Mrs. Potter Palmer.
Sophia E. Bachmann . . . . .	Chicago . .	Copy book for the blind.
Chicago Trade School . . . . .	Chicago . .	Models in full dress, charts, etc.
Blanche McManus . . . . .	Chicago . .	Designs for mural decorations, wall-paper, etc.
Monticello Seminary . . . . .	Godfrey . .	Statistics and work.
Miss Maria Peterson . . . . .	Chicago . .	Samples of sloyd work to be taught to girls in common schools.







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BIRDS'-EYE VIEW OF THE WHITE CITY.



# ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING

THE Administration Building is pronounced the gem of the Exposition Buildings. It is located at the west end of the great court in the southern part of the site, looking eastward. The object most conspicuous which will attract the gaze of visitors on reaching the grounds is the Gilded Dome of this great building. This great edifice cost about \$550,000. It covers an area of 250 feet square, and consists of four pavilions 84 feet square, one at each of the four angles of the square, and connected by a great central dome 120 feet in diameter and 220 feet in height, leaving at the center of each facade a recess 82 feet wide, within which are the grand entrances to the building. The general design is in the style of the French renaissance. The first great story is in the Doric order, of heroic proportions, surrounded by a lofty balustrade, and having the great tiers of the angle of each pavilion crowned with sculpture. The second story is of the Ionic order. Externally the design may be divided in its height into three principal stages. The first stage consists of the four pavilions, corresponding in height with the various buildings grouped about it which are about 65 feet high. The second stage, which is of the same height, is a continuation of the central rotunda, 175 feet square, surrounded on all sides by an open colonnade of noble proportions, 20 feet wide and 40 feet high, with columns 4 feet in diameter. This colonnade is reached by staircases and elevators from the four principal halls, and is interrupted at the angles by corner pavilions, crowned with domes and groups of statuary. The third stage consists of the great dome.





Cincinnati 1852. J. F. Zess & Co. Copyright

Building

Administration



THE Government Building is classic in style, and bears a strong resemblance to the National Museum and other Government buildings at Washington. It covers an area of 350 by 420 feet, is constructed of iron, brick, and glass, and cost \$400,000. Its leading architectural feature is a central octagonal dome 120 feet in diameter and 150 feet high, the floor of which will be kept free from exhibits. The building fronts to the west, and connects on the north with the buildings of the Fisheries Exhibit. The south half of the Government Building is devoted to the exhibits of the Post-Office Department, War Department, and Department of Agriculture. The north half is devoted to the exhibits of the Fisheries Commission, Smithsonian Institute, and Interior Department. The State Department exhibit extends from the rotunda to the east end, and that of the Department of Justice, from the rotunda to the west end of the building. The allotment of space for the several department exhibits is: War Department, 23,000 square feet; Treasury, 10,500 square feet; Agricultural, 23,250 square feet; Interior, 24,000 square feet; Post-Office, 9,000 square feet; Fishery, 20,000 square feet, and the Smithsonian Institute, balance of space. The Mint, the Coast, and the Geodetic Survey, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Bureau of Statistics, the Life-Saving Board, the Lighthouse Board, the Marine Hospital, the Quartermaster's Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Medical Bureau all make exhibits.



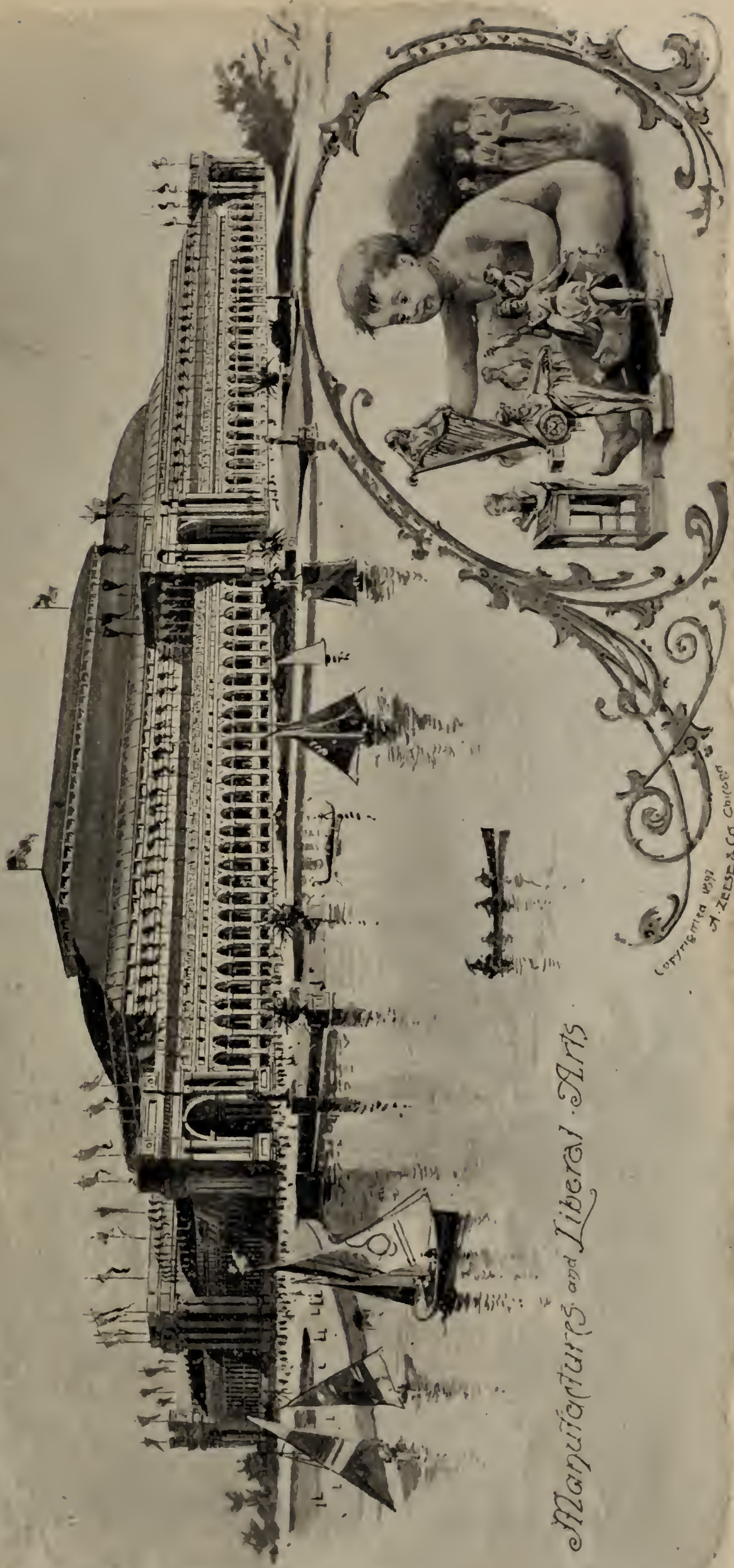
U.S. Government Building

Copyright 1893 by W. B. Co. Chicago



# MANUFACTURES & LIBERAL ARTS

THE building for Manufactures and Liberal Arts is the largest Exposition Building ever erected. It is 1,687 feet long by 787 feet wide. It covers an area of  $30\frac{1}{2}$  acres. It is rectangular, and its Central Hall is surrounded by a nave and two galleries. The feature of the building is the great Central Hall. It has a clear space of 1280 feet by 380 feet. Its roof rises to a height of  $245\frac{1}{2}$  feet at the apex, and the 380-foot space is covered by a single arched span, without a supporting column. Only by comparison with existing structures can any adequate idea be formed of the size of this building. It is three times as large as St. Peter's Cathedral, in Rome, and the largest church in Chicago can be placed within the vestibule of St. Peter's. On the floor of the Manufactures Building could be placed 20 buildings like the big Auditorium. Its central hall, one-third of its area, will comfortably seat 50,000 people. The building is in the Corinthian style of architecture, and is severely classic. The long array of columns and arches, which its facades present, is relieved from monotony by very elaborate ornamentation in "staff," a fire-proof exterior covering having the appearance of marble. There are four great entrances to the building, one in the center of each facade. These are designed in the manner of triumphal arches, the central archway of each being 40 feet wide and 80 feet high. The building occupies a most conspicuous place in the Grounds. It faces the Lake, with only lawns and promenades between. The building cost \$1,500,000.



*Manufactures and Liberal Arts*

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SOHMER



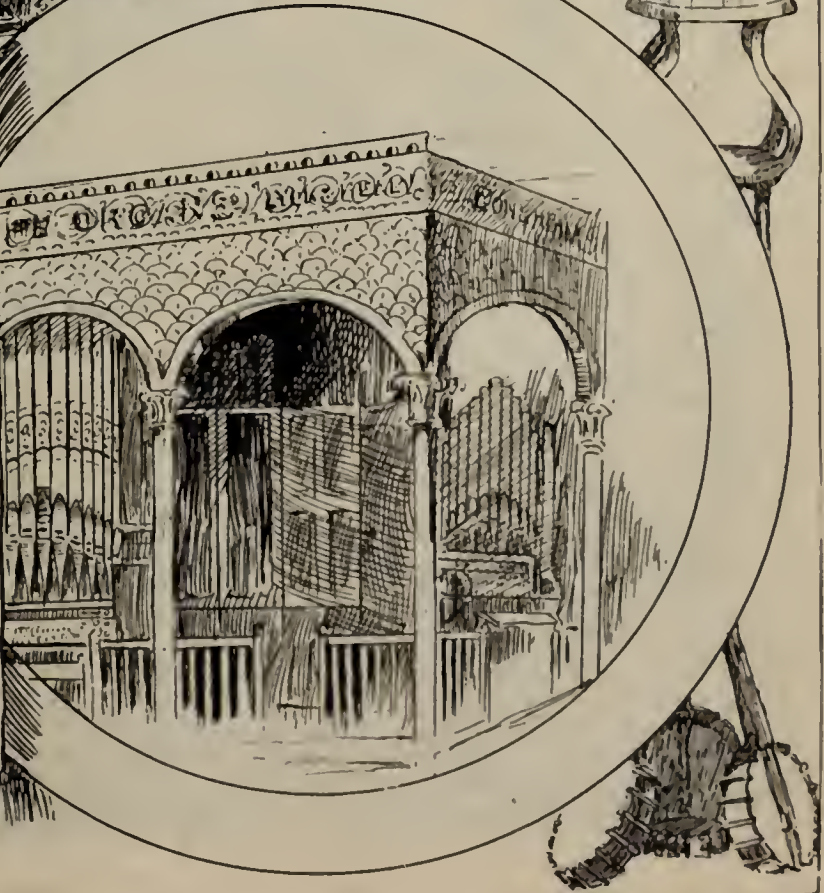
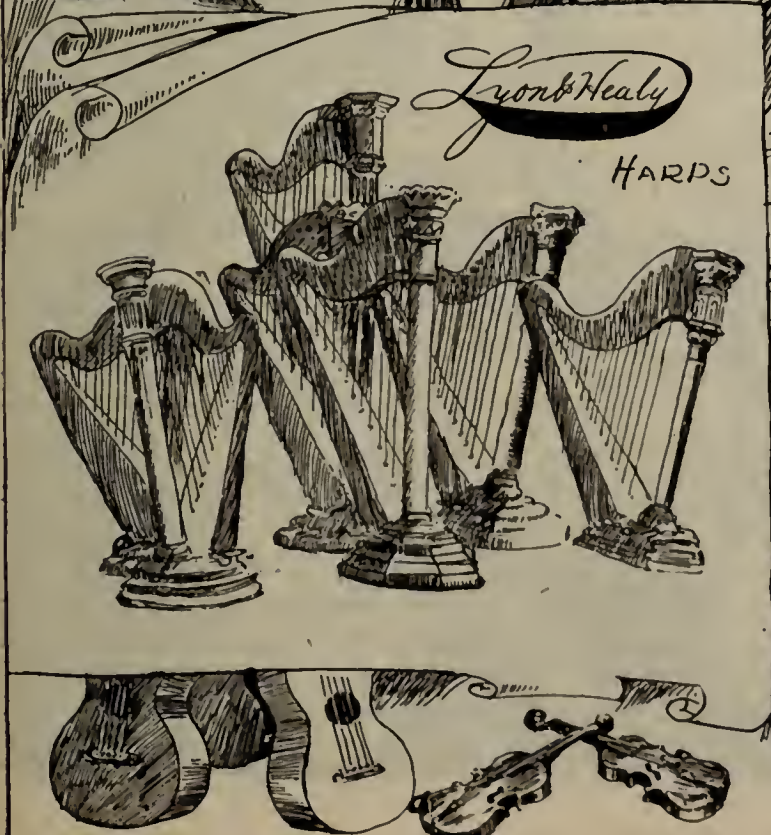
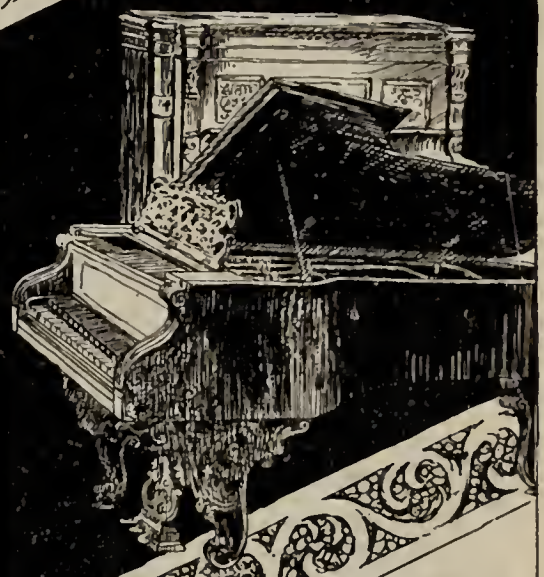
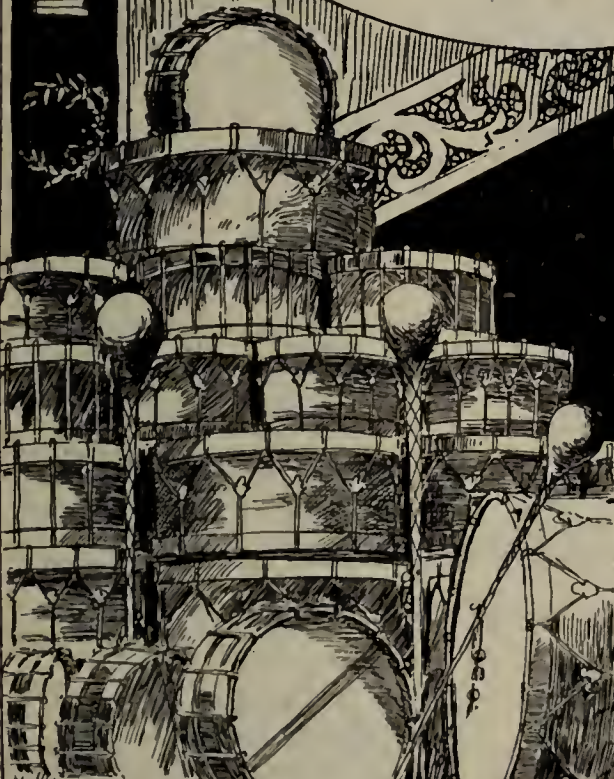
THE SOHMER



SOHMER

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXHIBIT.

LYON & HEALY



# AMERICAN BALL CO



A section titled "OUR TESTIMONIALS" featuring several circular portraits of men. The portraits are arranged in a cluster, with some overlapping. Each portrait has a name written below it: "Mr. Smith", "Mr. Jones", "Mr. Brown", "Mr. White", "Mr. Black", "Mr. Green", "Mr. Grey", "Mr. Blue", "Mr. Red", "Mr. Purple", "Mr. Pink", "Mr. Yellow", "Mr. Orange", "Mr. Silver", "Mr. Gold". The section also includes illustrations of buildings and a large decorative flourish.



# The National Cash Register Co.

Dayton, Ohio.

All Nationalities Use  
The National Cash Register.



\$2

75

75



OLD METHODS.

NEW METHODS

Contrast



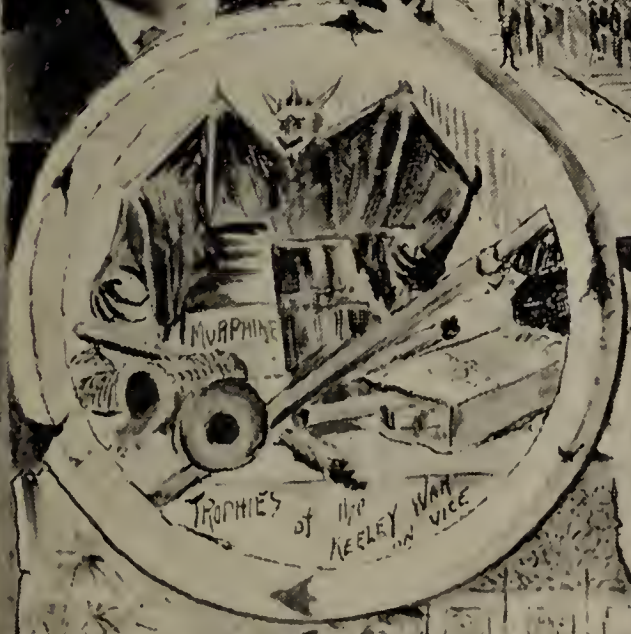
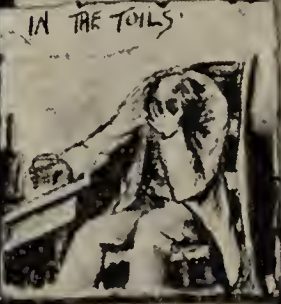
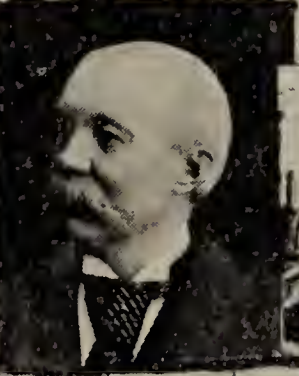
THE INVINCIBLE  
 AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

The Dayton Autographic Register Co  
 Dayton Ohio





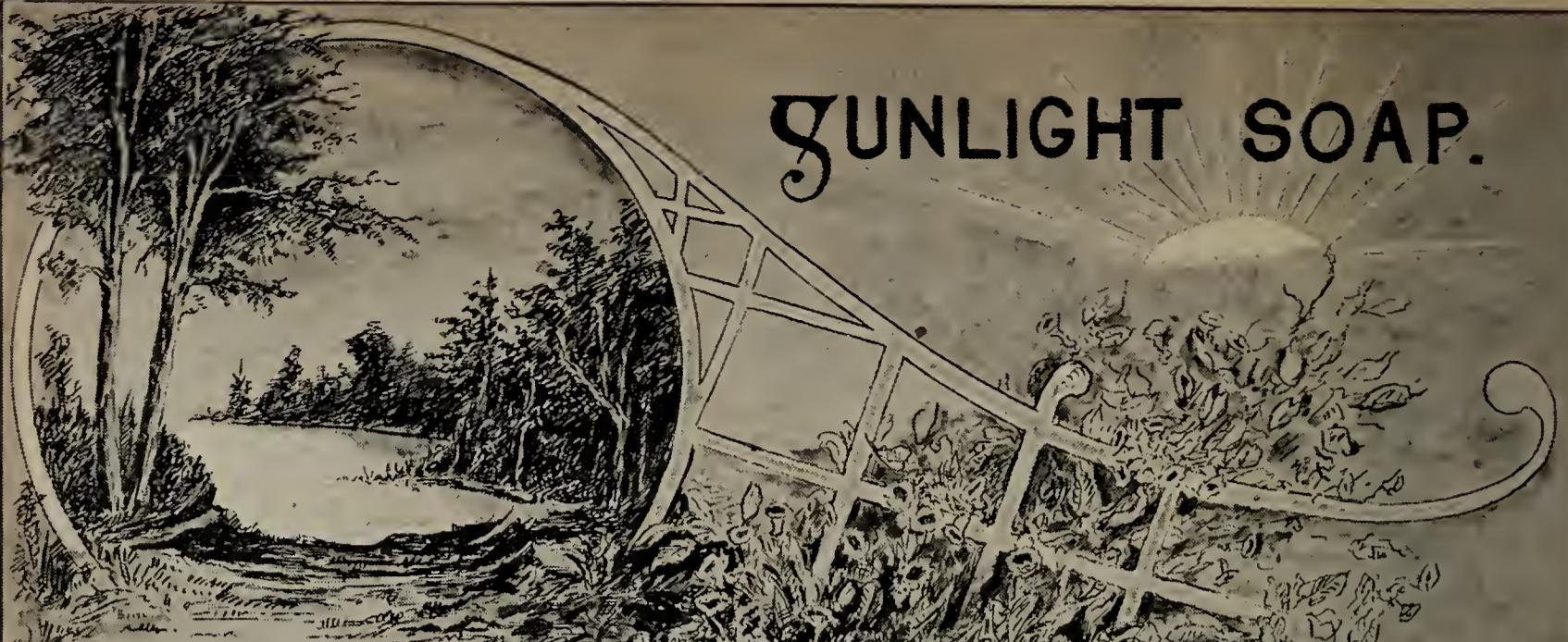
KEELEY GURE'S



DWIGHT, ILL.

BRANCH FOR HOME TREATMENT - 403 INTER-OCEAN BLDG. CHICAGO, ILL.

# SUNLIGHT SOAP.



## Then and Now.

I've been thipkin', wife, o' other days,  
 When you and I were young;  
 O' the dif'rence 'twixt then an' now  
 In the way that werk is done!  
 When we were young 'twas  
 toil and toil  
 From early morn' 'till  
 night.

We scarcely know what pleasure meant -  
 I'll 'gree it was'n't right -  
 But then - with nothin' but our hands  
 To do the work - I'll 'low

There 'is no mystery 'bout  
 The comforts folks have now!

How often, wife, I've seen you  
 Bending all the long, long day -  
 And half the night - at the washing-tub  
 Rubbing your youth away.  
 Your daughters never worked like that,  
 Still the washing needs be done -  
 But there have been some changes  
 Since you and I were young.  
 With wringers and new-fangled soaps,  
 And traps of the labor-saving kind -  
 Our children, wife, have come well -  
 night  
 Leaving the old times behind!

I've seen Mary at her washin' -  
 Before noon, she'd finish all;  
 And at evenin' one might find her  
 All dressed up, and at a ball!  
 'Tis hard to understand it?  
 That's so! But still it's true:  
 They don't do things no ways now  
 Like us old folks used to do!



"THE SUNLIGHT OF CHILDHOOD."

FRANK HOLSAGER



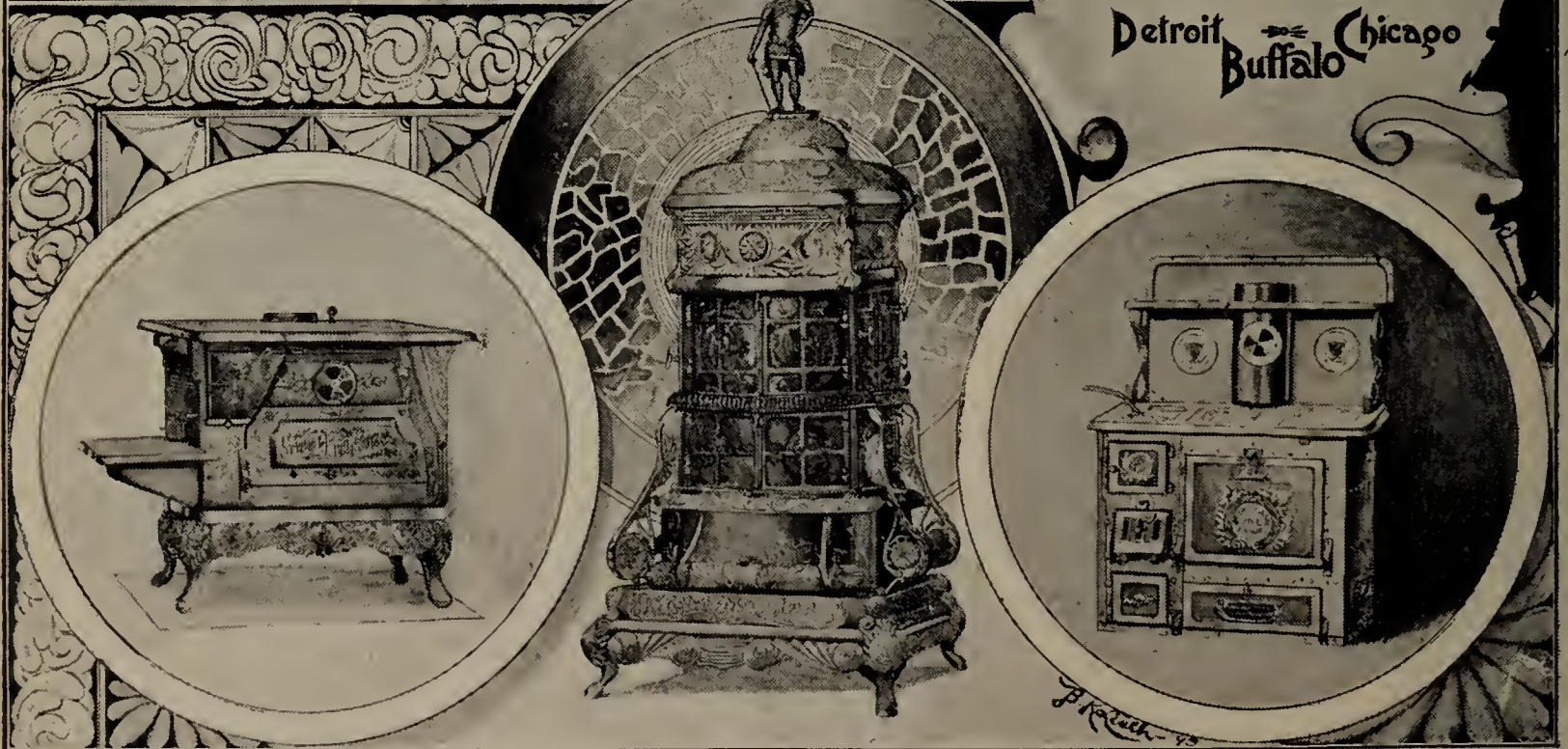


**PENINSULAR  
STOVE  
COMPANY**

Manufacturers all kinds of

**STOVES, FURNACES  
AND RANGES**

Detroit  Chicago  
Buffalo





Our Aboriginal Ancestors.

Our Forefathers

**GARLAND  
STOVES  
AND  
RANGES**

**STOVE CO.**

**THE MICHIGAN**

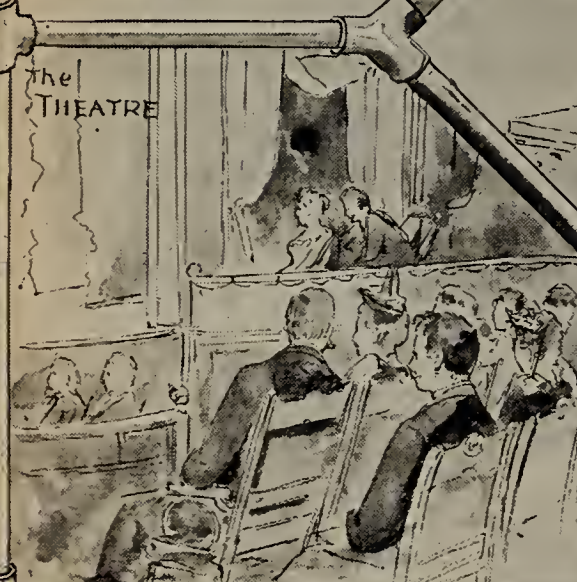
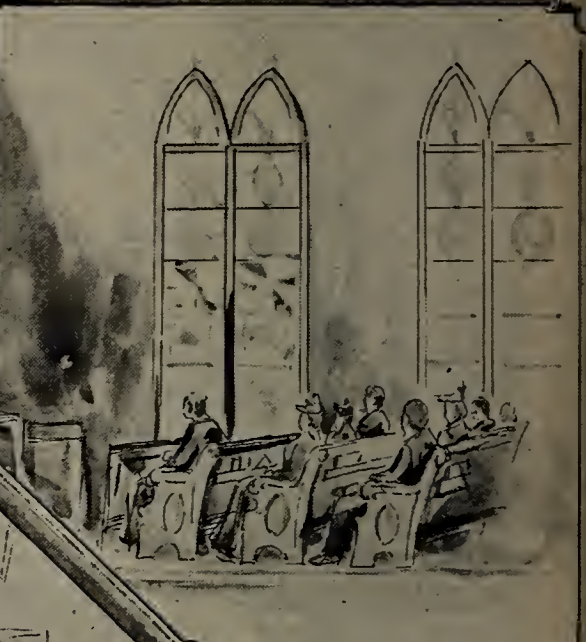
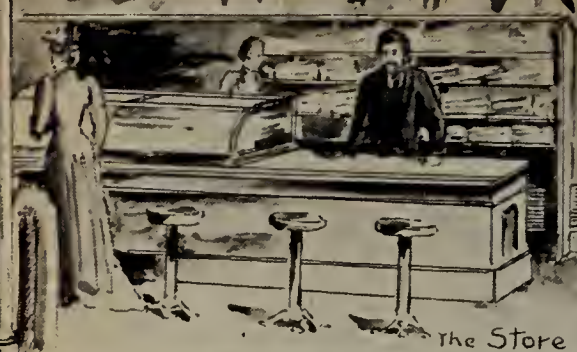
**THE WORLD'S BEST.**

Our Fathers

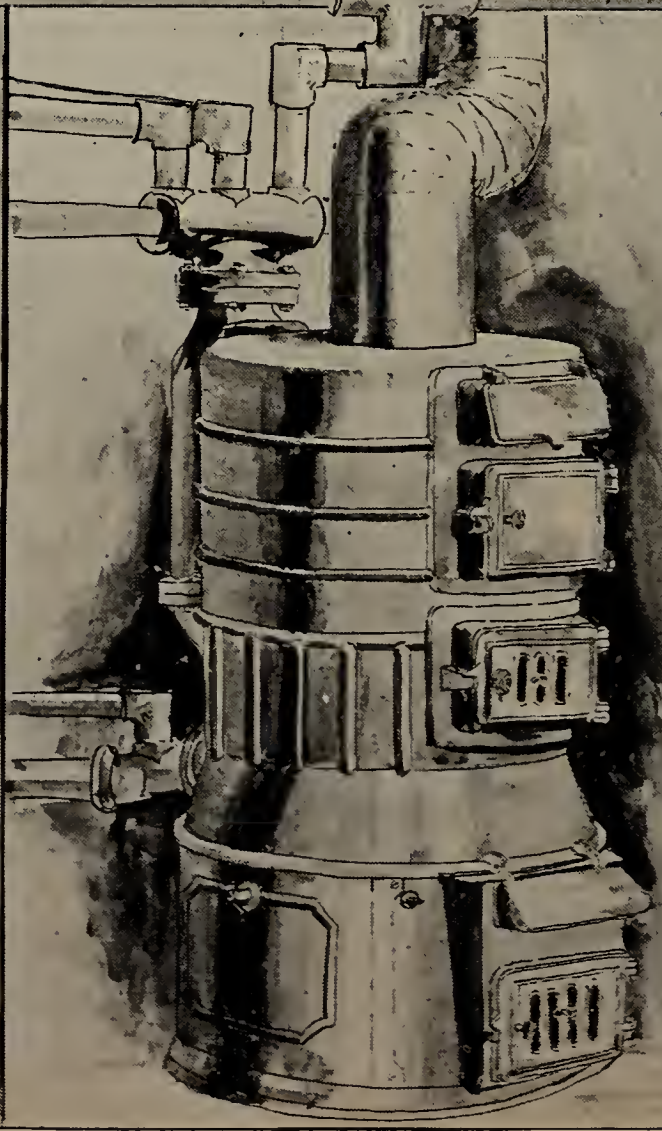
Ourself.

# ADEQUATE HEATING

FOR ALL PURPOSES



THE  
AMERICAN  
BOILER  
COMPANY



HOT  
WATER  
HEATING  
APPARATUS

Holbeck.



# SATISFACTORY DAYS

FOR GROCERS  
AND  
CUSTOMERS



HOLIDAY.



SCHOOL-DAY.



BAKING DAY.



CLEANING DAY.



WASH DAY

AND EVERY DAY.

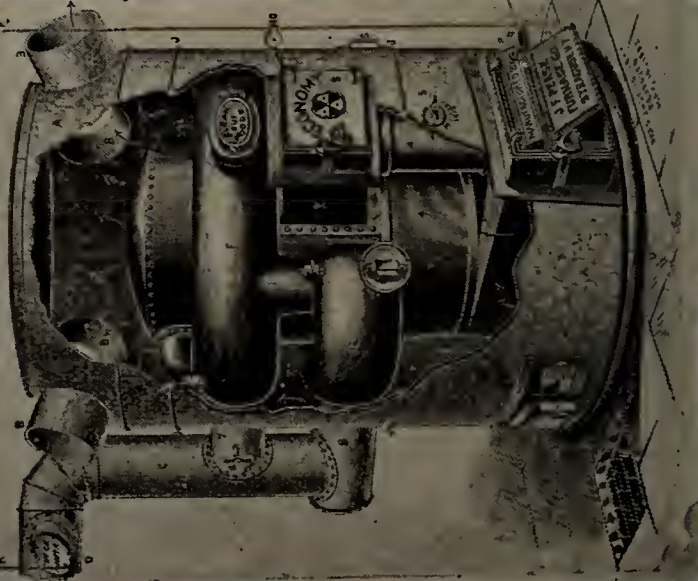
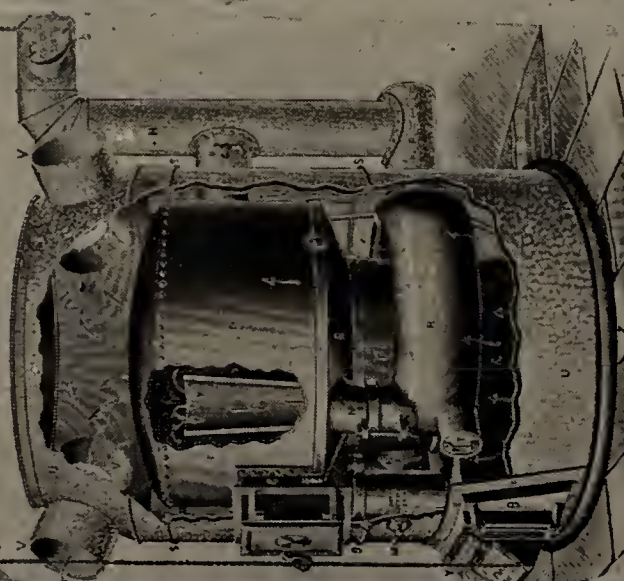
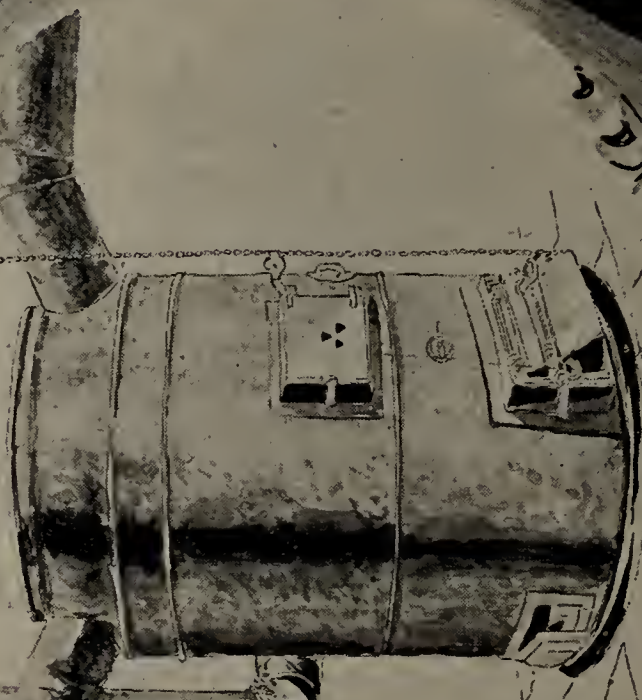
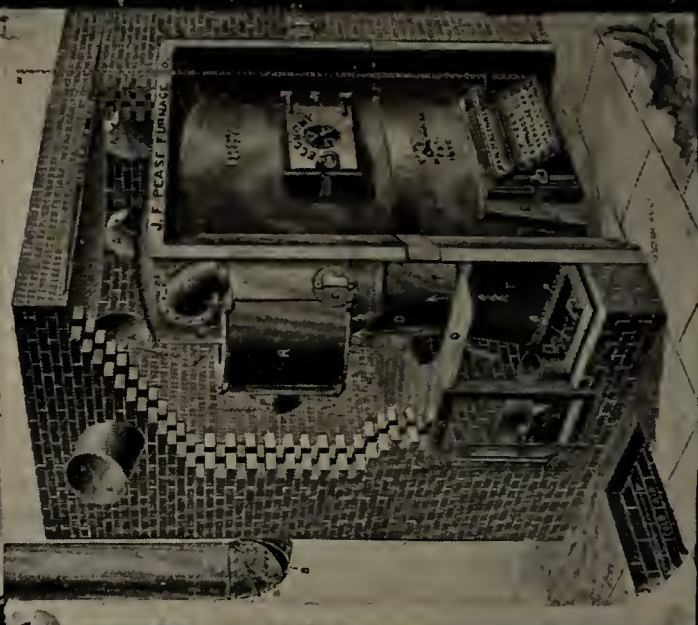
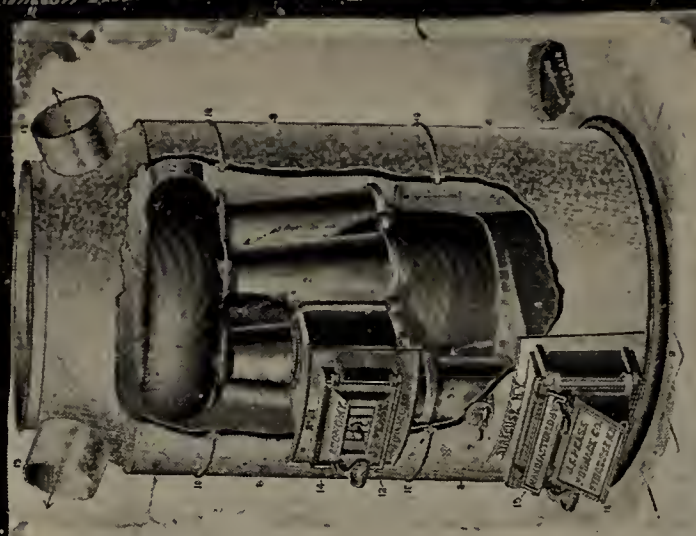
# REID, MURDOCH & CO

RELIABLE  
GOODS

WHOLESALE  
GROCERS

# ECONOMY HEATERS

CHICAGO



# AMERICAN RADIATOR CO.

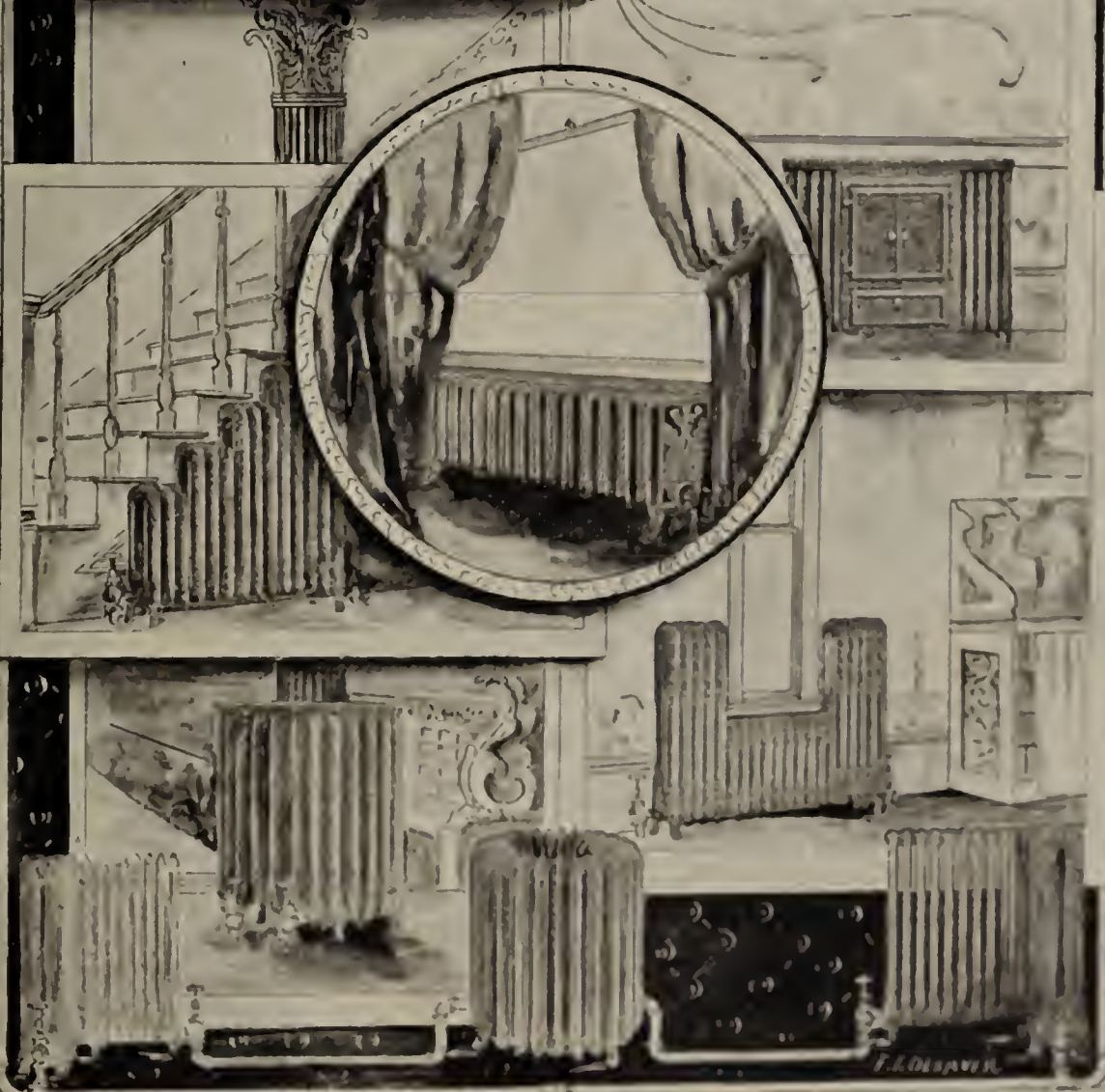
111-113.  
LAKE  
STREET

AMERICAN RADIATORS

COMPLETE STAIR



## CHICAGO.





**SIEGEL  
& CO.**

**THE STORE  
UNIVERSAL**

- Dress Goods.
- Millinery.
- Cloaks.
- Clothing.
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- Books.
- Jewelry.
- Hardware.
- Tinware.
- Groceries.
- Trunks & Valises.
- Harness.
- Buggies.
- Furniture.
- Cutlery.
- Sporting Goods.
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- Coal.

- in fact - EVERYTHING.

# MARSHALL FIELD

& C



Rugs, Draperies  
Artistic Furniture  
Objects of Art  
China & Glassware  
Silverware & Jewelry  
Table Linens Etc.  
ETC ETC.



Contesting for Woolf's Prizes.



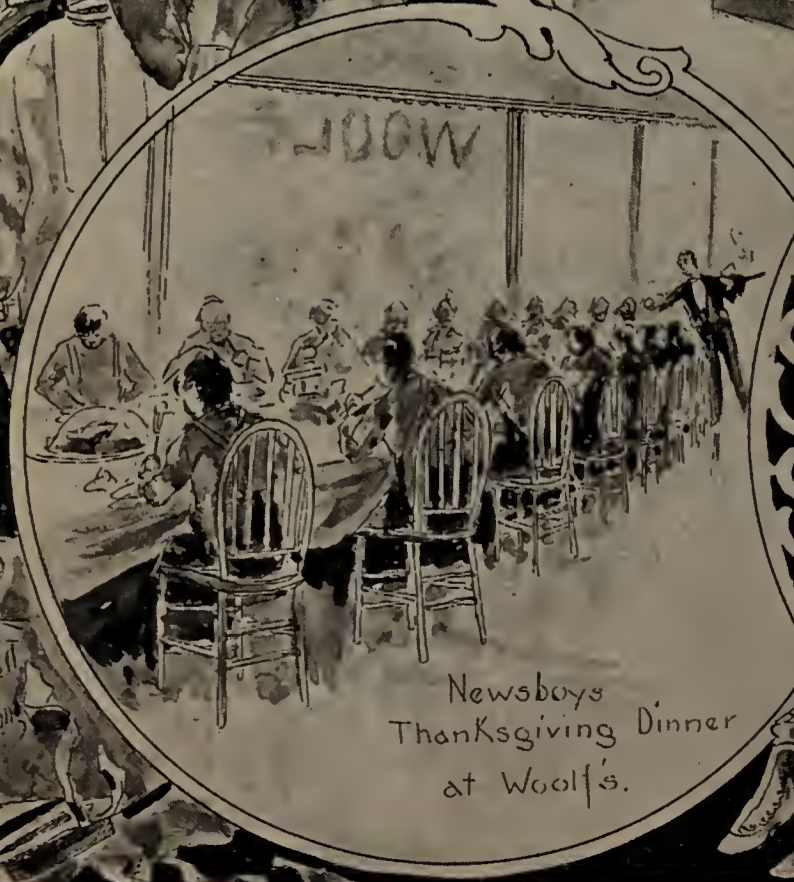
Fourth of July at Woolf's.

# WOOLF'S



A Reception at Woolf's.

# THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING HOUSE



Newsboys Thanksgiving Dinner at Woolf's.



Woolf's Novelties for the Children.

# JOSEF HOFFMAN

Billardfabrik

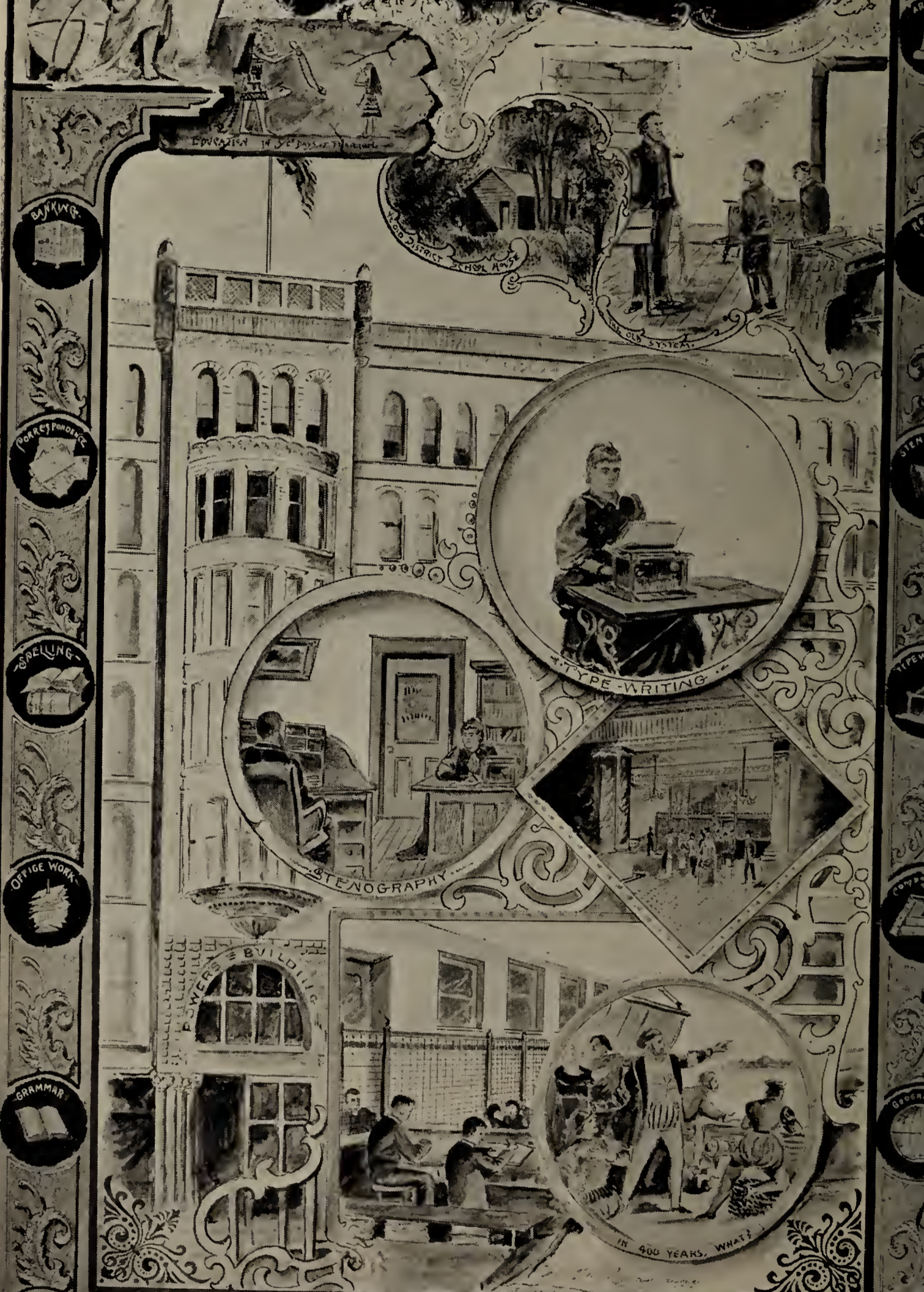
Reichenberg



COMBINATION  
BILLIARD AND DINING  
TABLES.

Hubbell & Young

# Metropolitan Business College.



EDUCATION IN THE PAST



THE OLD SYSTEM







**Works Company**

**Columbia Rubber**

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ELEVATOR STRAP  
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AND  
MAIN BELTS  
ALL WIDTHS & PLIES**

**Trottoirs**

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# The Premier Typewriter Co.

Use 12 1/2.

IMPROVE THE ORDER OF THE AGE.



Bye - he spent  
his afternoon  
in the office -  
and he was  
at home

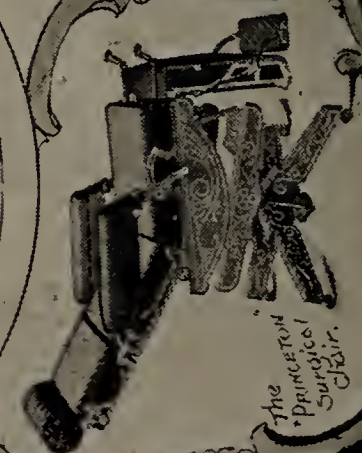


Happy at the office - he  
plans to write the cause of the change.



Now he spends his evenings  
at home

# The Geo. F. Child Chair Co.



MUSSELL & HUNT, DES.

# AMERICAN REFLECTOR COMPANY



CHICAGO.

80 JACKSON ST.

SOLE FACTORS

# CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN COMPANY

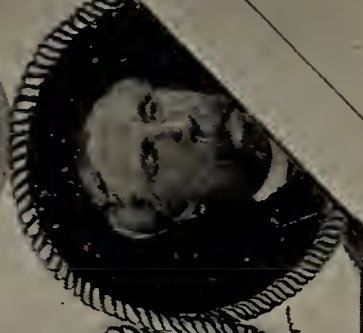
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN COMPANY



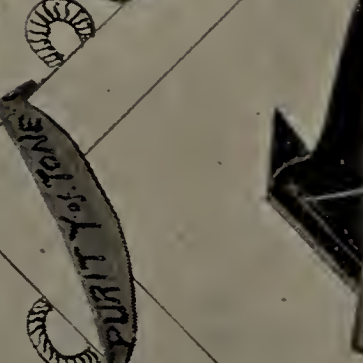
BEAUTY



HEALTH



WEALTH



PURITY OF TONE



SWEETNESS OF



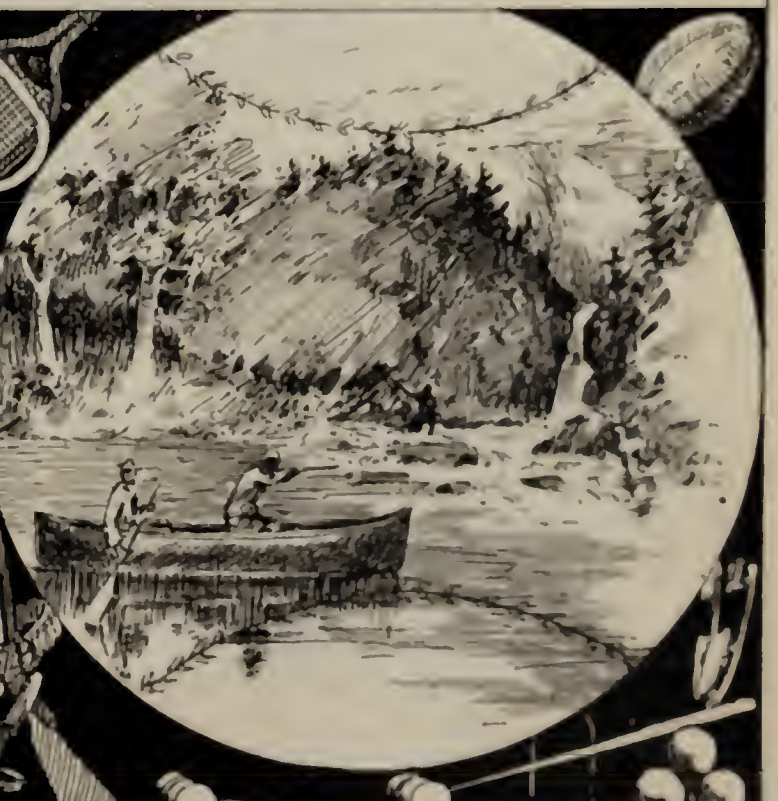
Chicago Cottage

PLAY ORGAN EVERY 10 MINUTES

SPORTING GOODS

AND SUPPLIES

TRADE  
**SPALDING**  
MARK



# WILKINSON CO.



FISHING AND HUNTING TACKLE - TENTS - BOATS - AND GENERAL SPORTSMANS' SUPPLIES.

# 83 RAZAR DOCK # 27. CHICAGO



# WALTER DUNN & CO.

OFFICE FURNITURE, FOLDING SEAT, ETC.  
215 WABASH AVE.

CHICAGO.

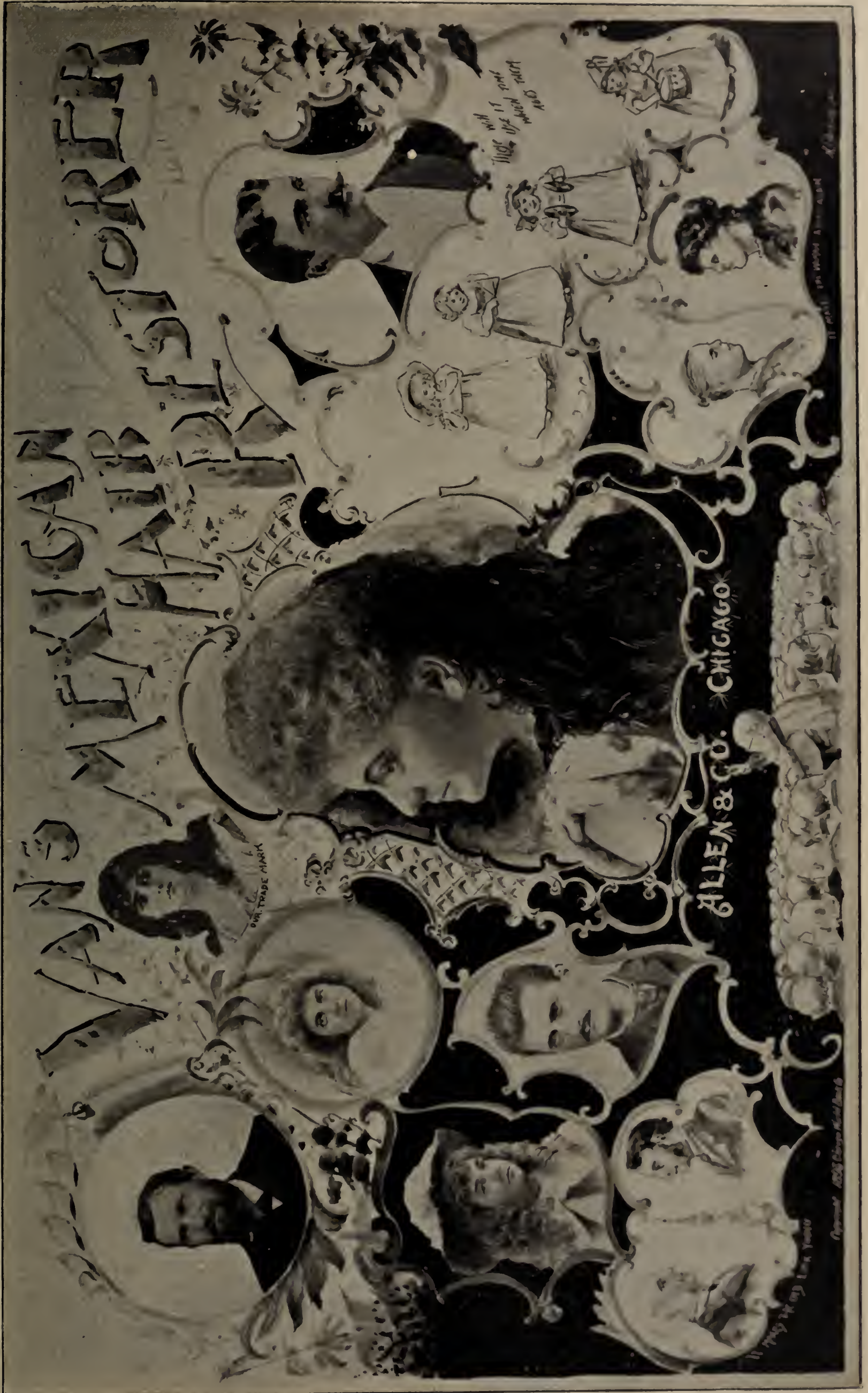
The PRINCIPAL EXHIBIT AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

The RUGBY BED OPEN





*A. H. H. H.*





**A  
MODEL  
SUBURB**



**EGGLESTON  
MALLETTE  
AND  
BROWNELL**

The -  
Old Church



The Change  
of 2 Years.

The -  
New Church



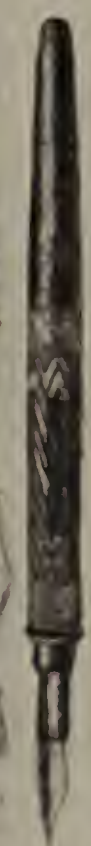
75<sup>th</sup> and Harvard



# CRAW'S INK AND PENS CO.



CRAW'S  
DASHAWAY  
FOUNTAIN  
PENS.



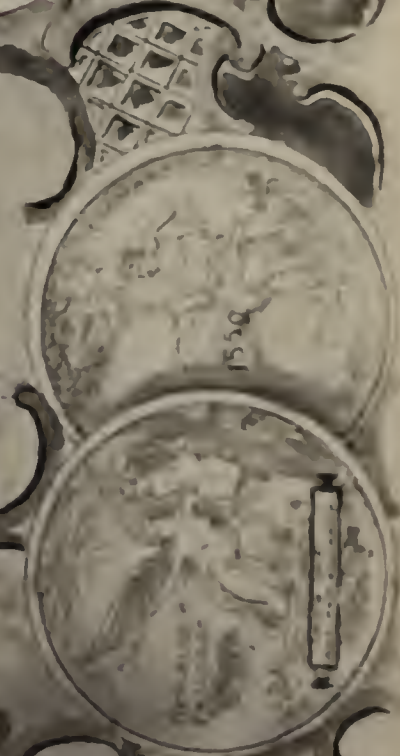
**EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ENDORSEMENT.**  
 Yours of the 15th inst. received, also the second  
 "Dashaway" Fountain Pen, which just suits me. The first  
 one I gave to Mrs. Harrison and she is using it with  
 great satisfaction. Thanking you for your attention I  
 am,  
 Very truly yours,  
 Benjamin Harrison.



MARK

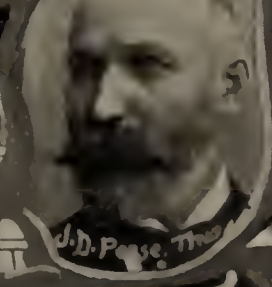
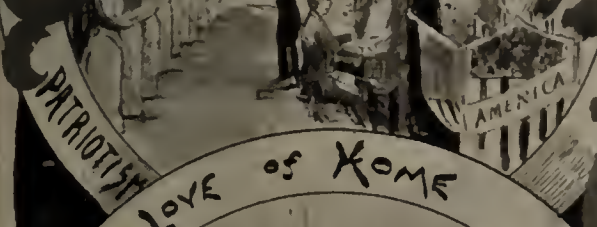


TRADE





# AN INCENTIVE



POPULAR  
PEASE  
PIANOS.  
58000 SOLD  
TRADE MARK



# THE POPULAR PEASE PIANO

# E. M. GRUNWALD ST. PETERSBURG RUSSIA.



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D. B. FISK & Co.

WABASH AVENUE AND  
WASHINGTON STREET

CHICAGO

WHOLESALE  
M. B. FISK

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# DR. W. McNEAL

## HAIR TONIC

19-241 WABASH AVE.

# COMPANY

## SKIN TONIC.

CHICAGO, ILL.

# AND

Use of DR. McNEAL'S HAIR TONIC.

Results of Six Months

BEFORE -

AFTER

USING  
DR. McNEAL'S  
SKIN TONIC

If you use  
DR. McNEAL'S  
Hair Tonic  
your head will  
Never be the  
thin

Showing

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN

MME. E. HAMILTON,

48 VAN BUREN ST.



COMPLEXION SPECIALIST & No. 1 DERMATOLOGIST.

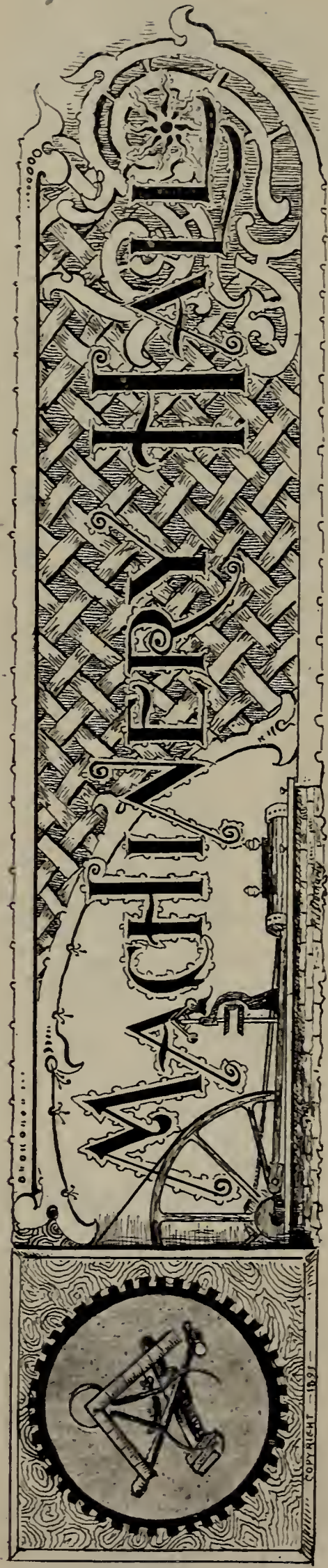


THE Art Palace is oblong and is 500 by 320 feet, intersected north, east, south, and west by a great nave and transept 100 feet wide and 70 feet high, at the intersection of which is a great dome 60 feet in diameter. The building is 125 feet to the top of the dome, which is surmounted by a colossal statue of the type of famous figures of winged victory. The transept has a clear space through the center of 60 feet, being lighted from above. Around the entire building are galleries 40 feet wide, forming a continuous promenade around the classic structure. Between the promenade and the naves are the smaller rooms devoted to private collections of paintings and the collections of the various art schools. On either side of the main building are several one-storied annexes, divided into large and small galleries. These annexes are 120 by 200 feet wide. The construction is necessarily fire-proof. The main walls are of solid brick, covered with "staff," architecturally ornamented, while the roof, floors, and galleries are of iron. The building is located beautifully in the northern portion of the Park, with the south front facing the Lagoon. It is separated from the Lagoon by beautiful terraces, ornamented with balustrades, with an immense flight of steps leading down from the main portal to the Lagoon, where there is a landing for boats. The north front faces the wide lawn and the group of State Buildings. The immediate neighborhood of the building is ornamented with groups of statues and beautiful examples of Grecian art. This building cost between \$500,000 and \$600,000.



Art Palace

Copyright 1876 by A. J. Ross & Co. Chicago



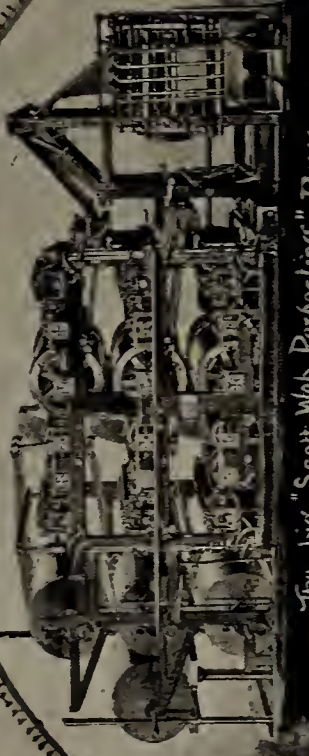
**M**ACHINERY HALL measures 850 x 500 feet, and with the Machinery Annex and Power House, cost about \$1,000,000. It is located at the extreme south end of the Park, midway between the shore of Lake Michigan and the west line of the Park. It is just south of the Administration Building, and west and across a Lagoon from the Agricultural Building. The building is spanned by three arched trusses, and the interior presents the appearance of three railroad train-houses side by side, surrounded on all the four sides by a gallery 50 feet wide. The design follows classical models throughout, the detail being followed from the renaissance of Seville and other Spanish towns as being appropriate to a Columbian celebration. An arcade on the first story admits passage around the buildings under cover, and as in all the other buildings, the front is formed of "staff" colored to an attractive tone; the ceilings are enriched with strong color. A colonnade, with a cafe at either end, forms the length between Machinery and Agricultural Halls, and in the center of this colonnade is an archway leading to the Cattle Exhibit. The Machinery Annex, adjoins Machinery Hall on the west, and is an annex in fact, and not a detached structure, as at first planned, with entrance by subways under the railway tracks. The Annex covers between four and five acres, and increases the length of the Machinery Building to nearly 1,400 feet, thus rendering it the second largest of all the Exposition structures, the great Manufactures Building alone exceeding it in size.



Machinery Hall

J. Macpherson & Co. Glasgow

# The Daily Inter Ocean.



The big "Scott Web Perfecting" Press.



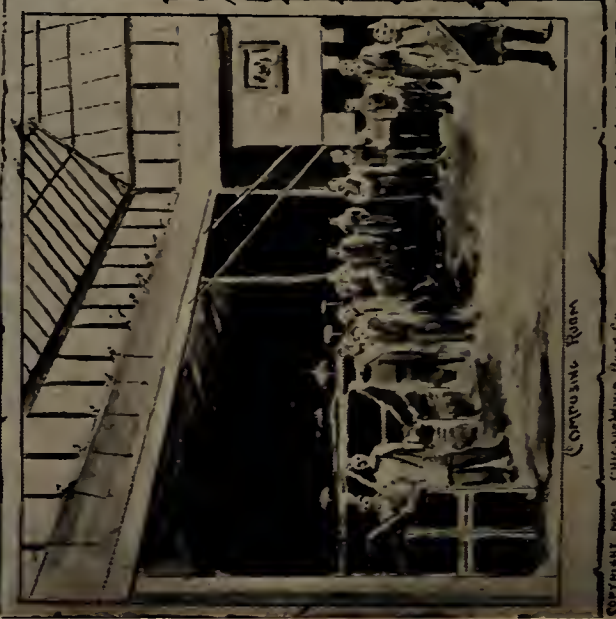
BUSINESS OFFICE AND WORK ROOMS.



Editorial Staffing.



The Fourth Ocean Building.



Composing Room.

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ILLUSTRATED PAGE IN FORTHCOMING WORK "THE WHITE CITY"

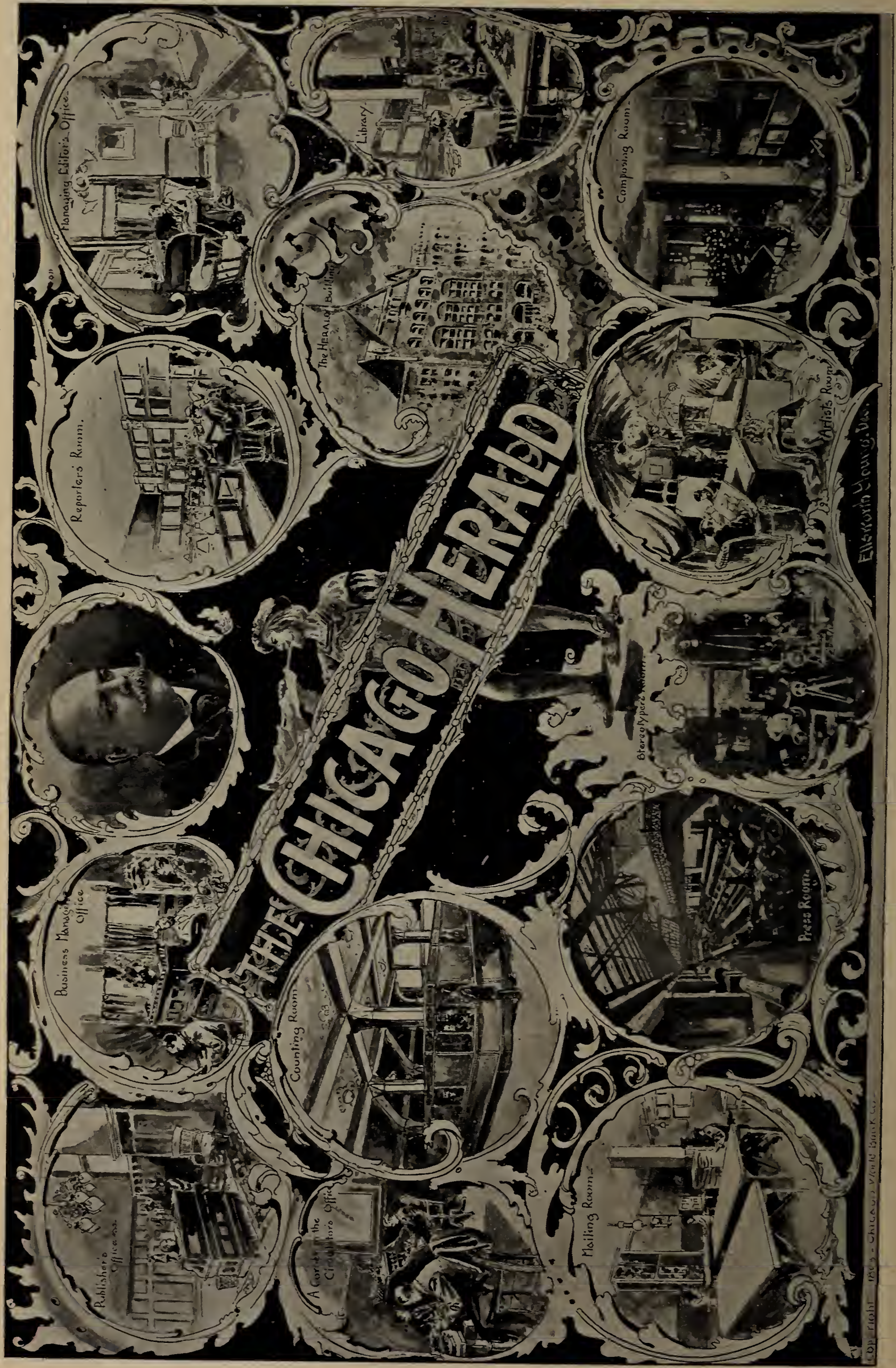


# THE CRANE COMPANY. MANUFACTURERS.



MANUFACTURERS.





Elsworth Young, Des.

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# The "Caligraph"



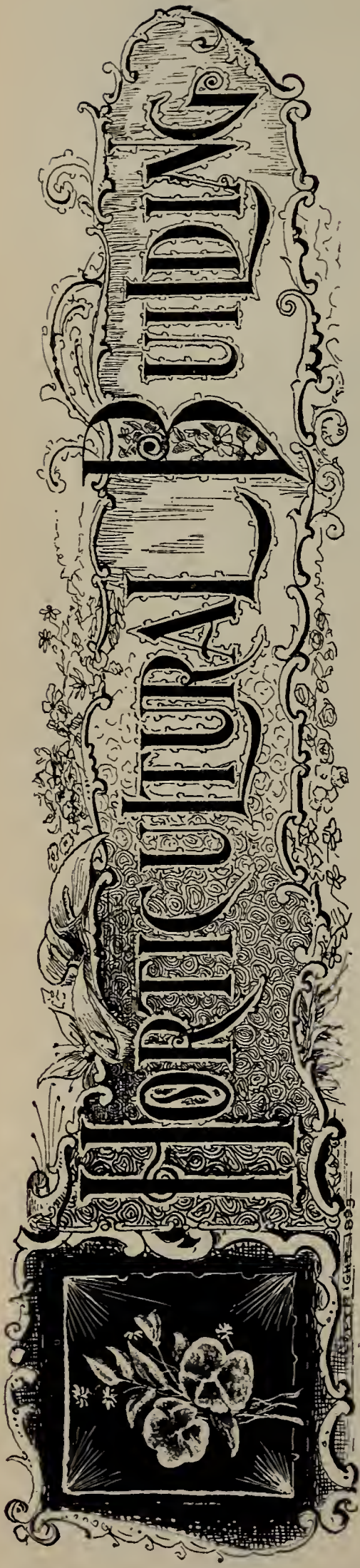


**T**HE Woman's Building is situated in the northwestern part of the Park, separated from the Horticultural Building on the one side, and the Illinois State Building on the other, and facing the great Lagoon with the Wooded Island as a vista. A more beautiful site could not have been selected for this daintily designed building. Amongst a great number of sketches submitted in competition by this building, by women from all over the land, that submitted by Miss Sophia G. Hayden was selected, and to her was awarded the first prize of \$1,000, and also the execution of the design. Directly in front of the building, the Lagoon takes the form of a bay, about 400 feet in width. From the center of this bay a grand landing and staircase leads to a terrace six feet above the water. Crossing this terrace, other staircases give access to the ground, four feet above, on which, about 100 feet back, the building is situated. The first terrace is designed in artistic flower beds and low shrubs, forming, together with the creamy-white balustrades rising from the water's edge, and also in front of the second terrace, a charming foreground for the fine edifice. The principal facade has an extreme length of 400 feet, the depth of the building being half this distance. Italian renaissance is the style selected. Its delicacy of lines is well adapted to represent this temple for the fair sex. The building is constructed of "staff," the same material used for the rest of the buildings, and as it stands with its mellow, decorated walls bathed in the bright sunshine, the women of the country are justly proud of the result.



Woman's Building -

(Copyright 1900 by the Board of Trustees of the World's Fair)



# Horticultural Building

IMMEDIATELY south of the entrance to Jackson Park from the Midway Plaisance, and facing east on the Lagoon, is the Horticultural Building. In front is a flower terrace, for outside exhibits, including tanks for Nymphaeas and the Victoria-Regia. The front of the terrace, with its low parapet between large vases, borders the water, and at its center forms a boat landing. The building is 1,000 feet long, with an extreme width of 286 feet. The plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connected with the center pavilion by front and rear curtains, forming two interior courts, each 88 by 270 feet. These courts are beautifully decorated in color, and planted with ornamental shrubs and flowers. The center pavilion is roofed by a crystal dome 187 feet in diameter and 113 feet high, under which are exhibited the tallest palms, bamboos, and tree ferns that can be procured. There is a gallery in each of the pavilions. The galleries of the end pavilions are designed for cafes, the situation and the surroundings being particularly adapted to recreation and refreshment. These cafes are surrounded by an arcade on three sides, from which charming views of the Grounds can be obtained. The exterior of the building is in "staff," tinted in a soft, warm buff, color being reserved for the interior and the courts. The cost of this building was \$400,000, and in it will be exhibited all the varieties of flowers, plants, vines, seeds, horticultural implements, etc.



Forticultural Building

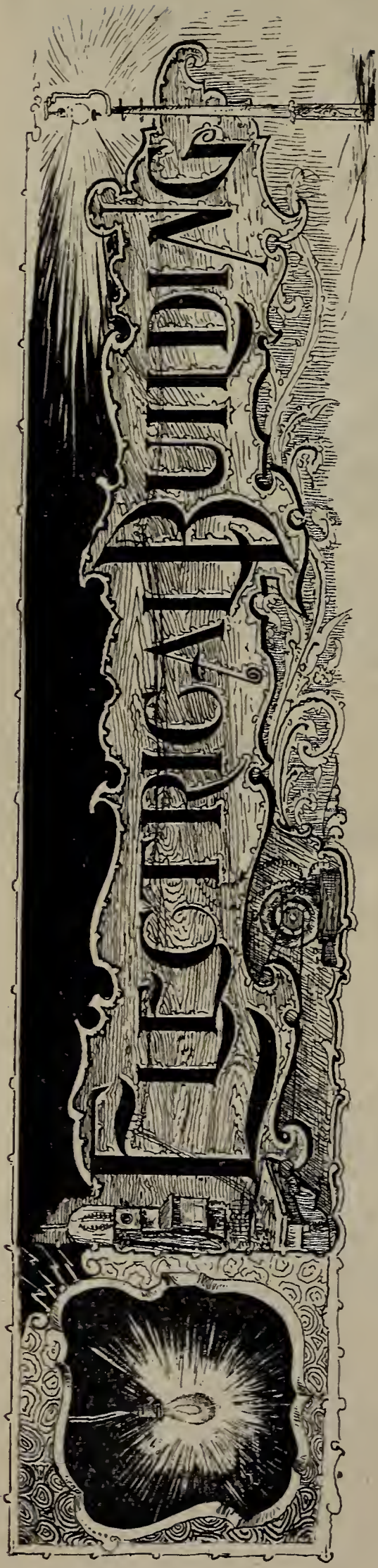




*Peter Henderson & Co*

EVERYTHING  
FOR THE GARDEN

The advertisement is a highly decorative vertical composition. At the top left is a circular portrait of a bearded man, Peter Henderson. To his right is a circular vignette of a garden with a trellis. Further right is a rectangular illustration of a garden path lined with flowers. The central focus is a large, detailed drawing of a rose. Below the rose is a diamond-shaped vignette showing a wide garden landscape. At the bottom left, there is a collection of agricultural products including a tomato, a cucumber, and a large head of cabbage. The entire design is framed by intricate floral and scrollwork patterns.



**T**HE Electrical Building is 351 feet wide and 767 feet long, north and south. The general scheme of the plan is based upon a longitudinal nave 115 feet wide and 114 feet high, crossed in the middle by a transept of the same width and height. The nave and the transept have a pitched roof with a range of skylights at the bottom of the pitch and clearstory windows. The rest of the building is covered with a flat roof, averaging 62 feet in height and provided with skylights. The second story is composed of a series of galleries connected across the nave by two bridges, with access by four grand staircases. The area of the galleries in the second story is 118,546 square feet, or 2.7 acres. The north pavilion is placed between the two great apsidal or semi-circular projections of the building; it is flanked by two towers 195 feet high. The central feature is a great semi-circular window, above which, 102 feet from the ground, is a colonnade forming an open loggia, or gallery, commanding a view over the Lagoon and the Grounds. The east and west central pavilions are composed of two towers 168 feet high. In front of these two pavilions there is a great Corinthian portico with full columns. The south pavilion is a hemicycle or niche 78 feet in diameter and 103 feet high. In the center of this niche, upon a lofty pedestal, is a colossal statue of Franklin, whose illustrious name intimately connects the early history of the Republic with one of the most important discoveries in the phenomena of electricity.





COMPANY

# COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

NEW YORK

AMERICAN LEAD

MAYHE - FRANCE

OFFICE LONDON E.C.

Benjamin Franklin

# OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL BUILDING  
Columbian Exposition



The Owen Electric Belt Building  
CHICAGO



Dr. A. OWENS

THE NORTH AMERICAN  
**PHONOGRAPH**  
 COMPANY.

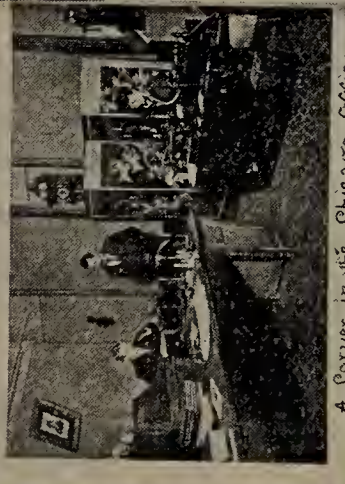


LEWIS



FRANK

NORTHWESTERN HEADQUARTERS



A Corner in the Chicago Office.



Miss Philip Gilbert Andem - A 3 year old Expert.



Room where the Records are Taken Orange N.J.



A NOTED GROUP.



The Edison Building New York



Courting the Echoes

G. A. STEVENS  
• SILKS •  
• CHICAGO •



ASSORTING COCOONS.

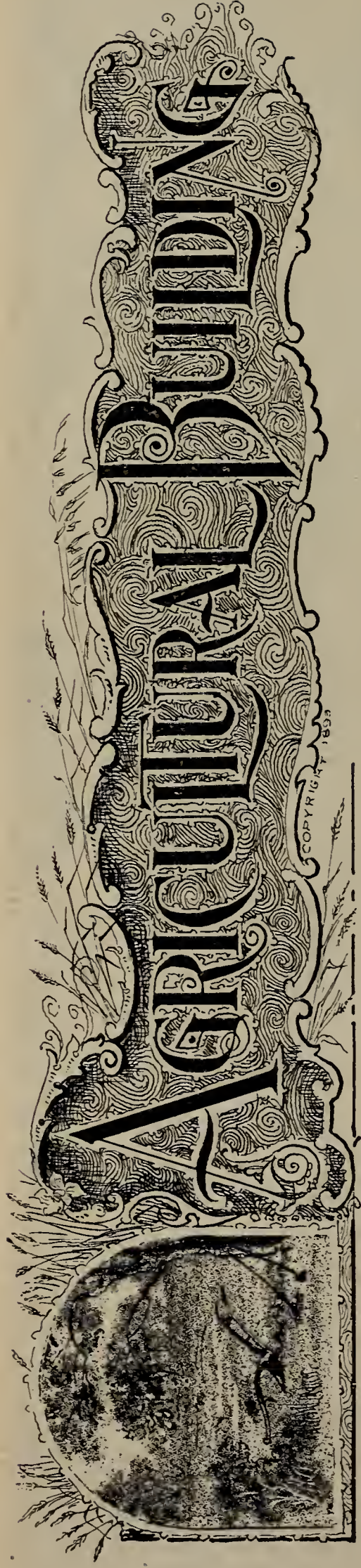


HOOKING THROUGH THE HARNESS



MAKING THE WARP





ONE of the most magnificent structures raised for the Exposition is the Agricultural Building. This building is put up very near the shore of Lake Michigan, and is almost surrounded by the Lagoons that lead into the Park from the Lake. The building is 500 x 800 feet. For a single story building the design is bold and heroic. The general cornice line is 65 feet above grade. On either side of the main entrance are mammoth Corinthian pillars, 50 feet high and 5 feet in diameter. On each corner and from the center of the building pavilions are reared, the center one being 144 feet square. The corner pavilions are connected by curtains, forming a continuous arcade around the top of the building. The main entrance leads through an opening 64 feet wide into a vestibule, from which entrance is had to the rotunda, 100 feet in diameter. This is surmounted by a mammoth glass dome, 130 feet high. The Agricultural Building covers more than nine acres, and together with the Dairy and Forestry Buildings, which cover 1.7 and 4.5 acres respectively, cost \$1,000,000. To the southward of the Agricultural Building is a spacious structure devoted chiefly to a Live Stock and Agricultural Assembly Hall. It is a very handsome building and will undoubtedly be the common meeting point for all persons interested in live stock and agricultural pursuits. On the first floor, near the main entrance of the building, is located a Bureau of information, in charge of attendants, who furnish visitors with all information in regard to the Assembly Hall and the main Agricultural Building and other features.





*Agricultural Building*

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HIGHLAND BRAND

EVAPORATED CREAM.



EXHIBIT IN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING - WORLD'S FAIR - 1893.



HIGHLAND PLANT ESTABLISHED IN 1885.

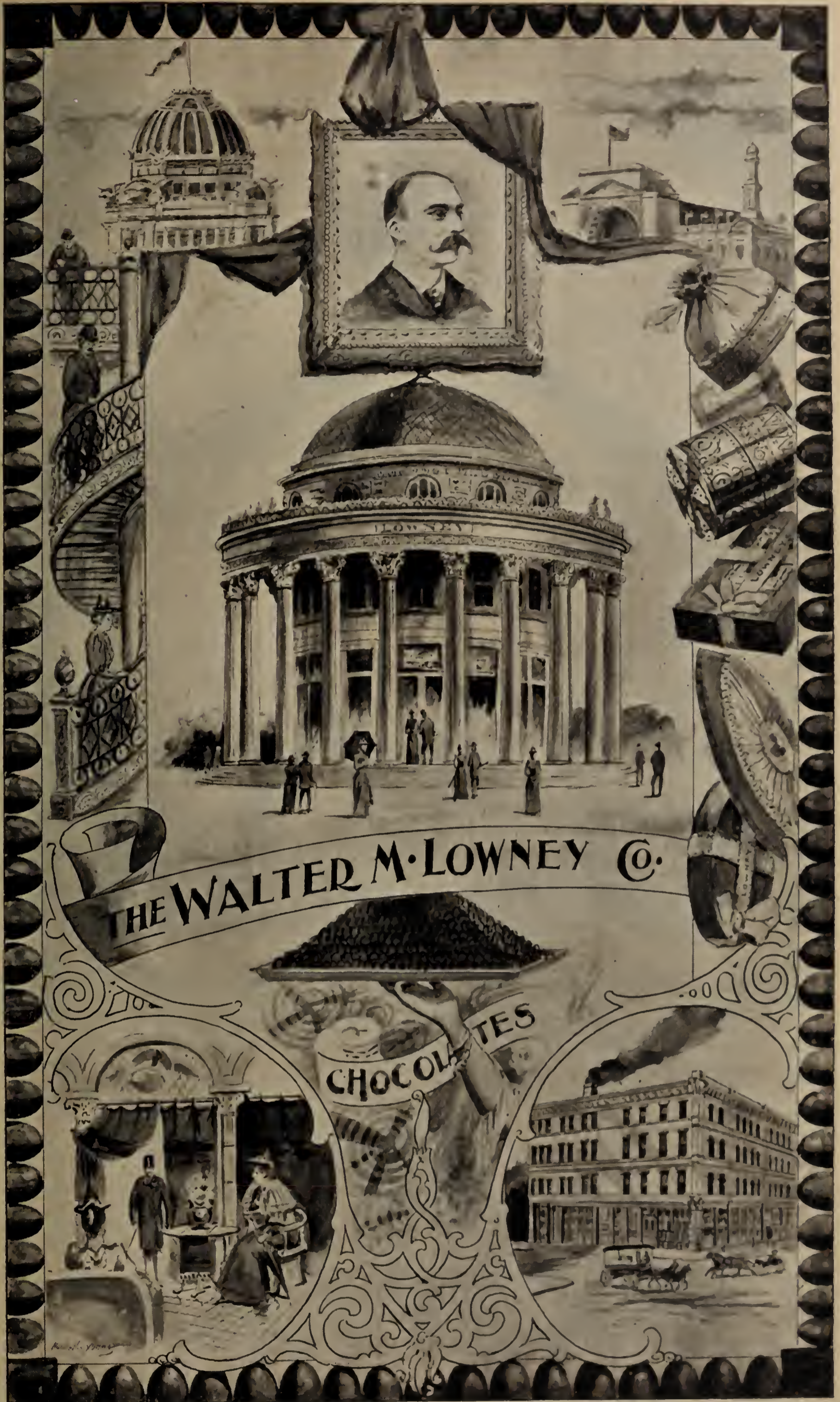


CEDAR RAPIDS PLANT ESTABLISHED IN 1892.



GROUP AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING - WORLD'S FAIR.

MILK CONDENSING  
HIGHLAND  
**HELVETIA**  
ILLINOIS.  
COMPANY.



THE WALTER M. LOWNEY CO.

CHOCOLATES

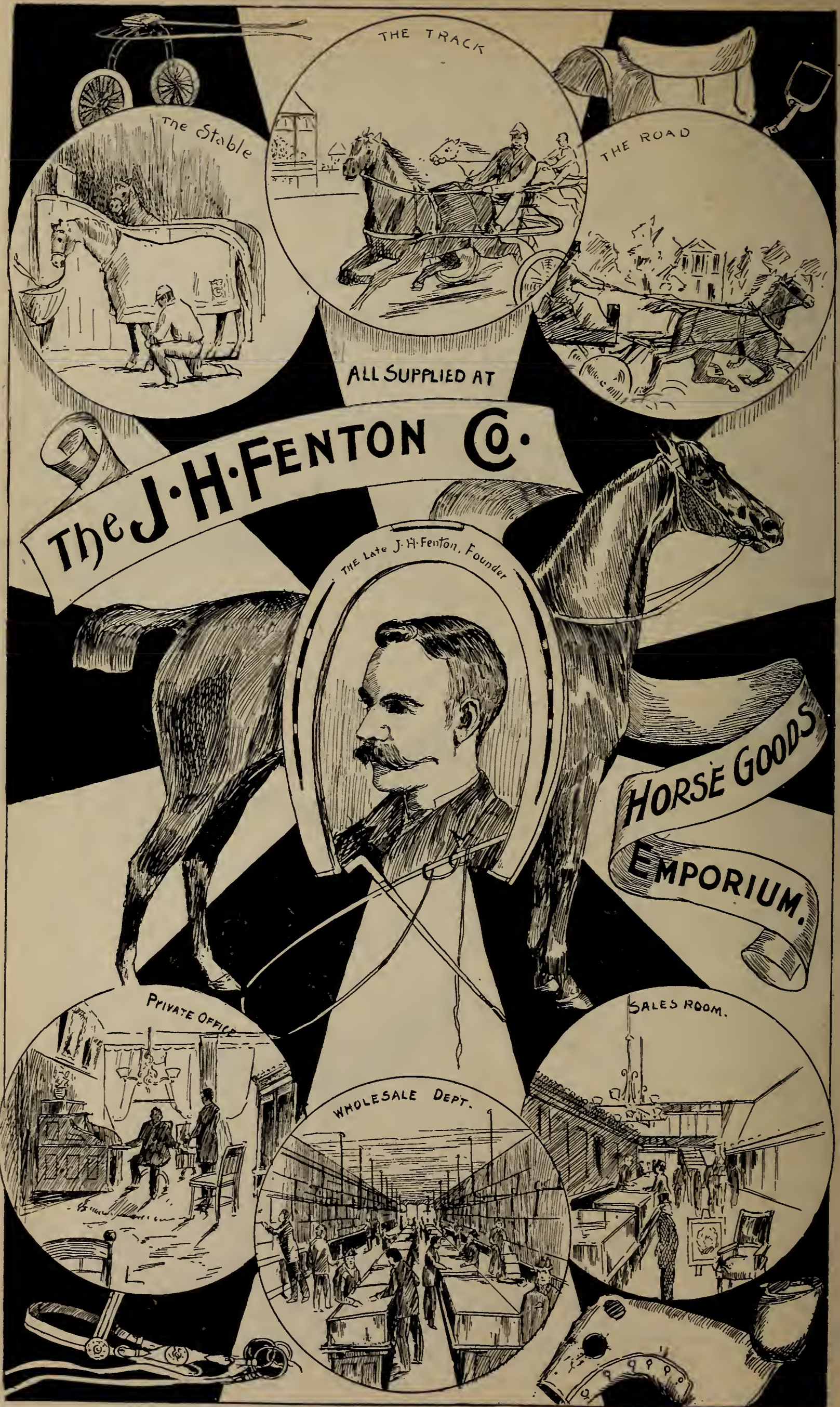


"The Best Is None Too Good!"

LIEBIG COMPANY'S  
EXTRACT OF MEAT.

FRANK TOLSON  
1893





THE TRACK

The Stable

THE ROAD

ALL SUPPLIED AT

The J.H. FENTON Co.

THE Late J.H. Fenton, Founder

HORSE GOODS  
EMPORIUM.

PRIVATE OFFICE

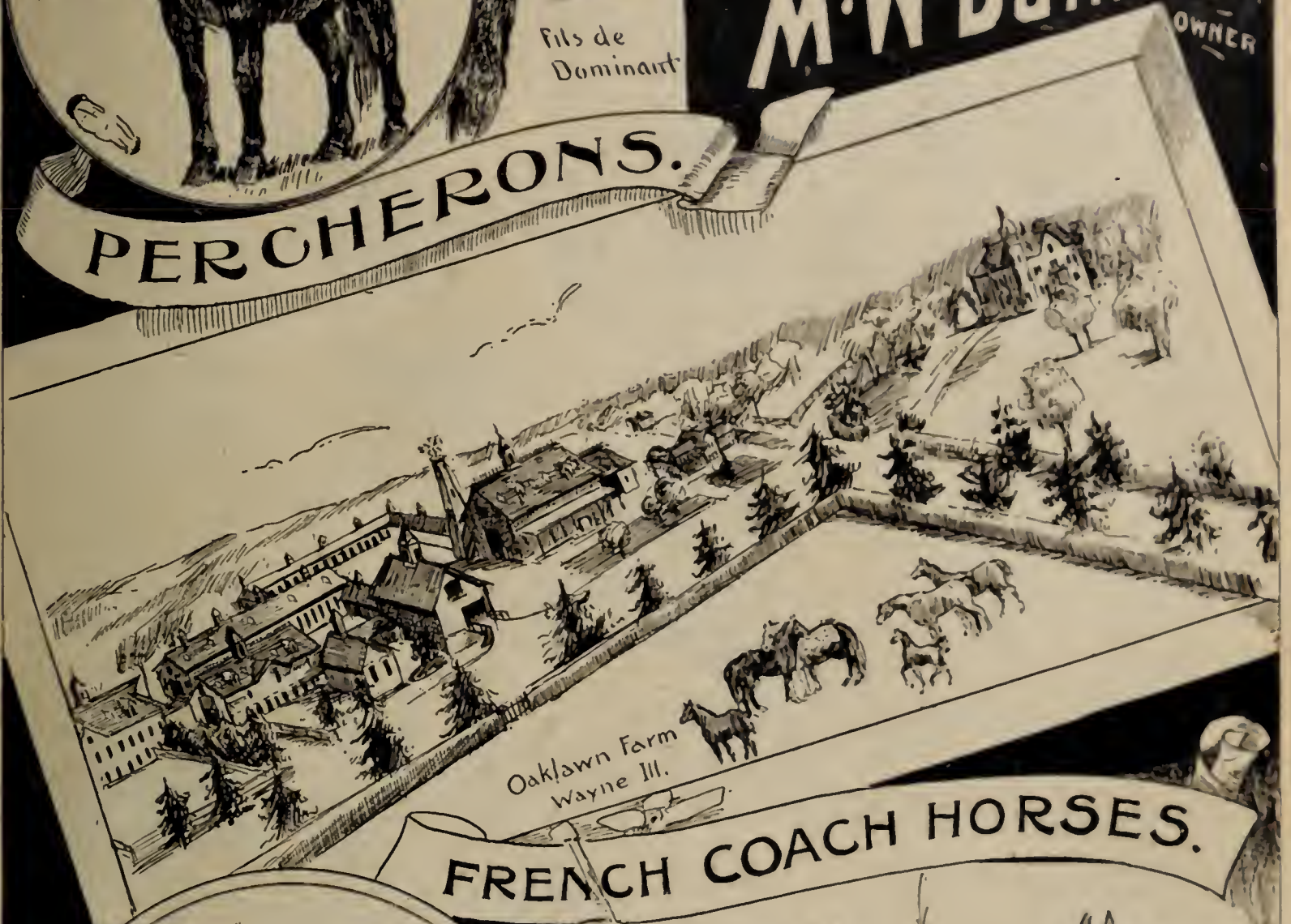
WHOLESALE DEPT.

SALES ROOM.

# Oaklawn Stud, M. W. Dunham OWNER



## PERCHERONS.



## FRENCH COACH HORSES.



### THE ANTECEDENTS.



### SOME OF THE DESCENDANTS, WHO WON 13 MEDALS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.







# THE MECKER MEDICINE CO.



"THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR IS HARD."

"THEY ARE DRUNKEN, BUT NOT WITH WINE;  
THEY STAGGER, BUT NOT WITH STRONG DRINK."  
— ISAIAH. —



**OPIUM**  
At Home without  
Pain or Inconvenience. Book Free.

**HABIT**  
Chicago, Ill.

**CURED**

The Mecker Med. Co.  
260 S. CLARK ST.

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Mecker Med. Co.

MOLINE  
PLOW CO.  
MOLINE ILL.

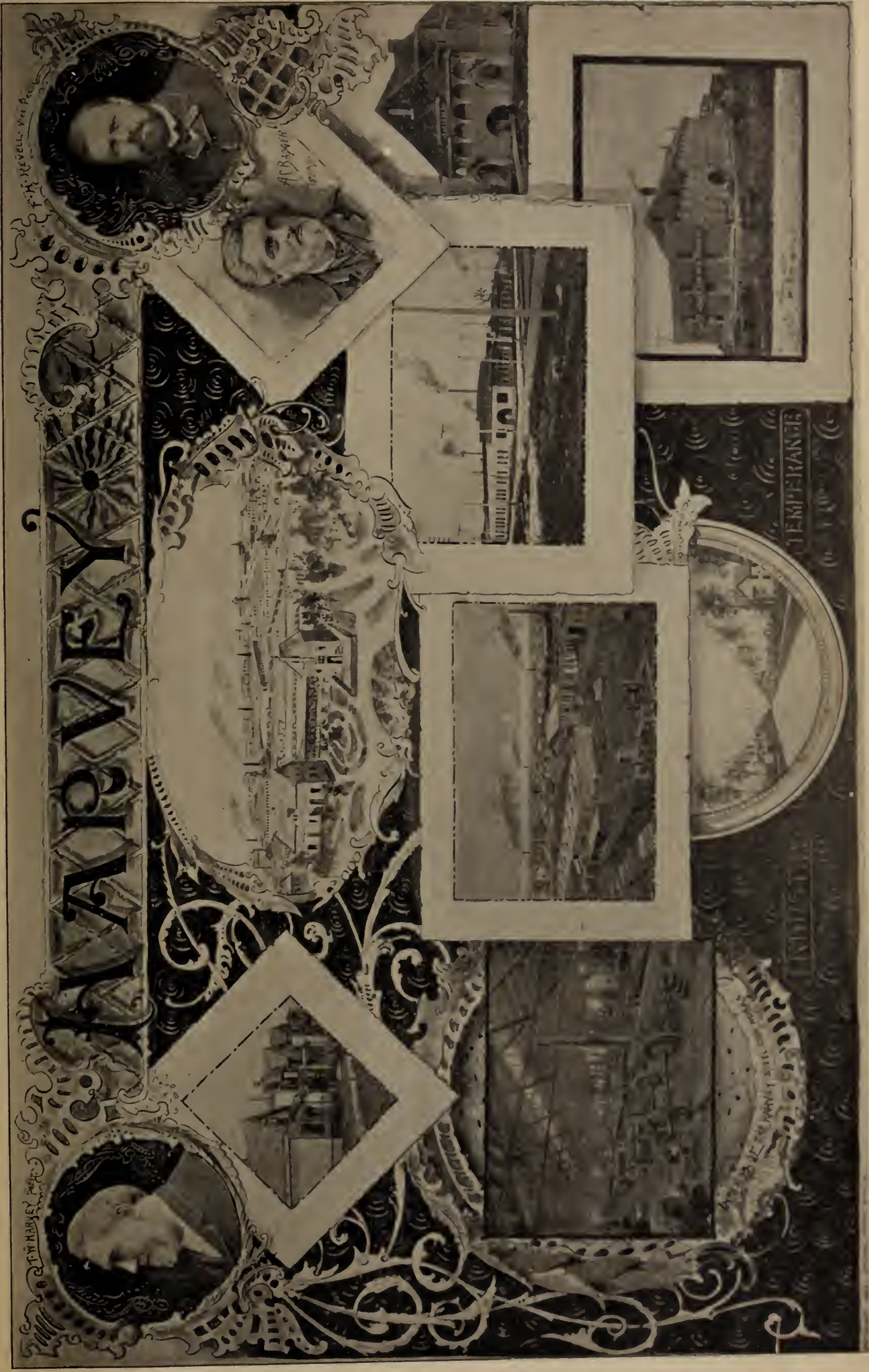


WORLD'S  
COLUMBIAN  
EXPOSITION  
CHICAGO 1893





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THE extreme length of the Fisheries Building is 1,100 feet, and the width, 200 feet. It is built on a banana-shaped island, and sub-divided into three parts to conform to the shape of the site. In the central portion is the general Fisheries Exhibit. In one of the polygonal buildings is the Angling Exhibit, and in the other the Aquaria. The building is Spanish-Romanesque. The Fish Exhibit is a wonderful one, and not the least interesting portion of it is the Aquarial or Live Fish display. This is contained in a circular building, 135 feet in diameter, standing near one extremity of the main Fisheries Building and in the great curved corridor. In the center of the circular building is a rotunda 60 feet in diameter, in the middle of which is a basin or pool 26 feet wide, from which rises a towering mass of rocks covered with moss and lichens. From clefts and crevices in the rocks crystal streams of water gush and drop to the masses of reeds, rushes, and ornamental semi-aquatic plants in the basin below. In this pool gorgeous gold fishes, golden ides, golden tench, and other fishes disport. From the rotunda one side of the larger series of aquaria may be viewed. These are ten in number and have a capacity of 7,000 to 27,000 gallons of water each. The total water capacity of the Aquaria, exclusive of reservoirs, is 18,725 cubic feet, or 140,000 gallons. This weighs 1,192,425 pounds, or almost 600 tons. Of this amount about 40,000 gallons are devoted to the Marine Exhibit. In the entire salt water circulation, including reservoirs, there are about 80,000 gallons.



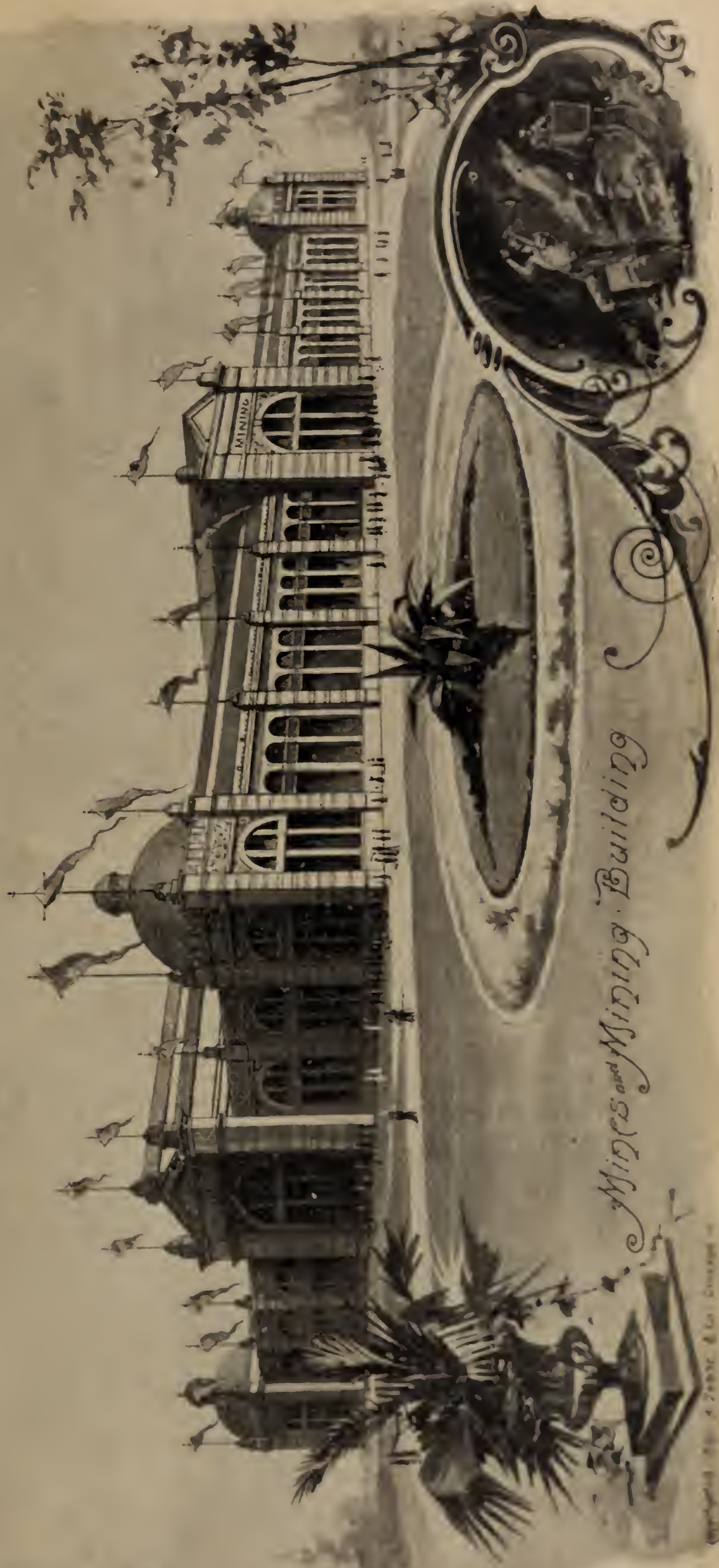
*Fish and Fisheries. Builders*

*Copyright 1874. J. Zeese & Co. Chicago*



THE Mines and Mining Building is 700 feet long by 350 wide. Its architecture has its inspiration in early Italian renaissance, with which sufficient liberty is taken to invest the building with the animation that should characterize a great general Exposition. In plan it is simple and straightforward, embracing on the ground floor spacious vestibules, restaurants, toilet rooms, etc. On each of the four sides of the building are placed the entrances, those on the north and south fronts being the most spacious and prominent. To the right and left of each entrance, inside, start broad flights of easy stairs leading to the galleries. The galleries are 60 feet wide and 25 feet high from the ground floor, and are lighted on the sides by large windows and from above by a high clearstory extending around the building. The exterior presents a massive but graceful appearance. The main fronts, with their enormous arched entrances, look southward on the great Central Court and northward on the western and middle lakes and a thickly wooded island. The main fronts are 65 feet high from ground to top of cornice, and the main central entrances are 90 feet to apex of pediment. The great interior space is one story high, 630 feet long, and 230 feet wide, with an extreme height of 100 feet at center and 47 feet at sides, and is spanned by steel cantilever roof trusses supported on steel columns. The exterior of this building, like that of all the others, will be made of "staff," similar to that used in facing the recent Paris Exposition buildings. The roof is covered with glass, and the building has steel roof trusses. The cost of the Mines Building is \$250,000.





*Mining Building*



**T**HE Transportation Building is exquisitely refined and simple in architectural treatment, although it is very rich and elaborate in detail. In style it is Romanesque. Viewed from the Lagoon, the cupola of the Transportation Building will form the effective southwest accent of the Quadrangle, while from the cupola itself, reached by eight elevators, the Northern Court may be seen in all its glory. The main entrance to the Transportation Building will consist of an immense single arch enriched to an extraordinary degree with carvings, bas-reliefs and mural paintings. The main building of the Transportation Exhibit measures 960 feet front by 256 feet deep; from this will extend westward to Stony Island avenue, a triangular Annex covering about nine acres, and consisting of one-story buildings 64 feet wide, set side by side. There will be a railway track every 16 feet, and all these tracks will run east and west. These Annex buildings may be used to exhibit an entire freight or passenger train coupled up with its engine. It is likely that the display of locomotive engines will be quite stupendous, for they will all be placed end on to the central avenue or nave of the main building. As there will probably be at least 100 engines exhibited, and placed so as to face each other, the perspective effect of the main avenue will be remarkably effective. Add to the effect of the exhibits the architectural impression given by a long vista of richly ornamented colonnade, and it may easily be imagined that the interior of the Transportation Building will be one of the most impressive of the Exposition.

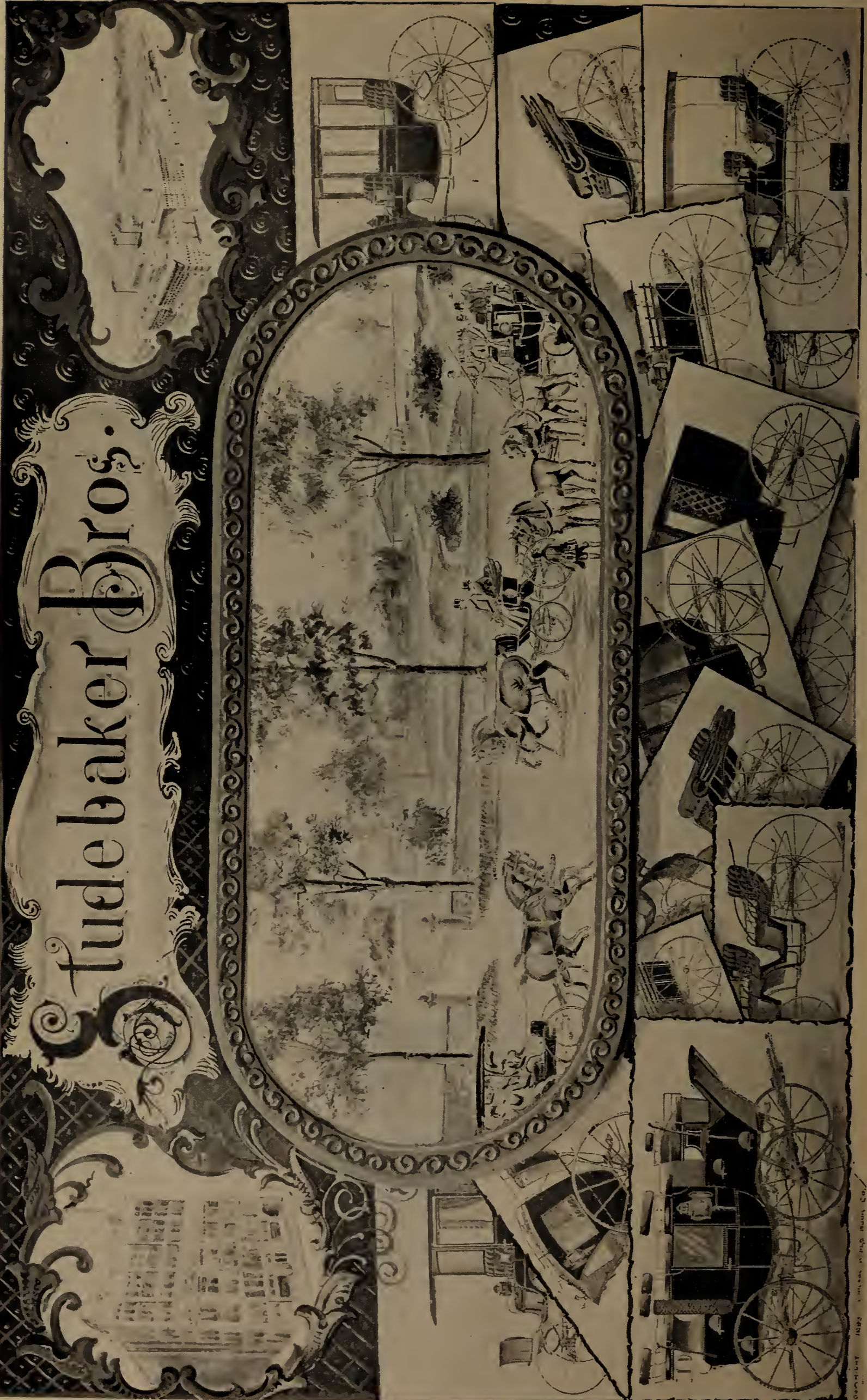


Transpotation Building-

Transpotation

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# Studebaker Bros.





THE WAYNE  
AND DEATUR  
CART  
COMPANY.

DEATUR ILL.

# PUBLIC MAN





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**RAMBLER BICYCLES**



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**LOCOMOTIVE**

**WORKS**

THE LARGEST LOCOMOTIVE EVER CONSTRUCTED. BUILT FOR THE MEXICAN CENTRAL R.R. BY THE R.I. LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.






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**ELLIOTT'S AUTOMATIC**

**CAR AND RAILROAD COUPLER.**

THE NEW WAY

THE OLD WAY

DYER WILLIAMS

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